

SAINT PIUS X PRIORY
SINGAPORE

WEEKLY BULLETIN
& MASS SCHEDULE

5 NOVEMBER 2017
TWENTY SECOND
SUNDAY AFTER
PENTECOST

SUN 5 Nov	22nd Sunday after Pentecost <i>2nd Class, green</i>	7.30 – Rosary 8.00 – Low Mass 9.30 – Rosary 10.00 – Sung Mass
MON 6 Nov	Feria <i>4th Class, green</i>	18.30 – Rosary 19.00 – Low Mass
TUE 7 Nov	Feria <i>4th Class, green</i>	07.15 – Low Mass
WED 8 Nov	Feria <i>4th Class, green</i> <u>Monthly Requiem Mass</u>	18.30 – Rosary 19.00 – Low Mass
THU 9 Nov	Dedication of Saint John Lateran <i>2nd Class, white</i>	18.20 – Rosary & Benediction 19.00 – Low Mass
 FRI 10 Nov	Saint Andrew Avellino <i>Confessor, 3rd Class, white</i> Saint Tryphon Respicus & Nympha, Virgin, Martyrs (comm.)	18.20 – Stations of the Cross 19.00 – Low Mass
SAT 11 Nov	Saint Martin <i>Bishop, Confessor, 3rd Class, white</i> St Mennas, Martyr (comm.)	11.30 – Low Mass
SUN 12 Nov	23rd Sunday after Pentecost <i>2nd Class, green</i>	7.30 – Rosary 8.00 – Low Mass 9.30 – Rosary 10.00 – Sung Mass

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Second collection for SSPX schools. This Sunday (5 November).

Parish Picnic and Children's All Saints' Day Party. Today, after Sunday Catechism. Details on the poster.

Faithful Departed. You may submit the names of the faithful departed to be included in the Mass intentions and to be placed on the altar during the Month of November. Sheets in the vestibule.

Indulgences. From **1 to 8 November**, a **plenary indulgence** is granted for the souls in purgatory if you **visit a cemetery** and pray for the faithful departed.

Youth Group (16-25 y.o.). The first meeting will take place on Saturday, 11 November from 15.30 to 17.30.

Clothes for the Philippines. On the next two consecutive Sundays (12 and 19 November), you may bring second-hand clothes for the Philippines. They must be in reasonable good condition and must be washed clean beforehand.

Indian Orphanage. A special (second) collection will be taken on Sunday, 19 November for the orphans of Palayamkottai to offer them new clothes for Christmas.

Confessions: 30 min before Sunday Masses; on demand every day.

Children's Catechism on Saturday:

First Communion 14:00-14:45

Post First Communion 14:45-15:30

Older Group (13-18 years) 14:45-15:30

Mass Stipends:

One Mass: \$25

Novena: \$250

Gregorian Masses: \$1,000

SOCIETY OF SAINT PIUS X - DISTRICT OF ASIA

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Rev. Fr. K. Stehlin (District Superior), Fr. B. Wailliez (Prior & District Assistant), Fr. F. Laisney (District Bursar)

Donations to SSPX by cheque: make it payable to "Friends of the International Priestly Society of St. Pius X"



ALL SAINTS' DAY PARTY

St. Berard of Carbio – A native of Carbio, he was received into the Franciscan Order in 1213. He was well versed in Arabic and an eloquent preacher. He was chosen together with lay brothers and priests by St. Francis to evangelize the Kingdom of Morocco. Their open preaching of the Gospel caused them to be apprehended and cast into prison. Having vainly endeavoured to persuade them to abandon their religion, the Moorish King in a fit of rage opened their heads with his scimitar and they were thus offered to God as the first fruits of the blood of the Friars Minor. Berard and his companions were canonized by Sixtus IV in 1481.

St. Cecilia – A Roman, she came from an extremely rich family and was given in marriage to Valerian. She wore sackcloth next to her skin, fasted, and invoked the Saints, Angels, and the Virgins beseeching them to guard her virginity. During her wedding ceremony she told her husband she had taken a vow of virginity and had an angel protecting her. Valerian asked to see the angel as proof, and upon his baptism, returned to his wife and found an angel at her side putting a crown with a chaplet of rose and lily on her head. Cecilia was later arrested and was shut in the baths for one night and one day. The fires were heaped up and stoked to a terrifying temperature - but Cecilia did not even sweat. Thus, an executioner was sent to cut off her head in the baths. St. Cecilia is regarded as the patroness of music because she heard heavenly music in her heart when she was married. She is the first of all incorrupt saints.

