



CHURCH OF SAINT MARY

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MOUNT SAINT JOSEPH CHURCH

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Dear Parish Family,

August 29, 2010

Please remember Isabel Benavidez who passed away this last week. Her funeral was Thursday. Your prayers for the repose of her soul and for her family's consolation are greatly appreciated.

"Eternal rest grant unto her, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon her. May she rest in peace. May her soul and the souls of all the faithful departed rest in peace."

Please spread the word about the September 10 presentation *"Beaten but not broken."* Sandra Timco will speak about her father's World War II diary, his time spent in five Nazi POW camps, and how his faith sustained him through the ordeal.

Bishop Cistone will be at Mount St. Joseph on September 12 to formally install me as parochial administrator. We're asking all youth and altar servers to be present on that day. Servers please contact Kathy Fairchild; youth contact Linda Ramirez for details.

Our collection of school supplies is growing. Thank you for your generosity for children in need. God loves a cheerful giver!

God bless you! Thank you for your prayers. Keep praying for each other!

Fr. David

The Faith Explained **REASONS FOR THE MASS**

The Eucharistic Sacrifice is offered for the four reasons that are at the heart of genuine religion: **adoration, thanksgiving or praise, propitiation, and supplication.** 1. Adoration is fundamental because God is our creator. We are bound to acknowledge his greatness, to adore him, to worship him. 2. Praise and thanksgiving are due to God from whom we have received our being, our redemption, the whole of creation, and every good thing we have. Eucharist itself means thanksgiving. It is a beautiful thing when Christians want to thank God for anything, especially major favors – arrival of a new baby, success in one's state in life, escape from accident, or a national celebration – they think of requesting a priest to offer the Eucharistic Sacrifice for them. 3. Propitiation is necessary because we are sinners. The sacrifice of Christ offers God adequate reparation for our offenses. The Eucharist is the sacrament of redemption: "This is my blood, the blood of the covenant, which is to be poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins" (*Mt 26:2; cf. also CCC 1846*). 4. We need to obtain from God many favors, spiritual and temporal; the act of asking is supplication. Examples of the first are protection from evil, grace to resist temptations, grace to be faithful and generous in our state of life, forgiveness of injuries, and reconciliation and love between us and others. Examples of temporal favors are good health, success in our business or studies, development, justice and peace in our country, and solidarity between rich and poor. The Eucharistic Sacrifice is our most powerful act of appeal to God for all we need. After all, the chief person acting at Mass is Christ himself. And he associates the whole Church with himself. Considered therefore as a sacrifice, the Holy Eucharist is an altogether inestimable gift from Christ to his Church.

Excerpted from "The Holy Eucharist," by Francis Cardinal Arinze, (2001), pp. 40,41

the
Psalm
Ps. 68:11b

"God in your goodness, you have made a home, a home for the poor."

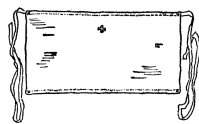


The Colors of Vestments Used at Mass

- **White** is used at Masses during the Easter and Christmas seasons; also on celebrations of the Lord other than of his Passion, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Holy Angels, and of Saints who were not Martyrs; on the Solemnities of All Saints (1 Nov) and of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist (24 Jun); and on the Feasts of Saint John the Evangelist (27 Dec), of the Chair of Saint Peter (22 Feb), and of the Conversion of Saint Paul (25 Jan).
- **Red** is used on Palm Sunday of the Lord's Passion and on Good Friday, on Pentecost Sunday, on celebrations of the Lord's Passion, on the feasts of the Apostles and Evangelists, and on celebrations of Martyred Saints.
- **Green** is used at Masses of Ordinary Time.
- **Violet** or **purple** is used in Advent and of Lent. It may also be worn at Masses for the Dead.
- Besides violet, white or **black** vestments may be worn at Funeral Services and at Masses for the Dead.
- **Rose** may be used on Gaudete Sunday (Third Sunday of Advent) and on Laetare Sunday (Fourth Sunday of Lent).
- **Gold** or **silver** colored vestments may be worn on more solemn occasions.

What are the vestments used at Mass?

The sacred garment common to ordained and instituted ministers of any rank is the **alb**, to be tied at the waist with a **cincture**. Before the **alb** is put on, should this not completely cover the ordinary clothing at the neck, an **amice** should be put on.



Amice



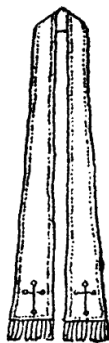
Alb



Cincture

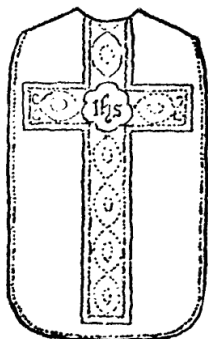
Altar servers may wear the **alb** or other appropriate and dignified clothing.

The **stole** is worn by the priest around his neck and hanging down in front. It is worn by the deacon over his left shoulder and drawn diagonally across the chest to the right side, where it is fastened.



Stole

The vestment proper to the priest celebrant at Mass and other sacred actions directly connected with Mass is the **chasuble**, worn over the **alb** and **stole**. The word **chasuble** is derived from the Latin word for "little house."



Chasuble

The vestment proper to the deacon is the **dalmatic**, worn over the **alb** and **stole**. The **dalmatic** may, however, be omitted out of necessity or on account of a lesser degree of solemnity.



Dalmatic



The **miter** is a two-sided, pointed head-dress worn by bishops which can be traced to the high priests of the Old Testament.

The **crozier** also called the shepherd's staff is made of either metal or wood, with a curved crook at its top. Reminiscent of the staff which shepherds use in tending their flocks, the **crozier** reminds both bishops and the people of their diocese that he stands in their midst as Christ, the Good Shepherd.

