

# The Priestly Fraternity of Saint Peter

## St. Michael the Archangel

1703 Jackson Street, Scranton, PA 18504

1 0 T H S U N D A Y A F T E R P E N T E C O S T

**AUGUST 9, 2020**

### MASS SCHEDULE

#### Sunday

Low Mass: 8:00am

High Mass: 10:15am

#### Weekdays

Mon - Thu: 7:45am

Friday: 6:00pm

Saturday: 9:00am

### DEVOTIONS

#### Confession

45mins before

Weekend Masses

#### Benediction

Fridays: 5:00pm

Saturday: 8:00am

#### Daily Rosary

Mon-Thu: After Mass

Fri -Sun: Before Mass

### MASS INTENTIONS

SUNDAY 8:00AM 9TH 10TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST, II

+ Audrey Roche -Robert McHale

SUNDAY 10:00AM 10TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

*Pro populo*

MONDAY 7:45AM 10TH ST. LAWRENCE, MARTYR, II

*Joseph Petro -Cilia Family*

TUESDAY 7:45AM 11TH ST. TIBURTIUS & SUSANNA, MARTYRS, IV

*Michael Doggett -Doggett Family*

WEDNESDAY 7:45AM 12TH ST. CLARE, VIRGIN, III

*St. Michael's Parish -Doggett Family*

THURSDAY 7:45AM 13TH SS. HIPPLYTUS & CASSIAN, MARTYRS, IV

*FSSP Confraternity -Maryann*

FRIDAY 6:00PM 14TH VIGIL OF THE ASSUMPTION, II

+ May Kay Novak

SATURDAY 9:00AM 15TH ASSUMPTION OF BVM, I

+ Jerry McGovern -Jack McGovern

SUNDAY 8:00AM 16TH 11TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST, II

*Doggett & Gristina Families -Doggett Family*

SUNDAY 10:15AM 11TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST, II

*Pro populo*

Office Hours: Monday by appointment, Friday 9am -3pm.



# ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL

**BRING THE FULLNESS OF CHRIST TO THE EMPTINESS OF THE WORLD**

**1703 JACKSON STREET  
SCRANTON, PA 18504**

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CHILD ABUSE HOTLINE: 1-800-932-0313**

## **What is a Mortal Sin**

### **The Distinction between two types of sin**

All sin is an offense against God and a rejection of his perfect love and justice. Yet, Jesus makes a distinction between two types of sins. We call the most serious and grave sins, mortal sins. Mortal sins destroy the grace of God in the heart of the sinner. By their very grave nature, a mortal sin cuts our relationship off from God and turns man away from his creator. St. Paul's letter to the Hebrews tell us that "if we sin willfully after having the knowledge of the truth, there is now left no sacrifice for sins" (Hebrews 10:26). The second type of sin, venial sin, that of less grave matter, does not cut us off from Christ. However, venial sin does weaken grace in the soul and damages our relationship with God. A person who frequently indulges in venial sin is very likely to collapse into mortal sin if they persist in their evil ways.

### **So what kind of Sins are Mortal?**

In order for a sin to be mortal, it must meet three conditions:

- Mortal sin is a sin of grave matter
- Mortal sin is committed with full knowledge of the sinner
- Mortal sin is committed with deliberate consent of the sinner

This means that mortal sins cannot be done "accidentally." A person who commits a mortal sin is one who knows that their sin is wrong, but still deliberately commits the sin anyway. This means that mortal sins are "premeditated" by the sinner and thus are truly a rejection of God's law and love.

The first condition, that a mortal sin is of grave matter, means that certain premeditated offenses against God are more severe than others. We know that some sins are graver than others (e.g. it is a graver sin to murder someone than to lie to someone). St. John tells us, "If anyone sees his brother sinning, if the sin is not deadly, he should pray to God and he will give him life. This is only for those whose sin is not deadly. There is such a thing as deadly sin, about which I do not say that you should pray. All wrongdoing is sin, but there is sin that is not deadly." (1 John 5:16-17). Thus St. John distinguishes between mortal and venial sin. Jesus also warns us that "Anyone who does not remain in me will be thrown out like a branch and wither; people will gather them and throw them into a fire and they will be burned" (John 15:6).

### **What kinds of offenses against God constitute "grave matter"?**

In scripture, St. Paul gives us a list of grave sins. He states that anyone who commits these sins shall not enter the kingdom of God. "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God" (Galatians 5:19-20).

Paul also tells the Corinthians, "know you not that the unjust shall not possess the kingdom of God? Do not err: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, Nor the effeminate, nor liars with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards nor railers, nor extortioners shall possess the kingdom of God" (1 Corinthians 6:9-10). These sins constitute grave matter, and if they are committed willingly and with full consent, constitute mortal sin.

The Church also tells us that the sins of anger, blasphemy, envy, hatred, malice, murder, neglect of Sunday obligation, sins against faith (incredulity against God or heresy), sins against hope (obstinate despair in the hope for salvation and/or presumption that one-self can live without God or be saved by one's own power) and sins against charity (indifference towards charity, ingratitude, and/or hatred of God) also constitute grave matter. This list of grave sins, is based on Christ's interpretation of the gravity of the Ten Commandments. Grave sins can be classed as sins against God, neighbor and self, and can further be divided into carnal and spiritual sins (CCC 1853).