



Family Devotionals & Sacrament Schedule

Eucharistic Adoration

St. Anne's Chapel at
St. Louis Bertrand, Foreston
Monday at 8:00 a.m. until
Saturday at 7:00 a.m.

St. Mary's, Milaca following
Daily Mass each Thursday until
5:00 p.m. Except the Thursday
before First Friday, then
Adoration closes after
Reconciliation at 5:45 p.m.

St. Kathryn's, Ogilvie one hour
following the Tuesday 7:00 a.m.
Daily Mass.

St. Mary's, Mora each Friday from
7:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Reconciliation

Saturdays

Confession at 3:00 p.m. in
Foreston and after 6:00 p.m.
Mass in Ogilvie.

Sundays

Confession upon request before
Mass in Milaca and after Mass in
Mora.

Second Friday of Each Month

Confession at St. Mary's, Mora
from 7:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m.

Thursday before First Friday

Confession at St. Mary's, Milaca
from 4:45 p.m. to 5:45 p.m.

Family Rosary

Sundays at St. Mary's, Milaca
at 6:00 p.m.

First Friday

Mass at St. Mary's, Mora each
First Friday at 7:00 a.m.

First Saturday

Rosary at 8:30 a.m.; Mass at 9:00
a.m.; followed by prayers and
devotions on the first Saturday of
each month through October at
St. Mary's, Milaca

*"Of all devotions, that of
adoring Jesus in the Blessed
Sacrament is the greatest of the
sacraments, the one dearest to
God and the one most helpful to
us." St. Alphonsus Liguori*



August is Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary

The entire month of August falls within the liturgical season of Ordinary Time, which is represented by the liturgical color green, the symbol of hope, life and anticipation.

Over the centuries, as the saints and theologians reflected on what it means for Our Lady to have pondered and treasured the sacred events from the life of Jesus in her heart, as attested in Scripture, Mary's heart began to be recognized as something to be imitated.

Devotion to the Immaculate Heart of Mary rose to a new level after the apparitions of Our Lady of Fatima. In her visitations, Our Lady revealed a vision of her Immaculate Heart encircled with thorns which represented the many sins committed against her.

Jesus wants to make her known and loved by establishing devotion in the world to her Immaculate Heart.

The following prayer was given to the children at Fatima by our Blessed Mother to be said especially while making a sacrifice for sinners: *O Jesus, this is for love of Thee, for the conversion of sinners, and in reparation for offences committed against the Immaculate Heart of Mary.* She also told the children after she showed them hell where poor sinners go — *To save them that God wants to establish in the world, devotion to my Immaculate Heart. If you do what I tell you, many souls will be saved, and there will be peace... I shall come to ask for the consecration of Russia to my Immaculate Heart, and the Communion of Reparation on the First Saturdays.* (National Catholic Register)

Fatima and the Immaculate Heart of Mary The Five First Saturday Devotions

In the second apparition of Fatima, Our Lady showed the seers her heart encircled by thorns. Later, in a private apparition to Sister Lucia, she asked for the devotion of reparation for the Five First Saturdays.

The Blessed Mother appeared alongside the Child Jesus. The Child said, "Have pity on the Heart of your Most Holy Mother which is covered with

thorns with which ungrateful men pierce it at every moment with no one to extract them with an act of reparation."

Our Lady expressed her request in the following words: "See my daughter, My Heart surrounded with thorns with which ungrateful men pierce me at every moment with blasphemies and ingratitude. You, at least, make sure to console me and announce that all those who for five months, on the first Saturdays, go to Confession, receive Holy Communion, say five decades of the Rosary and keep me company for 15 minutes, meditating on the mysteries of the Rosary, with the purpose of making reparation to Me, I promise to assist them at the hour of death with all the graces necessary for the salvation of their souls." (*Our Lady to Lucia, October 10, 1925*) (*America Needs Fatima*)

Devotion to the Immaculate Heart of Mary

To begin, or increase our honor and devotion, we can make or renew our individual consecration to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Pope Pius XII explained that this consecration "tends essentially to union with Jesus, under the guidance of Mary."

If we make the consecration and honestly try to live it, what the Blessed Mother promised Lucia applies to us too: *I will never leave you; my Immaculate Heart will be your refuge, and the way that will lead you to God.* Use St. Louis de Montfort's method, Father Michael Gaitley's *33 Days to Morning Glory*, or other suitable consecration prayers. Before making a consecration, it is most desirable to make a careful preparation extending over a period of time. The most essential thing is not making an act of consecration, the essential thing is to live that consecration.

"In our devotion to Mary's Heart, there is no more effective prayer than the Rosary which is about the mysteries of her Son's life and hers. There is no better way to obtain through Mary's intercession the help we desperately need to learn how to be loving and selfless," Servant of God Father John Hardon.

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August 1: St. Alphonsus Liguori - He grew up in a devout family and was the eldest of seven children. Alphonsus was gifted intellectually, receiving his doctorate at the age of 16. He was a priest, moral theologian, Doctor of the Church, founder of the Redemptorists. He developed rheumatoid arthritis and suffered greatly from it. He was canonized and declared a Doctor of the Church. He is a Patron Saint of Arthritis, Confessors, Moralists.

August 4: St. John Vianney - The “Curé of Ars,” is the patron saint of parish priests. When he began his priestly duties, he realized many were either ignorant or indifferent to religion as a result of the French Revolution. He spent many hours each day working to reconcile the people with God. St. Vianney started drawing pilgrims who sought his advice. By 1855, about 20,000 people would visit him, seeking his counsel. In the last ten years of his life, he would spend 16 to 18 hours per day in the confessional.

