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(All italics ours)

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“Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God” (Heb. 6:1), or forgetting that “all scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.” 2 Tim. 3:16, 17.

Let us come out of the stupor of presumption on God's grace, yet regarding Him responsible for any consequent issue of our life. He has perfectly done His part in fully charting the narrow path to the kingdom; now let us do our honest best to follow therein to the end of the way, for the joy that awaits us there! But never shall we do so save in returning to the old landmarks by forsaking the Devil, who has turned God's people from “the Way, the Truth, and the life” (John 14:6), into “a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end of which “are the ways of death.” Prov. 14:12.

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The Judgment and the Harvest



Speaking to the Corinthians, the apostle Paul makes plain that if there is no resurrection of the dead, then neither is there salvation in Christ:

1 Cor. 15:29.

3. "Baptized for the Dead?"

In the full light of the combined facts on the subject, very obvious is the certainty that the Scriptures do not certify a doctrine of a second chance. But in an effort to prove that they do, those who advocate the doctrine challengingly bring the apostle's question: "What shall they do which are

All mankind are therefore to be judged according to the measure of light which God has turned upon their way, and according to their desire to walk in the light. And those who unfortunately have failed to learn of Him and to know the exact truth, will not be condemned for having believed an error while they were in the darkness, but "this is the condemnation," says the Lord, "that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil." John 3:19

declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth His handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard." Ps. 19:1-3.

rected just, or if he be baptized for the living, he might be among the translated: in either case being changed "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye" (1 Cor. 15:52). forever to be among the redeemed immortals, delivered from pain and sorrow, having entered into life and joy everlasting,—this, dear reader, is the sole object in publishing and getting into your hands this truth-laden booklet. If you are determined to enter into the glory it reveals, you will gratefully heed *its* clear-ringing lesson to

Let Your Faith Now Be Practical, Not Theoretical Only.

As a religion that leaves the dead without resurrection and the living without translation is as good as nothing, just so is the doctrine of the Bible when divorced from practice. Though "theoretical discourses are essential, that all may know the form of doctrine, and see the chain of truth, link after link, uniting in a perfect whole. . . . no discourse should ever be delivered without presenting Christ and His crucified as the foundation of the gospel, making a practical application of the truths set forth, and impressing upon the people the fact that the doctrine of Christ is not yea and nay, but yea and amen in Christ Jesus."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 4, pp. 394, 395.

"Satan offers to men the kingdoms of the world if they will yield to him the supremacy. Many do this, and sacrifice

At the moment we accept Christ as our personal Saviour through the Word of Truth,—at that supreme moment God forgives us our sins, and the hands blood-stained by Calvary inscribe our names in the Lamb's Book of Life. Then simultaneously the pen of angels begins in the heavenly ledger the life or death chronicle of our Christian experience separate from our past. Even "the very hairs of your head are all numbered." Matt. 10:30. Therefore "suffer not thy mouth to cause thy flesh to sin; neither say thou *before*

How Names Are Retained in the Book.

And now that the "time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God . . .," "thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ" (2 Tim. 2:3), for "if it [the judgment] first begin at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God?" 1 Pet. 4:17. Since, therefore, in the fullness of time, God, the church, each one is confronted with the imperative need to know

earth, because they have forsaken the Lord, the fountain of living waters." Jer. 17:13. So, there must come a day of reckoning, a day when the names of those who are found unworthy of eternal life will be blotted out of the Lamb's Book of Life—a proceeding for which the only correct term can be, "investigative judgment."

The Judgment and the Harvest in Testimony, Parable, Ceremony, and Number
In the Light of the Testimonies of the Prophets

Since by some the position is stoutly maintained that this all-important truth cannot be established by the Scriptures alone, let the reader therefore give attention to what the Bible says:

"I beheld *till* the thrones were *cast down*, and the Ancient of days did sit, Whose garment was white as snow, and the hair of His head like the pure wool: His throne was like the fiery flame, and His wheels as burning fire. A fiery stream issued and came forth from before Him: thousand thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before Him: the *judgment was set, and the books were opened.*" Dan. 7:9, 10.

In this scripture are set forth four pertinent facts: (1) the thrones were not present prior to the opening of the scene envisioned; (2) the Ancient of days came and did sit when the thrones were set up; (3) then the books were opened; (4) all of

“O Lord, the hope of Israel, all that for-
 sake Thee shall be ashamed, and they that
 depart from Me shall be written in the
 book of the living.” Mark 4:16, 17.
 “And these are they likewise which are
 sown on stony ground; who, when they
 have heard the Word, immediately receive
 it with gladness; and have no root in them-
 selves, and so endure but for a time: after-
 ward, when affliction or persecution ariseth
 for the Word’s sake, immediately they are
 offended.”

Accordingly, the books contain the
 names of a mixed multitude,—both those
 who stood firmly in the faith and con-
 tinued patiently to the end, and those who
 did not. Said Christ: “He that shall
 endure unto the end, the same shall be
 saved.” Matt. 24:13. But those who do not
 endure shall be lost.

“And the Lord said unto Moses, Whoso-
 ever hath sinned against Me, him will I
 blot out of My book.” Ex. 32:33. “And
 if any man shall take away from the words
 of the book of this prophecy, God shall
 take away his part out of the Book of Life,
 and out of the holy city, and from the
 things which are written in this book.”
 Rev. 22:19.

That not every name that has been
 entered in the Lamb’s books will be re-
 tained there, is born out with sad conclu-
 siveness by the following scriptures:

Reason For The Judgment.

which (thrones, Ancient of days, and
 books) reveal a judgment scene. And
 since the books are obviously the focal
 point in the scene, the question naturally
 arises,

What Is the Reason for Books?

Fundamental to a correct concept of the
 judgment, is a correct understanding of
 the nature of it and of the reason for the
 books. As to the latter John the Revela-
 tor says:

“And I saw the dead, small and great,
 stand before God; and the books were
 opened: and another book was opened,
 which is the Book of Life: and the dead
 were judged out of those things which were
 written in the books.” Rev 20:12.

