

int 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 ountain of mercy for us, I ust in You.

Holy God, Holy Mighty Holy Immortal One, ve mercy on us and o whole world. (3 tim

IESUS, King of mercy, I trust in You!

Prayer for all souls

Prayer of St. Gertrude the great dictated by Our Lady to ness accrued to them 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 St. Gertrude the Great w ember 10



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.





Saturday after Epiphany, Jan 11, 2025, Volume 184. Today's Bible Readings

Latin Rite

1st Reading: 1 John 5:14-21 **Responsorial Psalm:** Psalm 149:1-2, 3-4, 5-6a Gospel: and 9b

Syro-Malabar Rite 1st Reading: Rom 9:30-33

Svro-Malankara Rite

2 Cor 4:1-6; Mt 9:35-

Réadings:

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<u>Jn 10:31-39</u>

Gospel: John 3:22-30

-----Catechism of the Catholic Church SECTION TWO I. THE CREEDS Article 1"I BELIEVE IN GOD THE FATHER ALMIGHTY, CREATOR OF HEAVEN AND EARTH"

Paragraph 4. THE CREATOR

. CATECHESIS ON CREATION282 Catechesis on creation is of major importance. It concerns the very foundations of human and Christian life: for it makes explicit the response of the Christian faith to the basic question that men of all times have asked themselves:120 "Where do we come from?" "Where are we going?" "What is our origin?" "What is our end?" "Where does everything that exists come from and where is it point?" the two questions the first about the origin and the constant going?" the two questions, the first about the origin and the second about the end, are inseparable. They are decisive for the meaning and orientation of our life and actions.283 The question about the origins of the world and of man has been the object of many scientific studies which have splendidly enriched our knowledge of the age and dimensions of the cosmos, the development of life-forms and the appearance of man. These discoveries invite us to even greater admiration for the greatness of the Creator, prompting us to give him thanks for all his works and for the understanding and wisdom he gives to scholars and researchers. With Solomon they can say: "It is he who gave me unerring knowledge of what exists, to know the structure of the world and the activity of the elements. . . for wisdom, the fashioner of all things, taught me."121284 The great interest accorded to these studies is strongly stimulated by a question of another order, which goes beyond the proper domain of the natural sciences. It is not only a question of knowing when and how the universe arose physically, or when man appeared, but rather of discovering the meaning of such an origin: is the universe governed by chance, blind fate, anonymous necessity, or by a transcendent, intelligent and good Being called "God"? and if the world does come from God's wisdom and goodness, why is there evil? Where does it come from? Who is responsible for it? Is there any liberation from it?285 Since the beginning the Christian faith has been challenged by responses to the question of origins that differ from its own. Ancient religions and cultures produced many myths concerning origins. Some philosophers have said that everything is God, that the world is God, or that the development of the world is the development of God (Pantheism). Others have said that the world is a necessary emanation arising from God and returning to him. Still others have affirmed the existence of two eternal principles, Good and Evil, Light and Darkness, locked, in permanent conflict (Dualism, Manichaeism). According to some of these conceptions, the world (at least the physical world) is evil, the product of a fall, and is thus to be rejected or left behind (Gnosticism). Some admit that the world was made by God, but as by a watch-maker who, once he has made a watch, abandons it to itself (Deism). Finally, others reject any transcendent origin for the world, but see it as merely the interplay of matter that has always existed (Materialism). All these attempts bear witness to the permanence and universality of the question of origins. This inquiry is distinctively human.

120 Cf. NA 2. 121 Wis 7: 17-22...continued

1st Reading: 1 John 5:14-21

Beloved: We have this confidence in him that if we ask anything according to his will, he hears us. And if we know that he hears us in regard to whatever we ask, we know that what we have asked him for is ours. If anyone sees his brother sinning, if the sin is not deadly, he should pray to God and he will give him life. This is only for those whose sin is not deadly. There is such a thing as deadly sin, about which I do not say that you should pray. All wrongdoing is sin, but there is sin that is not deadly. We know that anyone begotten by God does not sin; but the one begotten by God he protects, and the Evil One cannot touch him. We know that we belong to God, and the whole world is under the power of the Evil One. We also know that the Son of God has come and has given us discernment to know the one who is true. And we are in the one who is true, in his Son Jesus Christ. He is the true God and eternal life. Children, be on your guard against idols.

