



Founded in 1928

1985 - 2010

Readings: **Mal 4,1-2** **2Thes 3,7-12**

Lk 21,5-19

Responsorial Psalm: "The Lord is coming
to judge the peoples with equity."

PRAYER INTENTIONS:

9:00 ☺ az egyházközsegért

⌘ Matés Annáért – fiai, Miklós és Ervin

↳ +Molnár Erzsébetért – férje és fia

↳ +Békési, Kővári és Orbán atyákért – Kovács György és családja

↳ +Jerzsa Regináért – férje és családja

↳ +Jerzsa szülőkért – fia és családja

↳ +Zinner Frankért – édesanya

10:30 ☺ a KFT tagjaiért

⌘ Miricz Imréért – Gabriella

⌘ hálából – Gabriella

⌘ Stadler Ilona felgyógyulására – leánya Timea és cs.

↳ +Gugg Erzsébetért és Jánosért – leánya és családja

↳ +Hárshegyi Erzsébetért – Zoltán és Kati

↳ +Reviczky Icáért – Rémiás család

↳ +Bakk Bertalanért – Wohlfart család

↳ +Hárshegyi Erzsébetért és +Peterdy Máriáért – Farkas Sándor és Teréz

↳ +Néma Ágnesért – lányai

↳ +Kurencs Annáért és Sándorért – családja

↳ +Fogarasi Juliannáért – unokái Ildikó, Csilla és cs.

↳ a Lengyel és Berczi család elhunyt tagjaiért

↳ +Stadler Mihályért, halálának 23-ik

évfordulóján – felesége, lánya és családja

↳ +Dunca Jánosért és Magyari Erzsébetért - fia, Zoltán és családja

↳ +Peterdy Máriáért és +Bakk Bertalanért - Sztányó cs.

↳ +Fekete Andrea Regináért – Hedy McLeod

12:00 ☺ hálából, az együtt megélt 45 évért

⌘ Zydrón Margit születésnapjára – Bojtos Edit és cs.

⌘ Taskovics Istvánáért, súlyos betegségében – Diósady család

↳ +Olga Barnáért és +fr. Alex Barnáért – Adorján cs.

↳ +Ildonáért – testvére, Tamás

↳ +Bukovec Dávidért – Adorján család

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

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Office hours: Tuesday to Friday 9 to 3 (Monday closed)

Masses: Monday to Saturday at 7.30 AM in English

Sundays at 9 and 10.30 in Hungarian, at 12 both in English and Hungarian

Jesuit priests: Szabolcs J. Sajgó (pastor), László Marosfalvy (associate pastor) – retired: Balázs Jaschko

No. 46 – 33rd SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME - November 14, 2010

CHURCH BULLETIN

Twenty five years on Sheppard – Where to now?

Monday (15) Saint Albert the Great

7:30 for +Thomas and Nora Crawford

Tuesday (16) St. Margaret of Scotland,

St. Gertrude the Great, St. Roch Gonzalez

7:30 for the repose of the souls of +Leon and Rosario and Chito Viola

Wednesday (17) Saint Elizabeth of Hungary

7:30 for the repose of the souls of +Manuel and Rita Aycardo

12:00 békéért a Kárpátmédencében

7 PM Etelekért és Pálért

Thursday (18) Dedication of the Roman Basilicas of Peter and Paul

7:30 for +Nene and Nilda Viola

for +Pablo and Esther Viola

Friday (19)

7:30 for her +father – Erika and family

Saturday (20) Our Lady's Saturday

7:30 for +Miguel and Rosa Viola

for +Barbara, Eva, Agnes, and Bella

Baptism: Götz Arnold

Funeral: Volman Rozália (79)

EVENTS:

N ovember 21. Annual Luncheon in honour of our patron, Saint Elizabeth of Hungary

❖ Come and feel the wisdom and word of your own heart. We can help. Call 416-629-8264. Email info@stmarysrefuge.org. A weekend retreat for women whose hearts have been **broken by abortion**: November 19-21, 2010 Project Rachel - Private and Confidential. *I will give you utterance and wisdom. Luke 21:15*

❖ **Marriage Enrichment. Good Marriages** just don't happen. They are like beautiful gardens that receive loving attention and nurturing. Schedule a marriage

enrichment weekend at Queen of Apostles Renewal Centre and treat yourselves to a second honeymoon. The Centre offers comfort, excellent cuisine and an inspiring program. The next weekend is Nov 26-28. For information telephone: 905-278-8879, 905-829-0116, or register at Queen of Apostles: 905-278-5229

❖ New Beginnings: Widow/Widower Support

Group: Looking for hope and guidance after the death of a spouse? In an informal setting we meet for few weeks, where we share and learn from each other. Time: Friday Evenings: Nov 17th to Nov. 26th at 7:30 p.m. Location: St. Margaret of Scotland, 222 Ridley Blvd, Toronto Ontario. Enquiries Deacon James Shaughnessy 416-921-1163 ext 2246

St. Anthony of Padua or Anthony of Lisbon, (1195 – 1231) is a Portuguese Catholic saint who was born to a wealthy family in Lisbon, Portugal where he lived most of his life, and who died in Padua, Italy.