Unquestionably, therefore, the books
 contain both the names and the records of
 all who are to be judged. And naturally
 these names and records were entered while
 each person was living “Thine eyes,”
 says the Psalmist, “did see my substance,
 yet being unperfect; and in Thy book all
 my members were written, which in con-
 tinuance were fashioned, when as yet there
 was none of them.” Ps. 139:16. “The Lord
 shall count, when He writeth up the people,
 that this man was born there.” Ps. 87:6.

Thus does Inspiration reveal that each
 one’s deeds are chronicled with terrible
 exactness in the books of heaven, and that
 in the reason for the books inheres the

This scripture does not teach that the
 living must be baptized for the dead: for
 Paul is not calling into question the effect
 that the baptism would have on the dead,
 but rather the effect it would have on the
 living: “What,” he asks, “shall they [the
 living] do which are baptized for the
 dead?” Not: What shall the dead do, for
 whom we, the living, have been baptized.

“And if Christ be not risen, then is our
 preaching in vain, and your faith is also vain.
 Yea, and we are found false witnesses of
 God; because we have testified of God that
 He raised up Christ: Whom He raised not
 up, if so be that the dead rise not. For if
 the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised:
 and if Christ be not raised, your faith is
 vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then they
 also which are fallen asleep in Christ are
 perished. If in this life only we have hope
 in Christ, we are of all men most miser-
 able. But now is Christ risen from the
 dead, and become the firstfruits of them
 that slept. For since by man came death,
 by man came also the resurrection of the
 dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in
 Christ shall all be made alive. But every
 man in his own order: Christ the first-
 fruits; afterward they that are Christ’s at
 His coming. . . . Else what shall they do
 which are baptized for the dead, if the
 dead rise not at all? why are they then
 baptized for the dead?” I Cor. 15:14-22,
 29.

for the dead,” teaches that baptism for the
 dead is for the benefit of those only who
 are themselves baptized while living. In
 other words, they are baptized, not in the
 hope of living until the Lord comes to take
 them to the everlasting mansions above,
 but in the hope of rising from the dead on
 the resurrection day. Hence the question:
 “if the dead rise not at all . . . why are
 they then baptized?”

From this elucidation of the subject, the
 saints who are baptized for the dead are
 clearly seen to be those who pass through
 the state of death. And, inferentially, those
 who shall be baptized about the time of
 Christ’s coming, to make up that immortal
 company of living saints who shall be
 awaiting His triumphal return, with all
 His angels, are seen, equally as clearly,
 to be baptized for the living—never to
 pass through the state of death!

And finally, if the early Christians were
 to baptize themselves for others who had
 died without baptism, such a command-
 ment would have been given in the Scrip-
 tures, and such baptismal services would
 have been recorded: the Bible, though,
 commands baptism only for the living, to
 whom it says: “Repent, and be baptized.”
 Acts 2:38

That the sincere Bible student might
 know the saving truth for this time; that
 knowing it, he might follow it whitherso-
 ever it leads; that if he be baptized for
 the dead, he might be among the resur-

"We have also a more sure word of prophecy," says the apostle Peter, "whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts; knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation. For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." 2 Pet. 1:19-21.

Because of their erroneous belief that God's throne has always been in the sanctuary and that Christ after ascending on high sat there at the right hand of His Father, men have put forth every effort possible to prove that Christ entered "with- in the veil" immediately after He left His disciples. But as all such efforts, albeit ever so well-meaning in the interest of truth, are put forth by minds inspired, not by the Spirit of Truth, but rather by pre-conception, we must therefore diligently en- treat the Lord for the promised Com- forter to lead us into all truth, and to save us from being presumptuous and from blindly taking things for granted and forming conclusions without digging be- neath the surface.

Unfounded Conclusions.

Thus solidly established, the foregoing position on the investigative judgment makes all opposing positions

Obviously enough, Peter is not here say- ing that Christ, while His body lay in the tomb, preached to the spirits in prison, as understood by some; but rather simply is understood by the medium of the Spirit by Whom He was resurrected, He preached to them "in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing." Nor does it say that Christ preached to the dead, but rather

"For Christ also," answers Peter in the same scripture giving rise to the question, "hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quick- ened by the Spirit: by which also He went and preached unto the spirits in prison; which sometime were disobedient, when once the longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was pre- paring, wherein few, that is, eight souls were saved by water." 1 Pet. 3:18-20.

**1. Did Christ Preach to the Dead?
Questions and Answers.**

Priest, standing before the Father."—*Early Writings*, p. 55
This transfer from the administrative throne to the mediatorial-judicial throne, being made to investigate those wedding guests who are now dead, leads to the fol- lowing

But if it is true, asks someone, that Christ did not preach to the dead, then what about those dead who were

2. Left Without a Chance?

The law of death cannot be reversed by anyone's ignorance of God. And, further- more, "When I say unto the wicked," says the Lord to His prophet, "Thou shalt surely die; and thou givest him not warning nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life; the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand." Ezek. 3:18.

This scripture clearly teaches that those who have died in their sins, because of the neglect of the watchman, cannot be res- cued, and that their blood shall be re- quired at the hand of the watchman re- sponsible for their fate of being unsaved and left without a chance.

To be consistent, then, those who have died in their sins through their own neg- lect, either ignorantly or wilfully, as did the antediluvian world, rather than through neglect of the watchman, would be even less excusable than the former class, and would have even less right than they (who have no right at all) to be preached to after death, even were it possible.

And those who have never had a chance to hear the prophets, to them "the heavens

the angel, that it was an error." Eccles. 5:6. For in the investigative judgment the books are opened and the deeds done in the flesh are brought to light for a final reckoning before the Ancient of days. All who have stood fast to the end will then forever have their sins blotted from the books and their names retained therein; while all who are not overcomers will then forever have their sins retained in the books and their names blotted therefrom.

Always man's greatest test, and one which has ever involved almost an instan- taneous decision, has been in the unrolling of the scroll—in the eclipse of a past mes- sage by a new one,—present truth. On every such occasion each one has had to decide: Shall I heed the new and unpopu- lar truth and walk in its light, joining with those who are despised by nearly every religious leader in the land? or shall I allow myself to be deterred by the deci- sion and counsel of the ministry in my church?

