



3 O' Clock Prayer
The Hour of Great Mercy
Prayers from the diary of
Saint Faustina

You died, Jesus, but the source of life gushed forth for souls and the ocean of mercy opened up for the whole world.

O Fountain of Life, unfathomable Divine Mercy, envelop the whole world and empty Yourself out upon us.

O Blood and Water, which gushed forth from the Heart of Jesus as a fountain of mercy for us, I trust in You.

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, Have mercy on us and on the whole world. (3 times)

JESUS, King of mercy, I trust in You!

Amen.



Prayer for all souls

Prayer of St. Gertrude the great dictated by Our Lady to release 1,000 Souls from Purgatory each time it is said. The prayer was extend to include living sinners which would alleviate the indebtedness accrued to them during their lives.

"Eternal Father, I offer Thee the Most precious Blood of Thy Divine Son, Jesus in union with the Masses said throughout the world today, for all the holy Souls in Purgatory, for sinners everywhere, for sinners in the Universal Church, those in my own home and within my family. Amen."

St. Gertrude the Great was born in Germany in 1263. She was a Benedictine Nun, and meditated on the Passion of Christ, which many times brought floods of tears to her eyes. She did many penances, and Our Lady appeared to her many times. Her holy Soul passed away in 1334. November 16th is her Feast Day.



Abortion isn't a lesser evil, it's a crime. Taking one life to save another, that's what the Mafia does. It's a crime. It's an absolute evil. **Pope Francis.**

Mission of Jesus



Daily Highlights, Mass Readings, Daily Saints, Prayers...

Saturday of the Eleventh Week in Ordinary Time, June 22, 2024, Volume 176.

Today's Bible Readings

Latin Rite

1st Reading:

2 Chr 24:17-25

Responsorial Psalm:

Ps 89:4-5, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34

Gospel: Mt 6:24-34

Syro-Malabar Rite

1st Reading:

[Rom 8:18-25](#)

Gospel: [Lk 21:12-19](#)

Syro-Malankara Rite

[Eph 6:21-24; Jn 9:35-41](#)

Meditation: Singularly Devoted

Jesus said to his disciples: "No one can serve two masters. He will either hate one and love the other, or be devoted to one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon." Matthew 6:24 Mammon is another word for money. Jesus is clear that you must choose to serve either God or money, but not both. A divided heart does not suffice. Saint John of the Cross, in His spiritual classic "Ascent to Mount Carmel," explains something similar. He says that our desires must become completely purified to the point that all we desire is God and His holy will. Every other desire in life must be purged away so that we are singularly devoted to God. Does this mean that God and God alone should be the object of all of our love? Yes, indeed. But that truth must be properly understood. When we consider the calling we have been given from God to love, it is true that we must love not only God but also many other things in life. We must love family, friends, neighbors, and even our enemies. Hopefully we also love other aspects of our lives, such as our vocation, our job, our home, a certain pastime, etc. So how do we love God with singular devotion when we also have many other things we must love? The answer is quite simple. The love of God is such that when we make God the singular object of our love and devotion, the love we have for God will supernaturally overflow. This is the nature of the love of God. As we love God, we will find that God calls us to love Him by loving other people and even various aspects of our lives. As we love what God wills us to love and as we express our love for all that is contained in the will of God, we are still loving God with all our heart, mind, soul and strength. But back to our Scripture above. Why is it that we cannot love God and money? "Mammon" in this passage must be understood as a love that becomes an unhealthy attachment and desire. Money is such that we can "love" it by allowing our desires for it to become disordered and, thus, exclude the will of God from that "love." Money is not evil when it is used solely in accord with the will of God. In that case, the money we use will give God great glory. But when money, or any other object of our desire, begins to take on a life of its own, so to speak, then that desire will be at odds with our love of God. To love God and God alone means we love God and all that He wills us to love in life. Reflect, today, upon the necessity of being singularly devoted to God. As you commit yourself to this exclusive love, consider also whom and what God calls you to love in and through Him. Where does His perfect will lead you, and how are you called to show your love of God through the love of others? Consider, also, any ways in which you have allowed an unhealthy attachment to money or anything else in life to distract you from the one and ultimate purpose of your life. Allow God to purge those unhealthy desires and false "loves" from your heart so that you will be free to love as you were made to love.