St. Dymphna - Dymphna was born in Ireland, in the 7th century. Her father, Damon, a chieftain of great wealth and power, was a pagan. Her mother was a very beautiful and devout Christian. At the age of 14, she consecrated herself to Christ and took a vow of chastity. Soon afterwards, her mother died and her father, suffering a rapid deterioration of mental stability, decided to get married to his own daughter. When Dymphna heard of her father's misguided plot, she fled her castle with her confessor and trusted servants. Upon locating her in the town of Geel (Belgium), her father convinced her to return and marry him. He became enraged and drew his sword when she refused to marry him and struck her head off from her shoulders. She was only 15 years old when she died. She is the patroness of those suffering nervous and mental afflictions as well as victims of incest. Saint Dymphna is often portrayed with a crown on her head, dressed in royal robes, and holding a sword and lamp.

St. Filumena – She is a daughter of a king in Greece who, with his wife, had converted to Christianity. At the age of about 13, she took a vow of consecrated virginity. When the Emperor Diocletian threatened to make war on her father, her father went with his family to Rome to ask for peace. The Emperor "fell in love" with the young Saint and, when she refused to be his wife, subjected her to a series of torments: scourging, from whose effects two angels cured her; drowning with an anchor attached to her (two angels cut the rope and raised her to the river bank); being shot with arrows, (on the first occasion her wounds were healed; on the second, the arrows turned aside; and on the third, they returned and killed six of the archers, after which, several of the others became Christians). Finally, the Emperor had her decapitated.

St. George – He is one of the great martyrs of the early Church. He was a soldier and rose to high rank in the army. When he became Christian, he resigned from his position and rebuked the Emperor for being cruel to Christians. He was

put in prison and tortured, but nothing could make him change his mind. He was beheaded about the year 303. St. George was chosen as the patron saint of England by the first Norman kings.

St. Isaac Jogues – Born in France, he had always wanted to become a missionary. He joined the Society of Jesus and was sent to New France, as Canada was then called. On an expedition to Quebec, the 'Blackrobes' were surrounded by a band of Iroquois and were taken captive. They were tortured without mercy for months. Later, he managed to escape but he returned to the Indians to continue his mission. One evening, he was seized in the wigwam of an Iroquois chief. His head was crushed with a tomahawk and he was scalped.

St. Lawrence – He was the first of the 7 deacons who served the Roman Church. His duty was to assist the Pope when celebrating Holy Mass and to give Holy Communion to the people. He was in charge of Church property, distributing among the poor the offerings given by the Christians. He was arrested and when the prefect of the city ordered him to turn over the treasures of the Church, he gathered the poor and the sick. He said, 'These are the real treasures of the Church'. He was placed on a gridiron to be roasted over a slow fire. He died in the year 258.

St. Stephen – He was one of the first deacons ordained in Jerusalem by the Apostles. They lived a holy life in the care of the poor. Stephen was full of grace and courage and worked great wonders among the people. However, some Jews accused him of talking against God and against Moses. He was brought before the court and people saw a halo around his head. His face looked like that of an angel as he spoke bravely of Jesus Christ. He was dragged outside of the city and stoned to death. He is the first martyr of the Catholic Church.

St. Tarcisius – In Rome, along the Appian Way, pagans met Tarcisius, the acolyte, bearing the sacrament of the Body of Christ and asked him what it was that he carried. When he refused to give up the Sacred Host, he was attacked for a long time with sticks and stones until he died. When they turned over his body, wicked men could find no trace of the blessed Sacrament. Christians buried the body of the martyr in the catacomb of St. Callistus. This happened in the 3rd or 4th century. He is known as the boy martyr of the Holy Eucharist.

Blessed Tecla Hashimoto - Tecla Hashimoto is the only known pregnant martyr in Catholic history. She was martyred in Kyoto (Japan), on October 6, 1619. She was part of "The Great Kyoto Martyrdom" in which 52 people, including five of her children, and her husband, Johann, on the cross behind her, were set aflame in front of the "Great Kyoto Buddha" simply for not renouncing the Catholic Faith. Such is the extraordinary nature of Blessed Tecla's ultimate sacrifice: to not renounce the faith even when her children were crying out in the flames.

St. Catherine Labouré - Servant of the Queen of Martyrs: at an early age, she entered the community of the Daughters of Charity, in Paris, France. The Blessed Virgin Mary appeared thrice to her in 1830. The Queen of Martyrs gave her the medal of the Immaculate Conception, now known as the Miraculous Medal and commissioned St. Catherine to have medals made and to spread the devotion to the Immaculate Conception through the use of the 'Miraculous Medal'. She died on December 31, 1876 and was canonized on July 27, 1947.