When the judgment begins and the books open and the cases of each generation pass in succession in review before the judicial tribunal, some generations suffer an al- most wholesale blotting out of names in- stead of sins. When the generation of Christ's first advent is weighed in the bal- ance of the sanctuary, a whole nation will be found wanting and their names will be wiped from the book. And so in varying degree it has been at the introduction of

Clearly, therefore, any attitude which disposes one not to make a candid investigation of any message that purports to be additional truth, must inevitably bring ruin upon oneself. While on the other hand he who accepts the truth but fails faithfully to live and to proclaim it, thereby brings upon himself ruin also—that against which Ezekiel warns: “When a righteous man doth turn from his righteousness, and commit iniquity, and I lay a stumblingblock [a message] before him, he shall die: because thou hast not given him warning, he shall die in his sin, and Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented. And beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us, that would come from hence.” Luke 16:25, 26.

Still further, in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, the Lord makes exceedingly plain that after death the sinner has no chance at all for salvation; no, not even for a drop of cold water on his tongue, as is memorably witnessed by the rich man's being denied his plea in death: “Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented. And beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us, that would come from hence.” Luke 16:25, 26.

When speaking of the dead, the Bible never calls them spirits. It does, however, so designate the living. It plainly says, moreover, that “the dead know not anything, for the memory of them is forgotten. Also their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished; neither have they any more a portion for ever in any thing that is done under the sun.” Eccles. 9:5, 6.

“unto the spirits in prison.” The concern, therefore, as to whether “the spirits in prison” mean the dead or the living, is a matter of interpretation, and such an interpretation must come of divine authority.

When speaking of the dead, the Bible never calls them spirits. It does, however, so designate the living. It plainly says, moreover, that “the dead know not anything, for the memory of them is forgotten. Also their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished; neither have they any more a portion for ever in any thing that is done under the sun.” Eccles. 9:5, 6.

Consequently, the greatest danger of the people has not been their listening to error

every message in every age. “Different periods in the history of the church have each been marked by the development of some special truth, adapted to the necessities of God's people at that time. Every new truth *has made its way* against hatred and opposition; those who were blessed with its light were tempted and tried.”—*The Great Controversy*, p. 609.

Accordingly, “when a message comes in the name of the Lord to His people, no one may excuse himself from an investigation of its claims.”—*Testimonies on Sabbath-School Work*, p. 65. Lay aside all prejudices, self-opinions, and ideas of men who bear not the mark of Inspiration, and who say in effect by their actions: “I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing” (truth or prophets). Rev. 3:17.

The Bible can be rightly explained only by the Spirit Who dictated it. He “will guide you into all truth: for He shall not speak of Himself; but whatsoever He shall hear, that shall He speak; and He will shew you things to come” that ye may “be established in the present truth.” And “whosoever . . . blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost [speaketh evil against the message] it shall not be forgiven” him: for it is the only means whereby we may be saved (John 16:13; 2 Pet. 1:12; Luke 12:10).

Consequently, the greatest danger of the people has not been their listening to error

loud cry, to be repeated as present truth concerning the living instead of the dead.

Thus drawn into sharp focus, the facts concerning the eternal (the administrative) throne, the provisional (the mediatorial-judicial) throne, and the judgment, conclusively vindicate the position established by the book which was used in the proclamation of the first, second, and third angel's messages in their first application, and which in the voice of this writer, declares:

"I saw the Father rise from the throne, and in a flaming chariot go into the holy of holies within the veil, and sit down. Then Jesus rose up from the throne, and the most of those who were bowed down arose with Him. I did not see one ray of light pass from Jesus to the careless multitude after He arose, and they were left in perfect darkness. Those who rose when Jesus did, kept their eyes fixed on Him as He left the throne and led them out a little way. Then He raised His right arm, and we heard His lovely voice saying, 'Wait here; I am going to My Father to receive the kingdom; keep your garments spotless, and in a little while I will return from the wedding and receive you to Myself.' Then a cloudy chariot, with wheels like flaming fire, surrounded by angels, came to where Jesus was. He stepped into the chariot and was borne to the holiest, where the Father sat. There I beheld Jesus, a great High

The wise reader, therefore, will henceforth cease giving place to human theories and speculations which tempt him to the uttermost to make flesh his arm. He will instead attend diligently to Bible prophecy and to inspired interpretations, and will learn therefrom that the sanctuary is

God's Temporary Throne Room.

Since earthly beings, themselves having never been in heaven, are naturally strangers to heaven's realities (1 Cor. 2:9), then in order for God to make heavenly truth known unto them, He must reveal it by means of earthly realities with which they are familiar. Hence through the sanctuary work on earth is seen the sanctuary work in heaven (Heb. 9:1-9). Indeed, the sanctuary above being the pattern of the one below, the services of the former are therefore definitely revealed in the services of the latter. And the fact that the earthly sanctuary was appointed as a place for confession and for forgiveness of sins, shows that the throne-room in the heavenly sanctuary is only temporary. From it, while sin exists, the Lord carries on the work of removing from the universe sin and sinners. And this light in turn clearly shows that not until after sin came into the universe could the sanctuary congruously have existed in heaven.

"I looked," exclaimed the Revelator about 96 A. D., upon being shown the throne in the sanctuary, "and, behold, a

man measurements of time are seen not to be God's measurements, just as human thoughts are not His thoughts (Isa. 55:7, 8).

The light of this example makes clear that just as a safety valve is necessary to keep a boiler from exploding with excess pressure, so only a faithful regard to the context of a scripture can keep its interpreter from exploding with theories and ideas foreign to the Scriptures.

When those who love the truth study any doctrinal subject, they never, in trying to harmonize their private opinions with a scripture in point, leave the scripture so interpreted as to contradict either other portions of the Bible or the position of constituted authority, but rather they forsake their opinions.

Having taken a wrong view on the subject of the judgment, some have, though unknowingly, tried in reality to change its correct time and true nature, rather than to maintain them. This unwitting endeavor has in turn led them to take wrong views on many other Bible truths. The fact, though, that this great hub-dogma still remains intact and solid, is unimpeachable evidence that likewise do all its spoke-doctrines.

