

Our Lady of Fatima (Redvers)
St. Maurice (Bellegarde)
St. Anthony (Storthoaks)



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June 9, 2024
10th Sunday in Ordinary Time

Mass Schedule

Mon, June 10, 9:00 a.m.
+Cecile Chicoine by Jérôme/Carol Poirier

Tues, June 11, 9:00 a.m.
+Millie Culbertson by Marguerite Boutin

Wed, June 12, 9:00 a.m.
+Joseph Paul Darveaux by Gilbert Couture

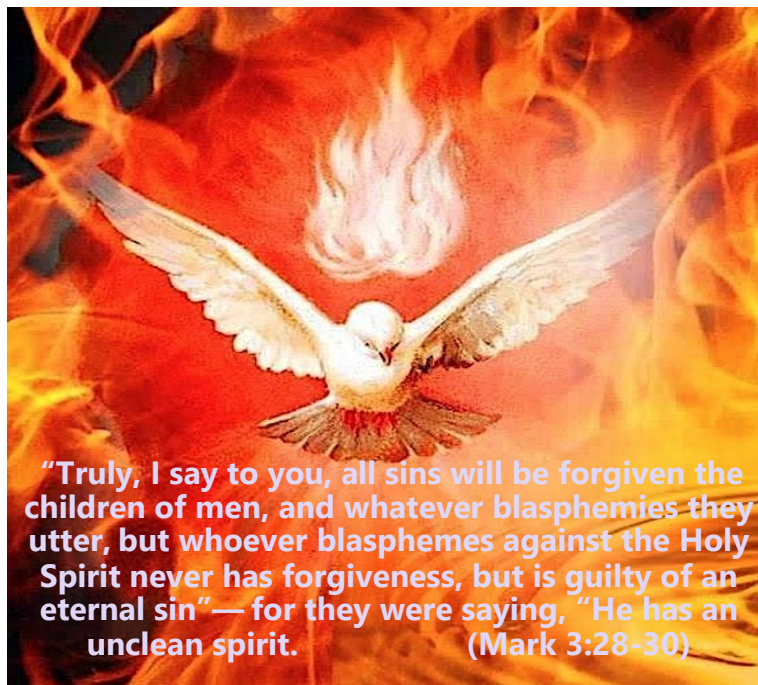
Thurs, June 13, 10:00 a.m. (Bellegarde)
Funeral Mass for +Edward Soroka

Fri, June 14, 9:30 a.m. (Estates)
+Holy Souls in Purgatory by A Parishioner

Sat, June 15, 7:00 p.m. (Storthoaks)
+Paul Henrion by Charles/Anita Henrion

Sun, June 16, 9:00 a.m. (Bellegarde)
Pro Populo

Sun, June 16, 10:45 a.m. (Redvers)
+John Revet by Charles/Anita Henrion



"Truly, I say to you, all sins will be forgiven the children of men, and whatever blasphemies they utter, but whoever blasphemes against the Holy Spirit never has forgiveness, but is guilty of an eternal sin"— for they were saying, "He has an unclean spirit."
(Mark 3:28-30)

Liturgical Ministries **(Redvers)**

To ensure your name is still on a ministries list or to volunteer contact **Carol Poirier (452-8397)**.

Sunday, June 16, 10:45 a.m.

Hospitality
Ron/Janelle Martin

Lectors
Elmer Doell/Jeannette Wolensky

Collection
Raymond Lamotte
Nathan Poirier
Seth Poirier
Denis Quennelle

Communion
Bernard Bauche



Redvers
Pastoral Council Chairperson
Marc Wolensky 306-840-7282
Parish Hall Bookings
Anita Colleaux: 306-452-3868
Caretaker
Coralie Wolensky

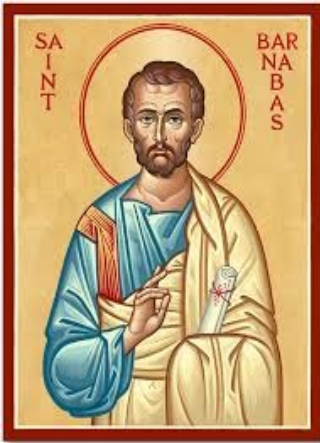


Bellegarde
Pastoral Council Chairperson
Guy Poirier: 306-840-7744



Storthoaks
Pastoral Council Chairperson
Richard Chicoine: 449-2231
Parish Hall Bookings
Monique Dumaine: 449-2237

Saint Barnabas—Apostle/Martyr—June 11



Barnabas, a Jew of Cyprus, comes as close as anyone outside the Twelve to being a full-fledged apostle. He was closely associated with Saint Paul—he introduced Paul to Peter and the other apostles—and served as a kind of mediator between the former persecutor and the still suspicious Jewish Christians. When a Christian community developed at Antioch, Barnabas was sent as the official representative of the church of Jerusalem to incorporate them into the fold. He and Paul instructed in Antioch for a year, after which they took relief contributions to Jerusalem.

