

15 Q. If the judgments of good and bad are not simultaneous, as you are understood to teach, how do you explain such passages as Matt. 16: 27; 25: 31, &c; 2 Cor. 5: 10; Rom. 14: 10-12; 2 Tim. 4: 1, etc.?

15 A. The context determines the interpretation. Matt. 16: 27; 25: 31, &c., refer to the same scene, the judgment of the nations, living persons, on the earth, by the Lord, and His church in their glorified bodies. 1 Cor. 6: 3; 2 Cor 5: 10, and Rom. 14: 12, are addressed to believers only, (See 2 Cor. : 1,) and can apply to them alone throughout the age, and only to the scrutiny of their works for rewards in glory. 2 Tim. 4: 1, refers to judgment of the living at His appearing in glory, and of the dead when the kingdom is delivered up to His Father. Rev. 20: 12; 1 Cor. 15: 24.

16 Q. Do you distinguish, as the Plymouth Brethren do, between the "coming of the Lord" and "the day of the Lord?" If so, on what ground? And how do you reconcile this with the teachings of Paul in 1 Thess. 4: 15 to 5: 2? In 4: 15, the apostle speaks of "the coming of the Lord" and the resurrection of the righteous, and in 5: 2, with only three verses between, he speaks of "the day of the Lord" and the destruction of the wicked. In the absence of any intimation to that effect, are we to understand that a period of more than a thousand years intervened?

16 A. No prophecy of scripture is of private interpretation, 2 Peter 1: 20. We learn from 2 Peter 3: 8, of "the day of the Lord" reckoned as a thousand years. We learn from Rev. 20: 5, that "resurrection the first," synchronizing 1 Thess. 4: 16, takes place in the morning of the day, and the judgment of the wicked who are alive follows the appearing of the Lord with His saints. Time will certainly be required for these events. And this calendar of Heaven provides a sufficient space. The evening of "the day of the Lord" is the closing scene of judgment of the wicked raised before the Great White Throne.

17 Q. If you say the "coming" and "day" are the same, how do you distinguish between "the day of the Lord" and the "day of judgment"?

17 A. Plainly, the "coming" may be in one part of the day, and the "judgment" in another part.

18 Q. If you do not distinguish between the "day of the Lord" and the "day of judgment," then how do you distinguish between the "coming of the Lord" and the "day of judgment?"

18 A. All scriptures speaking of the coming of the Lord for His own, distinguish between that act and the coming of the Lord to *judge*. Judicial acts are plainly described as taking