Those who have undertaken to interpret the Scriptures independently of Inspiration, a private exercise which is contrary

Holy apartment was closed. In addition to this, we shall now see from Daniel's prophecy that *the judgment throne was set up* in the Most Holy apartment of the heavenly sanctuary *after the "little horn" of Daniel 7 came up.*

"I considered the horns," says the seer, "and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things. I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the Ancient of days did sit, whose garment was white as snow, and the hair of His head like the pure wool: His throne was like the fiery flame, and His wheels as burning fire. A fiery stream issued and came forth from before Him: thousand thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before Him: the judgment was set, and the books were opened." Dan. 7:8-10.

These verses reveal that after "the judgment was set, and the books were opened," "the Son of man," Christ, was then "brought" to a position, not at "the right hand of God," "the Ancient of days," but "near before" Him (Dan. 7:8-10, 13).

Both John's and Daniel's visions reveal that the throne in the sanctuary was not there from the beginning of the creation of God; or from the days of Moses; or yet from the hour that Christ ascended on

Now so far, we see that when John in vision beheld the door—the veil—as it opened to the Most Holy apartment of the heavenly sanctuary, he was permitted to look within, and that the things which he saw, were to take place “hereafter” from his time; showing thereby that at the time of his vision (about 96 A. D.) the Most

combined mediatorial-judicial work. Advocate, in the midst. All this shows a perish in their sins), with the Lamb, our symbolical of all the kingdoms which will records,—just as the beasts of Daniel 7 are sins will be blotted from the books of symbolical of the saints,—all those whose and nation—verses 8, 9,—are therefore, every kindred, and tongue, and people, beasts (who, being “redeemed” “out of thousands of thousands” of them, plus the four thousand times ten thousand, and thousand elders plus the angelic witnesses, “ten throne sits the Ancient of days, the Judge, surrounded by the jury of twenty-four full beings. On the other hand, upon the blood of the Lamb is atoning for sin—sents the light of truth in the church while tion. The light from the candlestick representation. “set” there to serve in time of probation it had been slain, showing that the throne “seven lamps burning” and the “Lamb as On the one hand, before the throne are the Here is brought to view a twofold scene.

and thousands of thousands.” Rev. 4:1-6; 5:6, 11.

door was opened in heaven: and the first voice which I heard was as it were of a trumpet talking with me; which said, Come up hither, and I will shew thee things which must be hereafter.

“And immediately I was in the Spirit; and, behold, a throne was set in heaven, and One sat on the throne. And He that sat was to look upon like a jasper and a sardine stone: and there was a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like unto an emerald. And round about the throne were four and twenty seats: and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders sitting, clothed in white raiment; and they had on their heads crowns of gold. And out of the throne proceeded lightnings and thunders and voices: and there were seven lamps of fire burning before the throne, which are the seven Spirits of God. And before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto crystal: and in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne, were four beasts full of eyes before and behind.”

“And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the earth And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne and the beasts and the elders: and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand,

And John having had this vision about 96 sometime after he had the vision of them. 4:1)—things which were to come to pass things which must be hereafter” (Rev. him: “Come up hither, and I will shew thee to John at the time that the “Voice” said to shows that these revelations were given “and,” which, beginning each chapter us. This is seen from the conjunction of The Revelation, its theme is continuation from the fourth to the twenty-second chapter, we must take into consideration that

To clear the appointed time of this message, we must take into consideration that “Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come.” Rev. 14:7.

The First Angel's Message.

May they, therefore, while probation still lingers and the blood of Christ is yet available to atone for the sins of all, “give the more earnest heed” to the solemn declaration of

“depart from Me, ye that work iniquity.” Jer. 23:21; Matt. 7:23. have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied”; “depart from Me, ye that work iniquity.” Jer. 23:21; Matt. 7:23. and those who have accepted such views, will, unless they now forsake their errors for the truth, one day find themselves the victims of the disastrous circumstances with which they have bound themselves, and will be terribly confounded as they hear the horrifying pronouncement: “I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied”; “depart from Me, ye that work iniquity.” Jer. 23:21; Matt. 7:23. to the injunction given in 2 Peter 1:20, 21,

A. D., the first angel's message therefore could not possibly have been preached before that time, as some think it was; for, to repeat, he has not shown the things of the past, but the things of the future.

Again: the fact that he says, “I saw another [the first] angel . . . having the everlasting gospel to preach,” further shows that this angel's message had not been preached before he had the vision, but that it was to be preached in the future from that time.

There is not, moreover, either scripture or church history to show that the judgment began in or before John's time. And still further, as the first angel's message was never preached before 1844, then when the judgment hour came, this angel's message—the message concerning the judgment—went forth.

The investigative judgment being in two sections (the first, devoted to the dead; the second, to the living), the fact is evidenced that though the first, the second, and the third angels' messages (Rev. 14:6-12) apply directly to the period of the judgment of the living, they must also, though indirectly, apply to the period of the judgment of the dead. In this relation only, except as a warning of coming events, have they been preached since 1844. When, therefore, the judgment of the living commences and the image of the beast is fully made up, then these messages are, with a

of all," he does not mean the "holiest" of all, "holiest" when he says the "holiest" loosely uses the term "holiest" for the "holiest" of all, "then how can one possibly know that when he says the "holiest" of all, "the holy," Paul means the "holiest" term, "the holy," Paul means that by the view, Black further argues that by the Still seeing from their foreign points of view, Black, Brown, and Green, however, from their foreign points of view on these verses, are in disagreement even among themselves: Black stressing Hebrews 6:19, 20, is convinced that Paul teaches that Christ entered the Most Holy apartment immediately after His ascension; Brown, holding to Hebrews 9:12, is positive that Christ entered, not the Most Holy, but the holy apartment; and Green, on the weight of verse 26, insists that Christ is to enter the sanctuary "once in the end of the world," after His second coming.

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that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day" (2 Pet. 3:8), taken by itself, has suffered various interpretations, only adding to the confusion and doubts already permeating the Christian world. But only one interpretation will it admit when taken with its context: "Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of His coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation." Verses 3, 4.

From this contextual setting, we see that in the verse in point the apostle is endeavoring by figurative language to show that the scoffers whom he saw would arise in our day, though attempting to overthrow the faith of those believing in Moses' account of the flood and awaiting the Lord's returning, are unwittingly but scoffing at their own blindness. For they cannot see that that which seems to them, by the gauge of their short-lived days, an ever-present delay in the Lord's second coming, is to the Eternal One but a fleeting moment of waiting, and that their finite wisdom is consequently but foolishness. And, contrariwise, what they regard as time too short and worthless for practical use, the Lord regards as very long and very precious in our short lives.

