

St. Boniface

Catholic Church

stboniface@rrt.net

230 1st St. NW - Lidgerwood, ND 58053

Also Serving St. Martin of Tours, Geneseo and Sts. Peter & Paul, Cayuga

Weekend Mass Schedule

Saint Boniface

Saturday - 5:00 p.m.

Sunday - 8:30 a.m.

St. Martin of Tours - Geneseo

Sunday - 10:30 a.m.

(June and August)

Sts. Peter & Paul - Cayuga

Sunday - 10:30 a.m.

(July and September)

July 5, 2026 - 14th Sunday in Ordinary Time

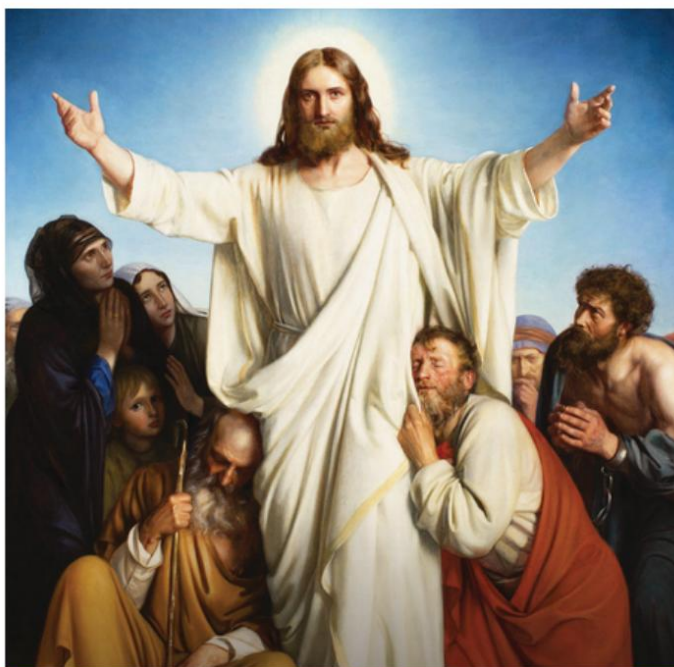
Using Your Gifts for God and Others

Many young people want to make a path for themselves in life without the help and guidance of others. My own young adult son oftentimes refuses assistance because he feels that he must learn to go it alone and have his achievements based solely upon his effort. However, few truly get anywhere of circumstance without the aid of others.

The body of Christ only functions well when we move together and help each other. Unfortunately, too often parts of the body seek to do their own thing and do not integrate with the other parts. We use our gifts in ways that are only focused on our own gains and our own being. But be mindful, our gifts exist in us to be cultivated and shared with God and his people.

In the same manner, with Jesus as the head of this body, he is there for us as well. In Jesus we find our rest and assistance with our burdens. I cannot imagine life without the compassion and aid of our God. If it isn't bad enough that some people fail to lean on their brothers and sisters, some of them fail to ever turn to God.

This is never good stewardship. A stewardship way of life seeks to share and integrate with others, especially Jesus. We have been created for community. If we take seriously our discipleship, a true relationship with Jesus always beckons us into community with other believers. Here we are strongest. Here we are the most fruitful. Here we are Christ's body on earth.



14TH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME



"Come to me, all you who labor and are burdened, and I will give you rest." - Mt 11:28

Excerpts from the Lectionary for Mass ©2001, 1998, 1975 CCD

GLPI

**Zechariah 9:9-10 | Romans 8:9, 11-13
Matthew 11:25-30**

Pastor | Fr. Peter Anderl

Cell Phone: (701) 640-6050

Rectory Phone: (701) 538-4608

Email:

peter.anderl@fargodiocese.org

Secretary | Cindy Jelinek

Office Hours: Wed. 1:00 - 6:00 pm

Office Phone: (701) 538-4604

Cell Phone: (701) 640-1401

Email: stboniface@rrt.net

DRE | Melodi Novotny

Office Phone: (701) 538-4604

Cell Phone: (701) 640-9314

Email:

stbonifacedre@rrt.net

Weekly Mass Schedule



Sunday Liturgies

Saturday, July 4	5:00 pm (St. B.)	† Roman Heley
Sunday, July 5	8:30 am (St. B.)	Pro Popula
	10:30 am (Sts. P&P)	† Mel & Steven Breker

Weekday Liturgies

Monday, July 6	NO MASS	
Tuesday, July 7	NO MASS	
Wed., July 8	NO MASS	
Thurs., July 9	NO MASS	
Friday, July 10	10:00 am (St. B.)	L&D Members of Lyon Family