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January 01 Gen 1-2, Isa 1:1-20, Matt 1, Ps 1 02 Gen 3-4, Isa 1:21-31, Matt 2, Ps 2:1-8 03 Gen 5, Isa 2, Matt 3, Ps 2:9-12 04 Gen 6-7, Isa 3, Matt 4, Ps 3 05 Gen 8–9, Isa 4:1-5:16, Matt 5:1-19, Ps 4 06 Gen 10-11, Isa 5:17-30, Matt 5:20-48, Ps 5:title-5 07 Gen 12-13, Isa 6:1-7:13, Matt 6:1-15, Ps 5:6-12 08 Gen 14–15, Isa 7:14– 25, Matt 6:16-34, Ps 6:title-6 09 Gen 16-17, Isa 8, Matt 7, Ps 6:7-7:3 10 Gen 18-19, Isa 9, Matt 8:1-17, Ps 7:4-10 11 Gen 20-21, Isa 10, Matt 8:18-34, Ps 7:11-17 12 Gen 22, Isa 11, Matt 9:1-27, Ps 8 13 Gen 23:1-24:38, Isa 12, Matt 9:28-38, Ps 9:title-3 14 Gen 24:39-25:34, Isa 13, Matt 10, Ps 9:4-10 15 Gen 26, Isa 14, Matt 11:1-12, Ps 9:11-20 16 Gen 27, Isa 15, Matt 11:13-30, Ps 10:1-4 17 Gen 28-29, Isa 16-17, Matt 12:1-26, Ps 10:5-11 18 Gen 30, Isa 18:1–19:13, Matt 12:27–50, Ps 10:12–18 19 Gen 31, Isa 19:14-20:6, Matt 13:1-19, Ps 11 20 Gen 32, Isa 21, Matt 13:20-41, Ps 12 21 Gen 33-34, Isa 22, Matt 13:42–58, Ps 13 22 Gen 35–36, Isa 23, Matt 14, Ps 14:title–3 23 Gen 37, Isa 24, Matt 15:1-12, Ps 14:4-7 24 Gen 38-39, Isa 25, Matt 15:13-39, Ps 15:title-16:3 25 Gen 40, Isa 26-27, Matt 16:1-17, Ps 16:4-11 26 Gen 41, Isa 28:1-14, Matt 16:18-17:11, Ps 17:title-6 27 Gen 42-43, Isa 28:15–29, Matt 17:12– 27, Ps 17:7–15 28 Gen 44, Isa 29, Matt 18, Ps 18:title-4 29 Gen 45-46, Isa 30:1-21, Matt 19:1-14, Ps 18:5-11 30 Gen 47, Isa 30:22-31:9, Matt 19:15-30, Ps 18:12-18 31 Gen 48-49, Isa 32, Matt 20, Ps 18:19-25 Resources Importance of the

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Responsorial Psalm: Psalm 149:1-2, 3-4, 5-6a and 9b

R. (see 4a) The Lord takes delight in his people. or: R. Alleluia.

Sing to the LORD a new song of praise in the assembly of the faithful. Let Israel be glad in their maker, let the children of Zion rejoice in their king.

R. (see 4a) The Lord takes delight in his people. or: R Alleluia.

Let them praise his name in the festive dance, let them sing praise to him with timbrel and harp. For the LORD loves his people, and he adoms the lowly with victory.

R. (see 4a) The Lord takes delight in his people. or: R. Alleluia.

Let the faithful exult in glory; let them sing for joy upon their couches; Let the high praises of God be in their throats. This is the glory of all his faithful. Alleluia.