Clearly, therefore, when this scripture is interpreted according to its context, hu-

Since the cleansing, accordingly, takes place at the termination of the 2,300 days, and since it is, as we have seen, the judgment of the sanctuary, the judgment is to begin and the sanctuary to be cleansed, not before, but after, the fulfillment of the period for those appointed to die. The judgment being consistent with the records found in the books of heaven, the names, therefore, of those who are found unworthy, without the "wedding garment" on, are blotted from the books. Thus is the sanctuary of this work of judging and cleansing, the angel said unto Daniel: "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed." Dan. 8:14.

Plainly, therefore, the judgment is to begin and the sanctuary to be cleansed, not before, but after, the fulfillment of the period for those appointed to die. The judgment being consistent with the records found in the books of heaven, the names, therefore, of those who are found unworthy, without the "wedding garment" on, are blotted from the books. Thus is the sanctuary of this work of judging and cleansing, the angel said unto Daniel: "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed." Dan. 8:14.

For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us." Heb. 9:24. Indeed, "now once in the end of the world hath He appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself. And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment" (Heb. 9:26, 27)—the cleansing of the sanctuary (Dan. 8:14).

high priest, Who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens; a minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man." Heb. 8:1, 2.

high; or even from the days of pagan Rome; that, indeed, it was not "set up" until after the fall of pagan Rome, when the "little horn" of the *non-descript* beast came up—in the days of Ecclesiastical Rome (Dan. 7:7-12, 21, 22). Elsewhere than in the sanctuary, therefore, is

God's Eternal Throne Room.

Because the sanctuary throne was not in existence in the days of the early Christian church, therefore the throne upon which Stephen saw Christ at the "right hand of God" (Acts 7:56) could not have been in the sanctuary, wherein is the "sea of glass," but rather in Paradise, whence flows the "river of water of life," and on either side of which is "the tree of life." Rev. 22:1, 2. Very obviously, therefore, the throne which Stephen saw is "the throne of God and of the Lamb," the throne permanent and eternal. Round about *this* glory-seat are no beasts, no witnesses, no jury, and before it is "no candle," and no blood to be offered. In short, it stands, not in the sin-laden sanctuary, but in Paradise. It is the sovereign administrative throne, from which the Infinite eternally governs His immortal sinless beings!

To this throne, then, which is from everlasting to everlasting, Christ ascended and thereat sat down at the right hand of His Father until the time came when, in fulfillment of Daniel's prophecy and of John's revelation, sometime after the little-horn

power came into existence, both He and His Father moved to the sanctuary throne. Upon the latter He does not *sit* as a king *at the right hand of God*; but rather *before* it does He stand both as a sacrificial lamb (Rev. 5:6), and as an intercessor (Dan. 7:13) pleading for sinful human beings. Hence, His mediatorial work began

*First in the Holy,
Then in the Most Holy.*

In the earthly sanctuary the high priest (typifying Christ) officiated first in the holy apartment throughout the year, then upon the day of Atonement, the day of cleansing the sanctuary and judging the people, he officiated in the Most Holy for one day only. This twofold service signifies that in the heavenly sanctuary, the High priest, Christ, must necessarily first officiate in the holy apartment up to the antitypical day of Atonement, then during that day, He must officiate in the Most Holy apartment, before the throne. Thus the earthly services, too, repudiate the idea that Christ entered the Most Holy apartment of the heavenly sanctuary immediately after His ascension.

Very plainly, then, the ceremonial system reveals that from the time Christ "sat on the right hand of God" (Mark 16:19), where the "river of water of life" is, to the time that He and the Father moved to the throne in the sanctuary, where "the sea of glass" is (Dan. 7:9, 10; Rev. 4:6), He

Though Peter's clear-cut logic completely dissipates the force of Black's contention, yet, because of the wide differences of opinion among a group of Christian believers, the final result of the discussion is that what the harmony among Peter, John, and James did toward converting the infidel to Christianity, Black's, Brown's, and Green's disagreeing with one another, also Black's disagreeing with Peter, counteracted. This discord confirmed the infidel in his infidelity, leaving him fully persuaded that Christianity is but a stupendous bubble; whereupon Satan, in diabolic glee, gives to Black, Brown, and Green, "his seat, and great authority." And Christendom, already rife with doctrinal confusion, continues to bristle with schismatic strife, nurturing infidels in their hostility to Christianity, instead of converting them to it!

If Christ pronounces a woe upon those who refuse to give a glass of cold water to the least of His followers, what will be the condemnation and end of such as Black, Brown, and Green, who, by their spirit of self-aggrandizement scatter from Christ while professing to gather with Him!

Never is it right to interpret any scripture isolated from its context, for to do so is automatically to do violence to its meaning.

For instance, the scripture, "But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing,

officiated in our behalf as a high priest in "the holy place" (Heb. 9:12); and that at the same time, conjointly with the Father, on the eternal sovereign throne ("the throne of God and of the Lamb"), He ruled the sinless universe.

From the foregoing facts, clear and distinct, the only tenable conclusion to be drawn is that Christ, immediately after His ascension, rather than entering within the veil in the sanctuary, sat down at the right hand of His Father, in Paradise, and from there carried on His work in the holy apartment of the sanctuary.

How clear, already, the light of truth at last shining forth on this all-important subject of salvation so long shrouded in the dense fog of human theories and speculations! And how solid the resultant vindication of the Spirit of Prophecy's reaffirmation of its position on the subject: "that the sanctuary question stands in righteousness and truth, just as we have held it for so many years."—*Gospel Work-ers*, p. 303.

"Cast not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward. For ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise. For yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry." Heb. 10:35-37.

