

“Now when Solomon had finished praying, fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices, and the glory of the LORD filled the house. The priests could not enter into the house of the LORD because the glory of the LORD filled the LORD’S house.”

-- 2 Chronicles 7:1,2



Bruce Fisher chatting with Jon Shanahan and Kaden Reijgers
and enjoying good fellowship
following evening assembly
Christ’s Church in Bozeman, MT

“Now the main point in what has been said is this: we have such a high priest, who has taken His seat at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens, a minister in the sanctuary and in the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, not man.”

Hebrews 8:1,2

On Christ our eyes are fixed in 2026 - (Heb. 12:1,2)

April 26, 2026

Christ's Church

Meeting at

30 Red Fox Lane — Bozeman

2902 17th St. S. — Great Falls

LaQuinta Inn — Butte

BOZEMAN - 8:45 - Micah Miller

9:00 am - classes

10:00 am - Assembly

St'dship - Tony Huitron

L.S. - Craig Augustin

Preaching - Luke Wilson

L.D. EVENING 7:00 PM -

***"RESTORATION" MOVEMENT** - Jay Wilson

L.S. - Jon Shanahan

GREAT FALLS - 2:45 - Stan Zech

3:00 pm - classes

4:00 pm - Assembly

St'dship - Cody Kruck

L.S. - Steve Durnan

Preaching - Caleb Wilson

BUTTE - 2:00 pm - Classes

3:00 pm - Assembly

L.S. - Jay Wilson

Preaching - Jay Wilson

Bozeman

May 20 - Awards and graduation

Butte

May 17 - Fellowship dinner following assembly.



BOZEMAN -

Wed. night, 7:00 pm:

Luke Wilson - "The Minor Prophets"

GREAT FALLS -

Wed. night, 7:00 pm:

Caleb Wilson - "Equipping for the work of service"

May 20 - Awards and graduation

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Lancaster OH Family Camp - May 22-25

MT Badlands Family Camp - May 22-25

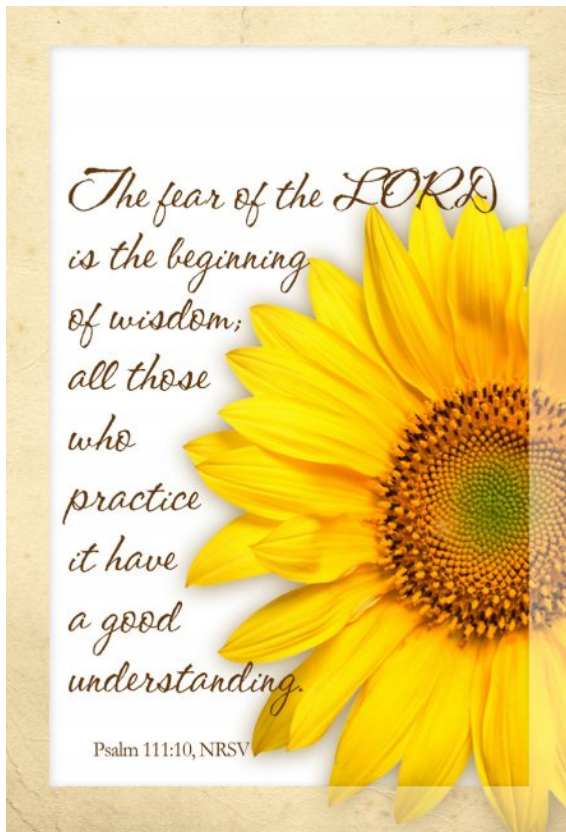
Youth Camp - June 14-19, 2026

Men's Peaks - July 23-25, 2026

Family Camp - Sept. 4-7, 2026

Great Falls

May 3 - Fellowship dinner following assembly. Theme: "Breakfast"



Quotation of the week:

“I thought it was impossible for me to leave my former course of life, and the habits I was then engaged in, and accustomed to: but no sooner did the life-giving water wash the spots off my soul, than my heart received the heavenly light of the Holy Spirit, which transformed me into a new creature; all my difficulties were cleared, my doubts dissolved, and my darkness dispelled. I was then able to do what before seemed impossible; could discern that my former life was earthly and sinful, according to the impurity of my birth; but that my spiritual birth gave me new ideas and inclinations, and directed all my views to God.” -- Cyprian (250 AD), taken from *“Remission of Sins,”* by Alexander Campbell, 1830