R. (see 4a) The Lord takes delight in his people. or: R. Alleluia.

Alleluia

R. Alleluia, alleluia. The people who sit in darkness have seen a great light, on those dwelling in a land overshadowed by death light has arisen. R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Gospel: John 3:22-30

Jesus and his disciples went into the region of Judea, where he spent some time with them baptizing. John was also baptizing in Aenon near Salim, because there was an abundance of water there, and people came to be baptized, for John had not yet been imprisoned. Now a dispute arose between the disciples of John and a Jew about ceremonial washings. So they came to John and said to him, "Rabbi, the one who was with you across the Jordan, to whom you testified, here he is baptizing and everyone is coming to him." John answered and said, "No one can receive anything except what has been given from heaven. You yourselves can testify that I said that I am not the Christ, but that I was sent before him. The one who has the bride is the bridegroom; the best man, who stands and listens for him, rejoices greatly at the bridegroom's voice. So this joy of mine has been made complete. He must increase; I must decrease."

Today's Saints

Saint Theodosius the Cenobiarch



Also known as Theodosius of Cappadocia, Theodosius the Coenobriarch, Theodosius the Great, Theodosios, Theodossios

Born to a pious family, he began his studies at an early age, and became a lector while still a youth. The example of Abraham led him to leave home in order to properly follow God. He met Saint Simeon Stylites in Antioch; Simeon recognized him as a holy man and leader, and invited Theodosius onto his pillar for prayer, blessing, and advice. Travelled to Jerusalem where legend says worked with Saint Longinus the Centurian, who would have been nearly 500 years old at the time. Head of a church near Bethlehem. Hermit in the desert of Judah, living in a cave. Word of his holiness began to attract disciples, and Theodosius built a monastery at Cathismus to house them. There were so many there had to be a section for Greeks, for Armenians, for Persions, etc., but they all happily worked and prayed together. Next to the monastery he built a hospital for the sick, a hospice for the aged, and a mental hospital. Friend of and co-worker with Saint Sabbas. Appointed visitor to all cenobitical communities of Palestine the patriarch of Jerusalem. Opposed heresies, including Eutychianism and Monophysitism. Emperor Anastatius, a supporter of Eutychianism, sent Theodosius a large bribe, hoping to sway the influential monk to his thinking; Theodosius distributed the money to the poor, and continued to preach against heresy. Because of his orthodox views, Anastatius removed him from his position in 513, but he soon resumed his duties under emperor Justinian. In poor health in his old age, he was stricken with a condition that made his skin dry as stone. He continued to work until his health gave out, and then he spent his time praying for his community. He died at age 105.

Died: 529 at Cathismus of natural causes, buried in the cave where he live as a hermit, it became a noted site for pilgrimages and miracles Name Meaning Cenobriach, head of people living a life in common



Patronage: file makers. Saint Tommaso da Cori

Also known as Francesco Antonio Placidi, Tommaso da Cori, Thomas of Cori

Spent his youth as a shepherd. Studied philosophy and theology in Viterbo, Italy. Joined the Observant Franciscans in 1675. Parish priest, assigned to Civitella, Italy. Known for his simple life, his strict observance of the Franciscan way, and his gifts of healing. His preaching, confessions and spiritual retreats, incamated the evangelical counsel of the total gift of self to God and his fellow men. Born 4 June 1655 in Cori, Latina, Italy as Francesco Antonio Placidi **Died:** 11 January 1729 at Bellegra, Rome, Italy of natural causes **Canonized:** 21 November 1999 by Pope John Paul II.



Pope Saint Hyginus

Also known as Hygin, Igino

Pope during a period of relative peace with no official persecutions of the early Church, but was forced to deal with with a series of heretic sects and preachers regularly popping up. **Born:** Athens, Greece **Papal Ascension:** c.138

Died: 142 in Rome, Italy, often listed as a martyr since so many of the early popes were, but there is no evidence of it for Hyginus, buried on Vatican Hill near the tomb of Saint Peter the Apostle.