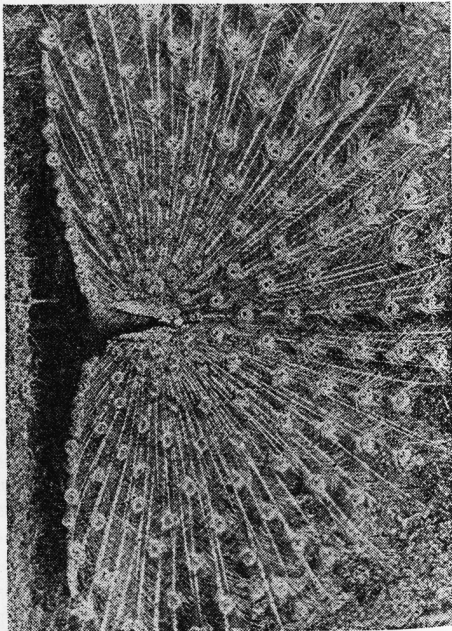
"Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such an

Then on the strength of Moses' statement, "Speak unto Aaron thy brother, that he come not at all times into the holy place within the veil before the mercy seat, which is upon the ark" (Lev. 16:2); Black furthermore holds that Paul, in the words, "But by His own blood He entered . . . into the holy place" (Heb. 9:12), refers to "the holiest of all" Heb. 9:3. But Peter insists that to constitute Paul's use of the term "holy place" to mean the "Holiest of all," is both unreasonable and unfair, for no writer in clear mind, speaking of both apartments, will indiscriminately inter-change the terms, and yet expect his readers accurately to comprehend the idea he is putting forth. Black, however, retorts that Moses uses the term "holy place" (Lev. 16:2) when speaking of the second apartment.

In reply to this, Peter protests that Moses does so because whereas he calls the second apartment "the holy place with-in the veil," he calls the first apartment "the tabernacle of the congregation" (verse 16), while Paul chooses to term the first apartment "the holy place," and the second apartment, "the Holiest of all."

Again: Peter insists that if, in Paul's writings, where both apartments are discussed, one is justified in interpreting "the holy" to mean "Holiest of all," then another, by the same token of logic, is equally justified in interpreting the "Holiest of all" to mean the "holy."

Whereupon the argument begins, with the son protesting that the peacock which he and his mother had seen, looked nothing like this one. And unable to reconcile, as simply major and minor aspects of the same thing, that which he now sees from the front, or main point of view, and that which he before saw from the rear, or foreign point of view, his mind gropes in confusion, wondering whether to believe Father or Mother.



after His ascension, in the light of Hebrews 6:19, 20; 9:12, 26—

“Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the vail; whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.” Heb. 6:19, 20

“Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood He entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.” Heb. 9:12.

“For then must He often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the world hath He appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself.” Heb. 9:26.

Peter, James, and John, sharing the author’s perspective, are in full agreement that one cannot, on a scripture treating of salvation, and only incidentally referring to Christ’s ministry, build up a correct basic understanding of that ministry, but rather that one must take the writings of the prophets which deal directly with the sanctuary and its service, and then harmonize Paul’s writings with the prophets’, not the prophets’ with Paul’s.

So far as Peter, James, and John are concerned the discussion results in their

From Daniel 7 it was seen that the throne of judgment or of cleansing was not to be set up until sometime after the little-horn power came into existence, while from Heb. 9:24-27 it was seen to be set up sometime before “the end of the world.” Now to throw into full focus the light on the facts already brought forth, we must go to Daniel 8 and 11, to the express prophecy of the subject—the 2300 days.

When the 2,300 Days Begin and End.

With the mists of error now dispelled, our way is clear to proceed in ascertaining

From this sort of wresting, juggling, rationalizing, and explaining away of simple facts, the candid reader will see to what lengths men are going in order to dodge revealed truths which they do not like, and to lock arms with private theories to their liking. True indeed is the saying, “give a man a theory and the facts will come trooping after!”

anes, they in effect take him as a prophet inspired to interpret the Scriptures! Being merely a historian, though, and not a prophet, he accordingly, in writing the history of the Jews, made only a historical application of the similarity which he saw between Daniel’s prediction and Antiochus’ work. And such was well within his province as a historian. But his not having the gift of prophecy forbids God’s people from accepting his applications of the Scriptures as authoritative and dependable.

ment, which takes place “in the end of the world” (Heb. 9:26), consequently the termination of the days, and the beginning of the mediatorial judicial work of Christ are, upon the authority of Inspiration Itself, timed to the end of the world. Hence, conclusively, the 2,300 days do not end in the days of Antiochus Epiphanes, as some teach they do. This untenable position on the subject, along with other similarly unsupported views on it, therefore makes necessary, in order to establish the very date of the cleansing, our first

Dispelling the Confusion Concerning the 2,300 Days.

Those who are in opposition to the doctrine that the 2,300 days find their terminus in the end of the world, are, among themselves, at strong variance over when the days do, supposedly, end, just as they are over the truth of a multitude of other doctrines. Fully evident therefore is the fact that none of them have the truth on the subject. And yet in spite of this fact, they fail to see that the spirit which has led them into their present state of schism, doctrinal difference, strife, and confusion, unparalleled in history, cannot possibly be the Spirit of Truth, Who alone can lead them into the truth of the 2,300-day prophecy. Thus they continue darkening Christendom with what they imagine and proclaim to be light on it.

In the effort to support their position,

Concretely: It is never fair when treating of the subject of the judgment, to give *first* and *foremost* consideration to any writing which deals directly with the sub-

At the end of this long winding road, he has succeeded only in magnifying from a mole hill to a mountain one passage of scripture, and in reducing from a mountain to a mole hill, or entirely setting aside, another passage of scripture, all because the Bible, which the Lord has placed in his hands, does not support his idea. These pretentious procedures are calculated to demonstrate his scholarly attainments in the hope of lending to his false idea such an appearance of authority as to compel their acceptance by all who come in contact with his theory.

So it is with the Bible when one looks at a subject from a standpoint foreign to the authors. He finds discrepancies in the position held by the one who sees the subject through the author's eyes. In order, consequently, to maintain the false idea resulting from his foreign point of view, he is led to resort to outside sources: to one commentator or the other; to this version or to that; to technicalities and inferences of language: in the Greek, in the Hebrew, in this, in that, or in the other (languages, in which it is likely he himself either reads or writes); or to referring to this or that so-called original manuscript (which in all probability he has never seen).

subject of salvation, while only incidentally referring to the subject of the judgment. Take for example Paul's statement:

"Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the vail; whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec." Heb. 6:19, 20.