Sunday Liturgies

Saturday, July 11	5:00 pm (St. B.)	† John Gaukler
Sunday, July 12	8:30 am (St. B.)	Shirley Ahrens
	10:30 am (Sts. P&P)	Pro Popula

Reconciliation Schedule

St. Boniface: Saturday & Sunday – Before/after Mass
Thursday – after Mass

St. Martin: Sunday – Before and after Mass

Sts. Peter & Paul – Before and after Mass

Prayer Requests

Please keep the following people in your prayers:
 Tracey Monson - Lawrence Heley - Fr. Chad Wilhelm
 Avery Trittin - Baby Weston - Anne Heley
 Joan Moerke - Shirley (Art) Heley - Dan Frolek
 Shirley Ahrens - Peggy Harles - Dan Schmit - If you have
 any imminent prayer requests, please call or text Cindy at
 701-640-1401.

All Parishes

Eucharistic Adoration - Please come and spend time
 with Jesus on Thursdays in adoration, anytime from 5am
 – midnight. We need adorers to share the 2-3, 3-4 and 5-
 6pm slots. Please contact Sharon at 612-790-1211 or 538-
 7010 if you are able to help.

4 Reasons America's Future Depends on Catholics

Alateia

The future of America depends on Catholics — but don't
 take my word for it. St. John Paul II said, "The continuing
 success of American democracy depends on the degree to
 which each new generation, native-born and immigrant,
 make its own the moral truths on which the Founding
 Fathers staked the future of your Republic."

On his U.S. visit, Pope Francis spelled out what those
 "moral truths" are. "One of the highlights of my visit is to

stand here, before Independence Hall," he said. "It was here
 that the freedoms which define this country were first
 proclaimed. The Declaration of Independence stated that all
 men and women are created equal, that they are endowed by
 their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that
 governments exist to protect and defend those rights."
 For the 250th birthday of America the U.S. Bishops
 launched a site supporting the founding.

Catholics are uniquely poised to deepen the nation's
 commitment to its founding principles for four reasons.

**First, America's future depends on religious people,
 because its principles are religious principles.**

Frederick Douglass, who was a Christian evangelist, knew
 firsthand the horrors of slavery — but he said the
 Declaration of Independence was its answer.

"The 4th of July is the first great fact in your nation's
 history," he said. "The principles contained in that
 instrument are saving principles. Stand by those principles,
 be true to them on all occasions, in all places, against all
 foes, and at whatever cost."

He believed "the right to liberty" would prevail against
 slavery — and he was right. Today, we believe "the right to
 life" will prevail against legalized abortion. We are right,
 too, because human beings really are "endowed by Our
 Creator" with rights.

Now, our job is to evangelize — because "self-government"
 only works with a religious people who obey God's will.
 When people have no self-control, the government has to
 control them instead.

**Second, Catholics in particular have a deep
 understanding of the nation's founding principles.**

As the bishops point out at their site, Catholic thinkers
 influenced the Declaration of Independence directly. The
 words of Doctor of the Church Robert Bellarmine match key
 phrases in the document.

But in addition, St. Thomas Aquinas' interpretation of
 Aristotle led Catholic theology to uniquely embrace a
 document based on, in its words, the "laws of nature and of
 nature's God." St. John Paul II spelled out the connection
 between our faith and our founding.

"In a world without truth, freedom loses its foundation, and
 a democracy without values can lose its very soul," he said,
 but America "possesses a safeguard, a great bulwark, against
 this happening. I speak of your founding documents: the
 Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of
 Rights. These documents are grounded in and embody
 unchanging principles of the natural law whose permanent
 truth and validity can be known by reason, for it is the law
 written by God in
 human hearts."

The future of America depends on our commitment to these
 "unchanging principles" and "permanent truths."

**Third, the future of America depends on Catholics
 because of sheer numbers.**

At the nation's birth, Catholics constituted less than 1% of
 the U.S. population and appeared poised to have only a
 minor role in the nation's life. Within 60 years, however,
 Catholics comprised the nation's largest single
 denomination.

Today, Catholics vastly outnumber each of the Protestant dominations in America, and below-replacement level birthrates nationwide will only continue this dominance. 1 in 4 Americans are baptized Catholic. Gallup found that Catholics who go to Mass weekly are among the only demographics of current Americans that is growing. In addition, U.S. immigration is from predominantly Catholic countries. Pope Leo XIV, the most prominent American worldwide, is a great example of the faith in America, coming as he does from French, Italian, Spanish and Louisiana Creole immigrants who were welcomed and integrated by the Church in America. Since its early days, the Church has sought to unite culturally diverse and geographically distinct communities through its vision of communion in Christ through the Holy Spirit and envisioned by the founding fathers, rooted in the objective moral truths that flow from the scriptures.