He was born in Lisbon in a very rich family of the nobility who wanted him to become educated; however, these were not his wishes. Against the wishes of his family, he entered the Augustinian Abbey of St. Vincent on the outskirts of Lisbon. The Canons Regular of St. Augustine, of which he was a member, were famous for their dedication to scholarly pursuits. Anthony studied Scripture and the Latin classics.

In 1219, he came in contact with five Franciscans who were on their way to Morocco to preach to the Muslims there. Anthony was strongly attracted to the simple Gospel lifestyle of the Franciscan friars. In February 1220, news arrived that the five Franciscans had been martyred in Morocco. Anthony meditated on the heroism of these Franciscans. He wanted to obey God's call to leave everything and follow Him. Anthony obtained permission from his Augustinian superiors to join the Franciscan Order.

He was assigned out of pure compassion, to the rural hospice of San Paolo, Italy. Anthony was commissioned by Brother Gratian, the minister provincial, to preach the Gospel throughout the area of Lombardy, in northern Italy. The zeal with which St. Anthony fought against heresy, notably that of the Cathares and the Patarines, which infested the centre and north of Italy, and of the Albigenses in the south of France, and the great and numerous conversions he made rendered him worthy of the glorious title of *Malleus hereticorum* (Hammer of the Heretics).

Though his preaching was always seasoned with the salt of discretion, nevertheless he spoke openly to all, to the rich as to the poor, to the people as well as those in authority.

The last Lent he preached was that of 1231; the crowd of people which came from all parts to hear him, frequently numbered 30,000 and more. His last sermons were principally directed against hatred and

enmity, and his efforts were crowned with wonderful success. Permanent reconciliations were effected, peace and concord re-established, liberty given to debtors and other prisoners, restitutions made, and enormous scandals repaired; in fact, the priests of Padua were no longer sufficient for the number of penitents, and many of these declared they had been warned by celestial visions, and sent to St. Anthony, to be guided by his counsel. Others after his death said that he appeared to them in their slumbers, admonishing them to go to confession.

At Padua also took place the famous miracle of the amputated foot, which Franciscan writers attribute to St. Anthony. A young man, Leonardo by name, in a fit of anger kicked his own mother. Repentant, he confessed his fault to St. Anthony who said to him: "The foot of him who kicks his mother deserves to be cut off." Leonardo ran home and cut off his foot. Learning of this, St. Anthony took the amputated member of the unfortunate youth and miraculously rejoined it.

Through the exertions of St. Anthony, the Municipality of Padua, 15 March, 1231, passed a law in favour of debtors who could not pay their debts. A copy of this law is still preserved in the museum of Padua.

At the end of Lent, 1231, Anthony retired to Camposanpiero, in the neighbourhood of Padua, where, after a short time he was taken with a severe illness. Transferred to Vercelli, and strengthened by the apparition of Our Lord, he died at the age of thirty-six years, on 13 June, 1231.

Immediately after his death he appeared at Vercelli to the Abbot, Thomas Gallo, and his death was also announced to the citizens of Padua by a troop of children, crying: "The holy Father is dead; St. Anthony is dead!" All the bells of the churches rang of their own accord, rung by angels come to earth to honour the death of the saint. He is buried in a chapel, and to this day his tongue is in a reliquary, and is incorrupt although he is not an incorruptible. The tongue glistens and looks as if it is still alive and moist.

Anthony is known to have become the "quickest" saint in the history of the Catholic Church because he was canonized by Pope Gregory IX less than one year after his death on the 30th of May of 1232. In the Bull of canonization he declared he had personally known the saint, and we know that the same pontiff, having heard one of his sermons at Rome, and astonished at his profound knowledge of the Holy Scriptures called him: "Ark of the Covenant". Proclaimed a Doctor of the Church on January 16, 1946, he is sometimes called "Evangelical Doctor". The fame of St. Anthony's miracles has never diminished, and even at the present day he is acknowledged as the greatest thaumaturgist of the times. He is especially invoked for the recovery of things lost.