Instead of viewing the content of these verses in the light of all that is revealed on the subject, a procedure which would insure the verses' reflecting the author's thought, some Bible students, losing sight of Paul's point of view, magnify out of all due proportion the importance of these verses' statement, thus placing upon it constructions which, though perhaps plausible enough when taken alone, are manifestly strained, warped, and untenable when viewed in the light of all other scriptures bearing on the subject. Such wresting, needless to say, is unfair to the author, perilous to the one affected, and criminal of the wrestler.

To illustrate the matter still further and more extensively: Surrounding a table are six Bible students and an infidel. On one side are Peter, James, and John; on the other, Black, Brown, and Green; while at one end is the infidel. He listens attentively to the six discussing Christ's ministry

Though Josephus does not even remotely allude to the number of days mentioned in Daniel 8:14, yet because he does apply the vision to the work of Antiochus Epiph-

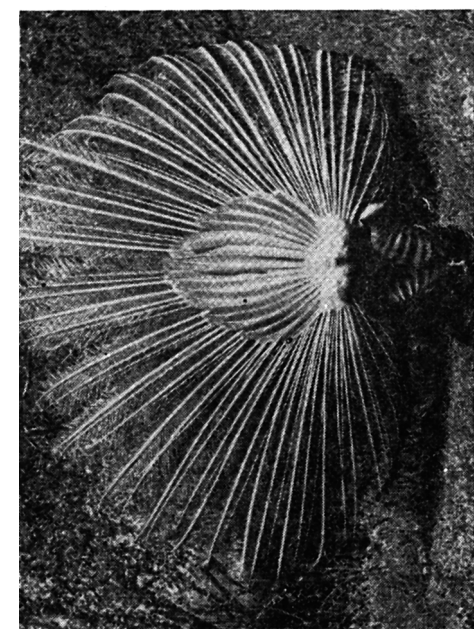
"And indeed it so came to pass," says the Jewish historian, in a passage which they most commonly use, "that our nation suffered these things under Antiochus Epiphanes, according to Daniel's vision and what he wrote before they came to pass"—*Antiquities*, Book 12, Chapter 5.

Though the endeavor of these robbers of God's people to make the vision fit their ideas is doomed to failure, yet in their blind self-confidence they still try their best to establish it, even going so far in the effort as to make the writings of Josephus seem to speak as sacred history in support of their theory.

Very plainly, therefore, the numbers 2,400 and 2,200, and the interpolation of the word "sacrifices," are the vain results of false interpretation of Daniel's proph-ecies. The discrepancy between the two figures is due to the difference in the dates necessary to work out the different ideas on the text. Exposing both the ambition and the attempt to place the fulfillment of the prophecy, the Lord declared unto Daniel: "Also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall." Dan. 11:14.

they bring in the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the English Revised Version. These in the order named variously render the number in Daniel 8:14 as 2,400, 2,200, and 2,300 "evening morning." This difference alone is ample proof that the renderings are not the sound results of exact, literal translation of the verse; but rather are the product of interpretative translations of it, engendered of theological preconceptions on the subject.

Nevertheless, even these renderings as they stand, lend such feeble plausibility to the theories held in opposition to the doctrine that the 2,300 days terminate in the end of the world, as to compel the theorizers to read into Daniel 8:14 the word "sacrifice" so as to transform the "evening morning" phase of the text to read "evening morning sacrifices." Next, on the grounds that there were two sacrifices a day, they split the number of them in half. And the number being 2,400, 2,200, or 2,300, depending on which version they use, they get respectively 1,200, 1,100, 1,150 days! This adding-to and cutting-down, they then boldly put forth in proof of their theory! although there is no escaping the crystal-clear meaning of "evening morning" when viewed in the light of Genesis 1:5 which, as every Bible student well knows, can only mean a twenty-four hour period (both the night and the day), and which has nothing to do with sacrifices.



Thrilled with the illusory wonder before him, he excitedly exclaims the sight, only to have mother disenchant him with the disillusioning assurance that it is only a peacock! On another occasion, however, when accompanying his father to the zoo, the child again sees a peacock, but this time in full front view presenting a sight apparently entirely new and different. Quickly he turns with excited questions to his father, who tells him that it is a peacock!

to run away from inspired interpretation of the Scriptures, are the extremists, whom there are at least two classes: one with the tendency to literalize; the other with the tendency to spiritualize. These two will go just as far in their opposite directions, in their understanding and explaining the Scriptures, as their opposite temperaments impel them.

Take for example the Revelator's statement: ". . . I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the Word of God, . . . and they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost Thou not judge and avenge our blood?" Rev. 6:9, 10.

The literalist on the one hand, would interpret this scripture to mean that the souls were conscious and actually crying out, though the Bible is very explicit that "the dead know not anything." Eccles. 9:5. And, too, were the souls under the altar literally crying out for vengeance on their murderers, then, to be consistent, the Lord's statement, "the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground" (Gen. 4:10), also the statement, "all the trees of the field shall clap their hands" (Isa. 55:12), likewise must be interpreted literally, in spite of the fact that it is impossible physically for blood to cry out and for trees to clap hands.

If all, however, are obliged to admit that Abel's blood could not literally cry out,

Dan. 8:11, 12
 "Yea, he magnified himself even to the Prince of the host, and by him the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of His sanctuary was cast down. And an host was given him against the daily sacrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground; and it practised, and prospered."

Dan. 11:31
 "And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate."

From this juxtaposition of Daniel 8:11, 12, and Daniel 11:31, the reader will observe that both scriptures are speaking of the same power. And Christ, predicting the signs of the end of the world, as He looked forward along the stream of time, declared: "When ye [His followers who were to be living at the time that this horn-power was at work against God, His truth, and His people] therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whoso readeth, let him understand;) then let them which be in Judaea flee into the mountains." Matt. 24:15, 16. These clear words of Christ Himself, place the work of this power in the future from His time.

Here Christ plainly states that at His time the abomination of desolation had not yet stood up "in the holy place," but that

"The cerning which the angel explained: "The ram which thou sawest having two horns are the kings of Media and Persia. And the rough goat is the king of Grecia." Dan. 8:20, 21.