Fourth, religious people are critical to America, because the United States is the “new Rome.”

Commentators on the left and right love comparing America to Rome: Our nation was founded on Roman models, including Roman architecture, and now, for better and worse, America sets values worldwide — just like Rome. Pope Francis said that when we spread the principles of the Declaration, it’s for the better. “Those ringing words continue to inspire us today, even as they have inspired peoples throughout the world to fight for the freedom to live in accordance with their dignity,” he said.

But our ultimate challenge is to be the “soul” of the Republic, just as ancient Christians were. St. John Paul II said American Catholics should turn to Our Lady of Guadalupe to lead us in that. “Through her powerful intercession,” he said, “the Gospel will penetrate the hearts of the men and women of America and permeate their cultures, transforming them from within.”

Heroes of American Catholicism – *National Catholic Register*

Charles and Archbishop John Carroll

In the British colonies in America, there was no more influential, wealthy and aristocratic Catholic family than the Carrolls. Established in Maryland by the Irish immigrant Charles Carroll in 1688, the Carrolls overcame every kind of prejudice to build an immense set of businesses and properties. The Carrolls overcame anti-Catholic persecution to produce not just the most prominent Catholic leaders in the colonies but some of the key figures in the founding of the American Republic. One worthy of our time was Charles Carroll of Carrollton who was born in 1737. He inherited a massive estate — he was worth what would be today a fortune exceeding \$100 million — making him perhaps the wealthiest figure in the colonies. His estate was a social center, hosting figures such as George Washington and the first organizers of what became the Revolutionary War. Banned by law from holding office due to his Catholic faith, he exercised great political temperance by first gaining public acclaim with published letters that embraced the principle that the people are the true foundation of government, under the name “First Citizen.”

While he was honored as a hero of the growing American independence movement despite being Catholic, his appearance at the Continental Congress irritated some Protestants. His wealth won the argument because the average American recognized that Charles was risking more than most to see America’s independence. He was the only Catholic signer of the Declaration. When warned that signing the Declaration might cost him everything, he reportedly added his address “of Carrollton” beside his name, saying, “There, they cannot mistake me now.” He died in 1832 as the last surviving signatory of the Declaration, and he was known forever after as one of the Fathers of the Nation.

Like his cousin Charles, John Carroll came from a wealthy Catholic family in Maryland and studied abroad. Called to the priesthood, he was ordained in the Society of Jesus, and he made his profession as a Jesuit in 1771. In 1784, Father Carroll was named “Superior of the Missions,” thereby confirming the choice of the clergy of the young nation, and through the influence of his old friend, Benjamin Franklin, who openly took credit for the appointment. Franklin recorded in his Paris diary: “1784, July 1. The Pope’s Nuncio called and acquainted me that the Pope had on my recommendation appointed Mr. John Carroll Superior of the Catholic clergy in America, with many powers of a Bishop.”

Five years later, Pope Pius VI created the first United States diocese, Baltimore, and named John Carroll its first bishop. His new diocese stretched across 3 million square miles and with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 temporarily doubled its size. Bishop Carroll navigated post-Revolutionary challenges, such as anti-Catholic prejudices and sparse clergy. Without Carroll’s prudent statesmanship as bishop and archbishop, the Church in America as we know it today might not have been possible.

Fulton Sheen

Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen became the living embodiment of how the Church was directly shaping American culture. Imagine a bishop winning an Emmy Award for the highest-rated television program in the country, with an audience reaching tens of millions of viewers every week. That was the achievement of Venerable Fulton J. Sheen, soon to be declared a “Blessed.” Writer, television and radio star, theologian and philosopher, missionary, and one of the most influential Catholics of the 20th century, Archbishop Sheen was also deeply holy and lived a life of heroic virtue. Ordained in Peoria, Illinois, in 1919, Sheen first came to prominence through his *Catholic Hour* radio show that attracted millions of listeners. He soon acquired national acclaim for his television show *Life Is Worth Living*, starting in 1952. Accepting his Emmy Award for his show, he famously thanked his writers: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. His preaching, most notably in St. Patrick’s Cathedral, New York, along with some 70 books and his own genuine holiness, brought a huge number of people into the Church. On Dec. 9, 1979, Archbishop Sheen died in his private New York chapel while making his daily Holy Hour in front of the Blessed Sacrament.