My Lord and God, You are worthy of all of my love. You and You alone must become the single focus of all of my love. As I love You, dear Lord, help me to discover all that Your will directs me to love more and all that Your will calls me to detach from. May I choose only You and that which is contained in Your holy and perfect will. Jesus, I trust in You.

1st Reading: 2 Chr 24:17-25

After the death of Jehoiada, the princes of Judah came and paid homage to King Joash, and the king then listened to them. They forsook the temple of the LORD, the God of their fathers, and began to serve the sacred poles and the idols; and because of this crime of theirs, wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem. Although prophets were sent to them to convert them to the LORD, the people would not listen to their warnings. Then the Spirit of God possessed Zechariah, son of Jehoiada the priest. He took his stand above the people and said to them: "God says, 'Why are you transgressing the LORD's commands, so that you cannot prosper? Because you have abandoned the LORD, he has abandoned you.'" But they conspired against him, and at the king's order they stoned him to death in the court of the LORD's temple. Thus King Joash was unmindful of the devotion shown him by Jehoiada, Zechariah's father, and slew his son. And as Zechariah was dying, he said, "May the LORD see and avenge." At the turn of the year a force of Arameans came up against Joash. They invaded Judah and Jerusalem, did away with all the princes of the people, and sent all their spoil to the king of Damascus. Though the Aramean force came with few

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This site is been developed with the help of many of the Christian Brothers around the world, we do even invite you Brothers and Sisters in Christ to send us related information about your Testimonials and News letters so that we could add them into our website.

The Bible in one year: June

- 01 1 Sam 5ñ7, Ezek 2, John 9:1ñ18, Ps 69:7ñ13
- 02 1 Sam 8ñ9, Ezek 3, John 9:19ñ41, Ps 69:14ñ20
- 03 1 Sam 10ñ11, Ezek 4, John 10:1ñ20, Ps 69:21ñ27
- 04 1 Sam 12ñ13, Ezek 5, John 10:21ñ42, Ps 69:28ñ36
- 05 1 Sam 14, Ezek 6, John 11:1ñ22, Ps 70
- 06 1 Sam 15ñ16, Ezek 7, John 11:23ñ44, Ps 71:1ñ6
- 07 1 Sam 17, Ezek 8, John 11:45ñ57, Ps 71:7ñ14
- 08 1 Sam 18, Ezek 9ñ10, John 12:1ñ30, Ps 71:15ñ24
- 09 1 Sam 19ñ20, Ezek 11:1ñ11, John 12:31ñ50, Ps 72:titleñ3
- 10 1 Sam 21ñ22, Ezek 11:12ñ25, John 13:1ñ24, Ps 72:4ñ10, 11 1 Sam 23ñ24, Ezek 12, John 13:25ñ38, Ps 72:11ñ20, 12 1 Sam 25, Ezek 13, John 14, Ps 73:titleñ3
- 13 1 Sam 26ñ27, Ezek 14, John 15, Ps 73:4ñ10
- 14 1 Sam 28ñ30, Ezek 15, John 16:1ñ15, Ps 73:11ñ17
- 15 1 Sam 31, Ezek 16:1ñ25, John 16:16ñ33, Ps 73:18ñ24
- 16 2 Sam 1ñ2, Ezek 16:26ñ45, John 17, Ps 73:25ñ28
- 17 2 Sam 3ñ4, Ezek 16:46ñ63, John 18:1ñ21, Ps 74:titleñ9
- 18 2 Sam 5ñ6, Ezek 17, John 18:22ñ40, Ps 74:10ñ16
- 19 2 Sam 7ñ9, Ezek 18:1ñ19, John 19:1ñ25, Ps 74:17ñ23
- 20 2 Sam 10ñ11, Ezek 18:20ñ32, John 19:26ñ42, Ps 75:titleñ6
- 21 2 Sam 12, Ezek 19:1ñ20:13, John 20, Ps 75:7ñ10
- 22 2 Sam 13ñ14, Ezek 20:14ñ33, John 21, Ps 76
- 23 2 Sam 15, Ezek 20:34ñ49, Acts 1:1ñ14, Ps 77:titleñ3
- 24 2 Sam 16ñ17, Ezek 21, Acts 1:15ñ26, Ps 77:4ñ11
- 25 2 Sam 18, Ezek 22:1ñ13, Acts 2:1ñ32, Ps 77:12ñ20
- 26 2 Sam 19ñ20, Ezek 22:14ñ31, Acts 2:33ñ47, Ps 78:titleñ4
- 27 2 Sam 21, Ezek 23:1ñ22, Acts 3, Ps 78:5ñ11
- 28 2 Sam 22ñ23, Ezek 23:23ñ49, Acts 4:1ñ24, Ps 78:12ñ18
- 29 2 Sam 24, Ezek 24:1ñ13, Acts 4:25ñ37, Ps 78:19ñ25
- 30 1 Kings 1, Ezek 24:14ñ27, Acts 5:1ñ31, Ps 78:26ñ32