ATTENDANCE LAST WEEK:

Bible School – 64
Morning Assembly – 133
Evening Assembly – 77

Wednesday Night (4/15) – 69
Butte Lord’s Day – 15 (ph: 6)
GF Lord’s Day – 58,91 Wed. - 82



“What then?” - Apostle Paul to the Romans

Introduction

The apostle Paul wrote the book of Romans to the congregation in Rome in order to bring those of Jewish background into better fellowship with those of Gentile background. The only thing big enough to bridge the Jew / Gentile barrier was what the apostle called “the faith of Christ,” the system of thought emanating from the One whom the writer of Hebrews called “the author and perfecter of faith” (Hebrews 12:2). He begins...

- **Bond-servant** – The apostle wastes no time in his introduction. “Paul,” is his straight-forward first word, followed by a description of himself. His first listing is that he is “a bond-servant of Christ Jesus...” (Romans 1:1). The New American Standard translates the

Greek word *doulos*, which at the core means “slave,” as “bond-servant,” to give the sense that Paul has submitted himself to Christ as a slave by choice, just as all Christians should be such devoted servants.

- **Apostle** – Paul states that he was “called as an apostle.” There were apostles of churches, men sent out by a congregation to do the work of preaching and teaching. Generally, however, the use of the word “apostle” is a reference to what Paul would call “an apostle of Jesus Christ” (1 Corinthians 1:1). This expression refers to “the twelve” plus Paul, who were the only ones able to establish their apostleship, and the ones from whom the doctrines of the new covenant came. Jesus, in His prayer to the Father before He came into the Garden of Gethsemane, prayed specifically for the apostles as the ones to be entrusted with His word, and described the future church as “those also who believe in Me through their word” (John 17:20). As he was helping the congregation in Corinth to be able to detect the differences between true apostles of Christ and pretenders, he stated, “The signs of a true apostle were performed among you with all perseverance, by signs and wonders and miracles” (2 Corinthians 12:12). Hence another name for new covenant teachings is “the apostles’ doctrine” (Acts 2:42 NKJV). The apostle Paul was specially “called” as an outside-the-twelve apostle to verify the testimony and the doctrines, and provide some necessary direction.

- **The gospel** – The English word “gospel” comes from the Anglo-Saxon root of the language, *go* coming from *god* (meaning “good”) and *spel* (meaning “story”). Hence the Greek word *evangel* (*ev* - “good”, *angel* - “message”) is translated “gospel” in modern English. The apostle Paul introduces himself as one “set apart for the gospel of God.” The expression, “good news,” was not chosen as a result of a focus group study to be a marketing term designed to resonate with a target audience; it is truly the only long-term, most meaningful “good news” in the realm of mankind’s purview because it is the difference between heaven and hell. And Paul was specifically set apart for the proclamation of that gospel.

The apostle introduces himself as one chosen to proclaim “the gospel of God, which He promised beforehand through His prophets in the holy Scriptures” (Romans 1:2). This is a powerful statement; if it were “promised beforehand,” then the apostle is going to have to back that proposition with quotes from the Old Testament (and he can, and does!). Those quotes, ranging from about 2000 BC to 400 BC, tell the story of Jesus’ birth and location, His appearing to Israel in about 26 AD, His ministry in Galilee, His riding into Jerusalem on donkey and colt, His betrayal by a close friend for 30 pieces of silver, His crucifixion on Passover, His resurrection on the third day, His ascension to the throne of David in heaven, and His establishment of His kingdom for all peoples, tribes, and tongues. It would greatly tax credulity to say that scribes and priests in the inter-testament period would have managed to edit and arrange those Old Testament writings so that they so clearly pointed to Jesus and His church, especially considering that their counterparts of Jesus’ time were the ones most hostile to Him, and very hostile to the idea that His gospel was going to go into “all creation.” “The holy scriptures” clearly contain the promises “spoken beforehand”!

The “holy scriptures” clearly contain the promises spoken beforehand.”