

### What the different Parts of Mass Should remind us of.



HE *Confiteor* denotes the repentance and preparations we ought to have when we assist at the holy mysteries, and puts us in mind of many faults we have committed, for which we ask pardon from God.

The *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* puts us in mind of the hymns and praise which the angels sung at Christ's nativity.

The Collects signify the prayers which our Lord made in the temple when He went with His Mother and St. Joseph to Jerusalem, there to worship His Heavenly Father.

The Epistle resembles the preaching of St. John the Baptist.

The Gradual, the penance which ensued among the good people upon that preaching.

The Holy Gospel betokens the holy preaching of Our Saviour Jesus Christ.

The Offertory denotes the great promptitude and fervent affections of a deliberate will which our Saviour had during His whole life, offering Himself to God, His Father, for our redemption and to suffer death for us.

The *Orate Fratres* and the Secret prayer signify the retreat of Our Redeemer, when He retired into the Desert of Ephraim, where He treated secretly with His disciples about His death and passion.

The Preface and *Sursum Corda* signify His triumphant entry into Jerusalem, where the devout people received him with great acclamations of joy, saying "Hosannah in the highest."

The Canon represents His prayer in the garden, the agony and sweating of blood He endured, and how all His disciples left Him.

The sundry crosses the priest makes over the Host and Chalice before and after the Consecration are mystical representations of the many grievous torments which Christ endured in the accomplishment of general redemption.