August 6: The Transfiguration - The Transfiguration of Jesus is one of the key events in Jesus’ life. He took three apostles - Peter, James and John - up to a high mountain to pray. As they were praying, His appearance became as “dazzling white.” At that point, Moses and Elijah appeared and spoke to the Lord about His upcoming death. A cloud overshadowed the group and God the Father’s voice came from the cloud saying, “This is My Son, My chosen; listen to Him!” We contemplate this when we pray the Fourth Luminous Mystery of the Rosary. “The principal reason for this transfiguration was to banish the scandal of the cross from the hearts and minds of His disciples.” (Pope St. Leo) (EWTN)

August 15: Solemnity of the Assumption - The Assumption of Mary clearly rests on the fact that Mary was sinless. By a singular grace of her Immaculate Conception, Mary was preserved from original sin for her special mission as the mother of the Messiah. The Most Blessed Virgin Mary, when the course of her earthly life was completed, was taken up (“assumed”) body and soul into the glory of heaven, where she already shares in the glory of her Son’s Resurrection, anticipating the resurrection of all members of His Body. *Her Assumption should not be confused with the Ascension of Christ. He ascended into Heaven by His own power; she did not. She was assumed into Heaven by God.* The doctrine of Mary’s Assumption is firmly rooted in sacred Scripture and Tradition, and this constant teaching was infallibly defined as a dogma of the Catholic Faith by Pope Pius XII in 1950. *Definition of doctrine and dogma:*

DOCTRINE. Any truth taught by the Church as necessary for acceptance by the faithful. The truth may be either formally revealed (as the Real Presence), or a theological conclusion (as the canonization of a saint), or part of the natural law (as the sinfulness of contraception). In any case, what makes it doctrine is that the Church authority teaches that it is to be believed. This teaching may be done either solemnly in ex cathedra pronouncements or ordinarily in the perennial exercise of the Church’s magisterium or teaching authority. Dogmas are those doctrines which the Church proposes for belief as formally revealed by God. (Ety. Latin *doctrina*, teaching.)

DOGMA. Doctrine taught by the Church to be believed by all the faithful as part of divine revelation. All dogmas, therefore, are formally revealed truths and promulgated as such by the Church. They are revealed either in Scripture or tradition, either explicitly (as the Incarnation) or implicitly (as the Assumption). Moreover, their acceptance by the faithful must be proposed as necessary for salvation. They may be taught by the Church in a solemn manner, as with the definition of the Immaculate Conception, or in an ordinary way, as with the constant teaching on the malice of taking innocent human life. (Ety. Latin *dogma*; from Greek *dogma*, declaration, decree.) (*Modern Catholic Dictionary*, Servant of God Father John Hardon)

August 15: St. Tarcisus - Tarcisus was an altar server during the Christian persecution under the Roman Emperor, Valerian. During this time, Christians had to celebrate the Mass in underground tunnels called catacombs. One day, the priest asked who would be willing to risk their life to carry the Holy Eucharist to their fellow Christians in prison. The priests, and most of the men, were too well known and risked losing the Eucharist and their lives if they were seen. Young Tarcisus volunteered, saying his youth would be the perfect disguise. The pagans would think he was merely a messenger boy. He was recognized as a Christian, and a small gang of boys, anxious to view the Christian “Mysteries,” became a mob and turned on him with fury. He later died from his wounds. He is the patron of altar servers, deacons, and First Communicants. (Feastwiththesaints.com)

Saint Feast Days in August	
1	Alphonsus Liguori
2	Peter Julian Eymard
4	John Vianney
6	The Transfiguration
8	Dominic
10	Lawrence
11	Clare
15	Solemnity of the Assumption
15	Tarcisus
22	Queenship of Mary
24	Bartholomew, Apostle
27	Monica
29	Passion of John the Baptist

August 22: Queenship of Mary
Mary’s coronation is the Fifth Glorious Mystery of the rosary. Having declared the dogma of the Assumption, that “the Immaculate Mother of God . . . was assumed body and soul into heavenly glory,” Pope Pius XII then established the feast of her Queenship. Though this dogma of the Church was established relatively recently, Mary’s Queenship has its roots in sacred Scripture. At the Annunciation, in the very moment Mary became a mother as she was overshadowed by the Holy Spirit, she also became a queen. The Archangel Gabriel tells Mary that her Son will sit on “the throne of his ancestor David” and that “He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there will be no end” (Lk 1:32-33). Since Jesus is a king, and since He is conceived in the womb of Mary, and since in Israel the mother of a king was always a queen, Mary truly became a queen at the first joyful mystery of the rosary, the Annunciation. (americanneedsfatima.org)

Join Thousands Across our Nation in praying the 54-Day Rosary Novena

Do you have concerns over the state of our nation and the world? Wondering how you can help? Join in prayer with other believers in the U.S. from August 15 (The Solemnity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary) to October 7 (The Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary) with the 54-Day Novena for Our Nation.

This Novena consists in praying a rotation of the Joyful, Sorrowful, and Glorious mysteries for nine days. Three novenas are prayed in petition (27 days) followed by three novenas in thanksgiving for graces granted (27 days) for a total of 54 days. The novena always begins with the Joyful mysteries no matter the day of the week.

NOTE: The tradition of the 54-day novena predates the establishment by St. Pope John Paul II of the Luminous Mysteries of the Rosary.