Resources

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men, the LORD surrendered a very large force into their power, because Judah had abandoned the LORD, the God of their fathers. So punishment was meted out to Joash. After the Arameans had departed from him, leaving him in grievous suffering, his servants conspired against him because of the murder of the son of Jehoiada the priest. He was buried in the City of David, but not in the tombs of the kings.

Responsorial Psalm: Ps 89:4-5, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34

R. (29a) For ever I will maintain my love for my servant.

"I have made a covenant with my chosen one, I have sworn to David my servant: Forever will I confirm your posterity and establish your throne for all generations."

R. For ever I will maintain my love for my servant.

"Forever I will maintain my kindness toward him, and my covenant with him stands firm. I will make his posterity endure forever and his throne as the days of heaven."

R. For ever I will maintain my love for my servant.

"If his sons forsake my law and walk not according to my ordinances, If they violate my statutes and keep not my commands."

R. For ever I will maintain my love for my servant.

"I will punish their crime with a rod and their guilt with stripes. Yet my mercy I will not take from him, nor will I belie my faithfulness."

R. For ever I will maintain my love for my servant.

Alleluia

R. Alleluia, alleluia. Jesus Christ became poor although he was rich, so that by his poverty you might become rich. R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Gospel: Mt 6:24-34

Jesus said to his disciples: "No one can serve two masters. He will either hate one and love the other, or be devoted to one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon. "Therefore I tell you, do not worry about your life, what you will eat or drink, or about your body, what you will wear. Is not life more than food and the body more than clothing? Look at the birds in the sky; they do not sow or reap, they gather nothing into barns, yet your heavenly Father feeds them. Are not you more important than they? Can any of you by worrying add a single moment to your life-span? Why are you anxious about clothes? Learn from the way the wild flowers grow. They do not work or spin. But I tell you that not even Solomon in all his splendor was clothed like one of them. If God so clothes the grass of the field, which grows today and is thrown into the oven tomorrow, will he not much more provide for you, O you of little faith? So do not worry and say, 'What are we to eat?' or 'What are we to drink?' or 'What are we to wear?' All these things the pagans seek. Your heavenly Father knows that you need them all. But seek first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things will be given you besides. Do not worry about tomorrow; tomorrow will take care of itself. Sufficient for a day is its own evil."