Later Paul and Barnabas, now clearly seen as charismatic leaders, were sent by Antioch officials to preach to the gentiles. Enormous success crowned their efforts. After a miracle at Lystra, the people wanted to offer sacrifice to them as gods—Barnabas being Zeus, and Paul, Hermes—but the two said, “We are of the same nature as you, human beings. We proclaim to you good news that you should turn from these idols to the living God” (see Acts 14:8-18).

But all was not peaceful. They were expelled from one town, they had to go to Jerusalem to clear up the ever-recurring controversy about circumcision, and even the best of friends can have differences. When Paul wanted to revisit the places they had evangelized, Barnabas wanted to take along his cousin John Mark, author of the *Gospel*, but Paul insisted that since Mark had deserted them once, he was not fit to take along now. The disagreement that followed was so sharp that Barnabas and Paul separated: Barnabas taking Mark to Cyprus, Paul taking Silas to Syria. Later they were reconciled—Paul, Barnabas and Mark.

Church tradition developed outside of the canon of the New Testament describes the martyrdom of many saints, including the martyrdom of Barnabas. It relates that certain Jews coming to Syria and Salamis, where Barnabas was then preaching the gospel, being highly exasperated at his extraordinary success, fell upon him as he was disputing in the synagogue, dragged him out, and, after the most inhumane tortures, stoned him to death. His kinsman, John Mark, who was a spectator of this barbarous action, privately interred his body.

St Anthony of Padua—Priest/Doctor of the Church—June 13

St. Anthony of Padua is popularly invoked today by those who have trouble finding lost objects, but he was known in his own day as the “Hammer of Heretics” due to the powerful witness of his life and preaching.

Anthony was not born in the Italian city of Padua, nor was he originally named Anthony. He was born as Ferdinand in Lisbon, Portugal in 1195, the son of an army officer named Martin and a virtuous woman named Mary. They had Ferdinand educated by a group of priests, and the young man made his own decision to enter religious life at age 15. Ferdinand initially lived in a monastery of the Augustinian order outside of Lisbon. But he disliked the distraction of constant visits from his friends, and moved to a more remote house of the same order. In 1220, Ferdinand learned the news about five Franciscan friars who had recently died for their faith in Morocco. When their bodies were brought to Portugal for veneration, Ferdinand developed a passionate desire to imitate their commitment to the Gospel. When a group of Franciscans visited his monastery, Ferdinand told them he wanted to adopt their poor and humble way of life. Some of the Augustinian monks criticized and mocked Ferdinand's interest in the Franciscans, which had been established only recently, in 1209. But prayer confirmed his desire to follow the example of St. Francis, who was still living at the time. He eventually obtained permission to leave the Augustinians and join a small Franciscan monastery in 1221. At that time he took the name Anthony, after the fourth-century desert monk St. Anthony of Egypt.

Anthony wanted to imitate the Franciscan martyrs who had died trying to convert the Muslims of Morocco. He traveled on a ship to Africa for this purpose, but became seriously ill and could not carry out his intention. The ship that was supposed to take him to Spain for treatment was blown off course, and ended up in Italy. Through this series of mishaps, Anthony ended up near Assisi, where St. Francis was holding a major meeting for the members of his order. Despite his poor health, Anthony resolved to stay in Italy in order to be closer to St. Francis himself. He deliberately concealed his deep knowledge of theology and Scripture, and offered to serve in the kitchen among the brothers.

At the time, no one realized that the future “Hammer of Heretics” was anything other than a kitchen assistant and obedient Franciscan priest. Around 1224, however, Anthony was forced to deliver an improvised speech before an assembly of Dominicans and Franciscans, none of whom had prepared any remarks. His eloquence stunned the crowd, and St. Francis himself soon learned what kind of man the dishwashing priest really was. In 1224 he gave Anthony permission to teach theology in the Franciscan order. Later, he dedicated himself entirely to the work of preaching as a missionary in France, Italy and Spain.

Known for his bold preaching and austere lifestyle, Anthony also had a reputation as a worker of miracles, which often came about in the course of his disputes with heretics. His biographers mention a horse, which refused to eat for three days, and accepted food only after it had placed itself in adoration before the Eucharist that Anthony brought in his hands. Another miracle involved a poisoned meal, which Anthony ate without any harm after making the sign of the Cross over it. And a final often recounted miracle of St. Anthony's involved a group of fish, who rose out of the sea to hear his preaching when heretical residents of a city refused to listen.

Anthony died on June 13, 1231 at the age of 36. St. Anthony's well-established holiness, combined with the many miracles he had worked during his lifetime, moved Pope Gregory IX – who knew the saint personally – to canonize him one year after his death.

