

For as often as you eat this bread and drink the cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes.

1Corinthians 11:26

Store In My Heart

Esther 10:3

For Mordecai the Jew was second only to King Ahasuerus, and great among the Jews and in favor with his many kinsmen, one who sought the good of his people and one who spoke for the welfare of his whole nation.

This last verse of the story of how persecution during captivity established a feast among the Jews reveals the character of Mordecai. He is a central figure of this book of faith. His faith and devotion to God stand out in all parts of this story. Without his faith the Jews might well have been destroyed by their enemies.

We should not diminish the role of Esther, but the main motivator in this story is Mordecai. He is the one with the faith and trust in God that allowed the Jews to be rescued from the hand of Haman. The rise of Esther as queen came as a result of the character of Mordecai.

Lord's Supper Observance - Frequency

Stan Cox

Listening to a recent podcast by Donnie Rader, regarding the observance of the Lord's Supper, I was struck by his explanation as to why the Supper is to be observed on the first day of every week.

He first noted that it is common for some religious groups to observe the Supper on a quarterly or annual basis, once a month or on special occasions. This is in contrast to what is revealed in scripture.

In **Acts 20:7**, the scripture states, *"Now on the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul, ready to depart the next day, spoke to them and continued his message until midnight."*

First, brother Rader pointed out that in our own practice, the use of such a phrase would indicate a weekly observance. If I were to say, "Our foursome plays golf on Monday," it would be assumed that every week on that day we would play golf. If it were monthly, I would say, "We play golf on the second Monday of the month." If it were annually I would say, "We play golf on the second Monday in August."

The same thing is true with regard to observances found in God's word. In the case of an annual observance, the specific day of the year would be noted. The same would be



Contact Us

We want opportunities to speak with others about the Lord's Kingdom.

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For Our Information

Annette Gray is recovering well and has started therapy.

Paula Laubach slipped and twisted her new knee.

JoBeth Henderson is doing well with recovery and will see the doctor again on Tuesday.

Will Atwood will have skin cancer removed on June 1.

Tonight we start our study in 1Samuel 11 at 5 pm.

Wednesday at 7 pm we begin study in 2Corinthians 12:11.

Pray for safety, courage & healing.

true of a monthly observance. A weekly observance would specify the day of the week. Consider a few examples:

In **Exodus 12**, God instituted the day the Passover Feast would be observed. *"Now you shall keep it until the 14th day of the same [first, 12:2] month..."* This was an annual observance, the 14th day of the first month was the day of the Passover feast.

In **Leviticus 23**, there were three feasts that were designated for annual observance. The Feast of Trumpets was to be observed on the first day of the seventh month (**24**). The Feast of Atonement was to be observed on the tenth day of the seventh month (**27**), and the Feast of Tabernacles was to be observed on the fifteenth day of the seventh month (**39-44**). All of these were annual observances, so the day of the year is specified.

God spoke concerning the observance of the Sabbath in **Exodus 20:8-11**, *"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord your God. In it you shall do no work: you, nor your son, nor your daughter, nor your male servant, nor your female servant, nor your cattle, nor your stranger who is within your gates. For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it."* The sabbath was observed weekly, so the Lord specified the day of the week.

The Lord's Supper was observed by the disciples on the *"first day of the week."* It too was a weekly observance. They did not observe the supper on the second Sunday of the month (a monthly observance). They did not observe it on the fourth Sunday in the Month of May (an annual observance. The scripture states, *"Now on the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul, ready to depart the next day, spoke to them and continued his message until midnight"* (**Acts 20:7**).

That is what the disciples did in the first century, and this is why — when we follow the Biblical pattern — we do the same.

(Sound Biblical reasoning for this issue. Study Carefully. DLH)

We seek only to serve God according to His Will!