Today's Saints



Saint Thomas More

Also known as omnium horarum homo (a man for all seasons, referring to his wide scholarship and knowledge)

Additional Memorial 1 December as one of the Martyrs of Oxford University

Studied at London and Oxford, England. Page for the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lawyer. Twice married, and a widower he was the father of one son and three daughters, and a devoted family man. Writer, most famously of the novel which coined the word Utopia. Translated with works of Lucian. Known during his own day for his scholarship and the depth of his knowledge. Friend of King Henry VIII. Lord Chancellor of England from 1529 to 1532, a position of political power second only to the king. Fought any form of heresy, especially the incursion of Protestantism into England. Opposed the king on the matter of royal divorce, and refused to swear the Oath of Supremacy which declared the king the head of the Church in England. Resigned the Chancellorship, and was imprisoned in the Tower of London. Martyred for his refusal to bend his religious beliefs to the king's political needs.

Born: 7 February 1478 at London, England

Died: beheaded on 6 July 1535 on Tower Hill, London, England, body taken to Saint Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London, England, his head was parboiled and then exposed on London Bridge for a month as a warning to other "traitors"; Margaret Roper bribed the man whose was supposed to throw it into the river to give it to her instead, in 1824 a lead box was found in the Roper vault at Saint Dunstan's Church Canterbury, England; it contained a head presumed to be More's Beatified 1886 by Pope Leo XIII

Canonized: 1935 by Pope Pius XI

Patronage: adopted children, civil servants, court clerks, difficult marriages, large families, lawyers, politicians (given in 2000 by Pope John Paul II), step-parents, widowers, diocese of Arlington, Virginia, diocese of Pensacola-Tallahassee, Florida, Ateneo de Manila Law School, Society of Our Lady of Good Counsel, University of Malta, University of Santo Tomas Faculty of Arts and Letters.



Saint John Fisher

Also known as John of Rochester, John Fisher of Rochester

Studied theology at Cambridge University, receiving degrees in 1487 and 1491. Parish priest in Northallerton, England from 1491 to 1494. Gained a reputation for his teaching abilities. Proctor of Cambridge University. Confessor to Margaret Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII, in 1497. Bishop of Rochester, England in 1504; he worked to raise the standard of preaching in his see. Chancellor of Cambridge. Tutor of the young King Henry VIII. Excellent speaker and writer. When in 1527 he was asked to study the problem of Henry's marriage, he became the target of Henry's wrath when John defending the validity of the marriage and rejecting Henry's claim to be head of the Church in England. Imprisoned in 1534 for his opposition, he spent 14 months in prison without trial. While in prison he was created cardinal in 1535 by Pope Paul III. Martyr.

Born: 1469 at Beverly, Yorkshire, England

Died: 22 June 1535 on Tower Hill, Tyburn, London, England, buried in the churchyard of All Hallows, Barking, England without rites or a shroud, head exhibited on London Bridge for two weeks as an example, then thrown into the River Thames, relics in Saint Peter's Church in the Tower of London

Beatified: 29 December 1886 by Pope Leo XIII Canonized 1935 by Pope Pius XI

Patronage: diocese of Rochester, New York.



Saint Paulinus of Nola

Also known as Meropius Pontius Anicius Paulinus

Friend of Saint Augustine of Hippo and Saint Nicetas of Remesiana, and mentioned for his holiness by at least six of his contemporary saints. Distinguished lawyer. Held several public offices in the Empire, then retired from public ministry with his wife, Therasia, first to Bordeaux, France where they were baptized, and then to Therasia's estate in Spain. After the death of their only son at the age of only a few weeks, the couple decided to spend the rest of their lives devoted to God. They gave away most of their estates and dedicated themselves to increasing their holiness. Paulinus was ordained, then he and Therasia moved to Nola, Italy, gave away the rest of their property, and dedicated themselves to helping the poor. Paulinus was chosen bishop of Nola by popular demand, and he governed the diocese for more than 21 years while living in his own home as a monk and continuing to aid the poor. His writings contain one of the earliest examples of a Christian wedding song.

Born: c.354 at Burdigala, Gaul (modern Bordeaux, France)

Died: 22 June 431 of natural causes.