". . . the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven. And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land." Dan. 8:8, 9. ". . . the great horn that is between his eyes," explained the angel, "is the first king"—Alexander. "Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power"—not in Alexander's power; that is, not "to his posterity." Dan. 8:21, 22; 11:4.

"And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors [the Jews] are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up. And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power [for "arms shall stand on his part" (Dan. 11:31)—the armies of the civil powers]: and he shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper, and practise, and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people." Dan. 8:23, 24.

Obviously, then, Daniel 8:22-24 is parallel with Daniel 7:25: "And he shall

sometime in the Christian dispensation it would be seen to stand there. Still further, the angel instructed Daniel that at the time of the end shall be the vision (Dan. 8:13, 17). These two facts carry sweeping proof that the 2300-day period could not terminate until, following Christ's time, the daily be cast out and the abomination set up: for both of these events were to take place within the 2300 days.

This desolating power was, according to Daniel, to pollute by transgression the earthly sanctuary, or church. This was to be accomplished by casting down the Truth to the ground, by taking away the daily, and by bringing into the holy place "the abomination that maketh desolate," all of which was to be, said the angel, "unto two thousand and three hundred days;" and "then shall the sanctuary be cleansed."

From the weighty evidences here amassed, there is manifestly but one conclusion possible: the polluting of the holy place, the terminating of the 2300 days, and the cleansing of the sanctuary could not have taken place before Christ's time.

Facing the resounding finality of this threefold conclusion, the numerous voices which insistently localize within the Old Testament period the events bound up with the 2300 days, ought now to silence themselves completely and forever. But if they

do not, then God, only, knows what they may next proclaim!

You cannot afford, brethren, now that the light is come, to let slip from you the opportunity of breaking away from the theories of men herein discredited by the "Spirit of Truth," and of placing your feet firmly on the solid foundation here established in their place by the testimony of Jesus Christ.

Upon this solid rock the structure of truth now in building will, as the reader can already see, withstand the most severe storm of both "wind" and "rain." So let us, in proceeding to erect its superstructure, liberally utilize, without the slightest fear of the coming storm (which will demolish and sweep away everything standing on a sandy foundation), the material so freely given:

To cleanse the earthly sanctuary, the abomination which the wicked power here under discussion, brought in, must necessarily be cast out, and then "the truth," also "the daily," which the same power trod down and cast out, must be restored. Very obviously, therefore, there is not the slightest room for doubt as to either the way in which the sanctuary was polluted or the way in which it must be cleansed.

The eighth chapter of the book of Daniel contains a vivid prophetic symbolism of two beasts (a ram and a he goat), con-

souls, the slaughter, the heavens, the new earth, etc.—to him these have neither individuality nor reality. And when concerning the doctrine of the slaughter he is asked the simple question, What kind of slaughter would a spiritual one be? he is at a loss to answer!

For all, there exists in this connection one great need: the Spirit of Truth, Whose right alone it is to interpret the Scriptures.

The most common cause of doctrinal confusion among Bible students lies in their so very frequently failing to view a subject in full perspective from the writer's point of view,—a failing which results in their seeing it from some foreign standpoint so narrowing their view that instead of gaining the writer's idea on the subject, they gain a false idea on it. And if the idea be to their liking, they magnify and zealously promote it as truth, whereas if it be not to their liking, they vigorously oppose it, and then lay it to the responsibility of the writer!

To illustrate thus getting a wrong idea of a thing from a wrong view of it: a child who accompanies his mother to a zoo, and who has never seen a peacock, suddenly comes upon one in full tail-spread going away from him, and creating to his uninitiated eyes the illusion of a large walking fan!

and that trees can only figuratively clap hands, then, again to be consistent, the person given to extreme literalizing should easily take hold of the actuality that "the dead know not anything," and that they are "asleep"—unconscious. He ought easily, too, to perceive that the souls of the martyrs crying for vengeance on their murderers, and that the blood of Abel crying for vengeance on his murderer, are cases virtually identical in circumstance and condition. Both of these find pointed illustration in the poetic utterance: "I hear a voice crying out, the voice of the withering field: O, Lord, pity Thou me. Let show-ers fall from heaven. Quench Thou my burning soul."

For one's soul to be imprisoned consciously under something for hundreds of years, with nothing to do but groaningly to languish in waiting for the resurrection morning, the while crying out for vengeance on them that spilled one's blood,—what an inexpressibly unbearable state for one's soul to be in!

The doctrine, though, of the unconscious state of the dead not only puts at peace the worried human mind but also ascribes to God mercy and love toward helpless human beings, thus being the only position on the subject that can lead the sinner rationally to love God and to trust in Him.

To the one who on the other hand is inclined, oppositely, to spiritualize the

Plainly, then, there are three Pentecosts to be reckoned with in the equation of salvation: two in the past and one in the future, the first being the type, the second the prototype, the third the antitype. Or, in other words, the first brought the earnest of the establishment of the church, the second and the foundation of the church (Rev. 21:14), and the third will bring its completion and glorification. The second, the apostolic Pentecost, being the foundation-record, it is therefore the lightbearer on the subject; showing that in order for

In Peter's statement, Inspiration records that the same Spirit Who quickened Christ, preached to the antediluvians while they were in prison—in chains of circumstances which in their wickedness and rejection of truth they blindly forged and bound upon themselves, and from which they could find no escape save through the ark that was "a preparing." And the ark, they would not enter. Thus they were left without hope and without excuse.

For definitely testifies in the statement: "For Christ . . . being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit: by which also He went and preached unto the spirits in prison; which sometime were disobedient, when once the longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing." I Pet. 3:18-20.

separation of the tares from the wheat—the end of the world; that (2) the judgment, the harvest, embraces two phases, two periods: the former for the dead, the latter for the living; that (3) the one takes place according to the records in the books in the heavenly sanctuary, whereas the other takes place simultaneously in the church on earth and in the books in heaven; and that (4) the very fact that the subject is now being revealed in its fulness testifies that we are just on the verge of passing out of the former and into the latter phase and period, and that we are therefore living in the last days of earth's history.

This fourfold view of the judgment, the harvest, thus exalts the truth of it as a pearl of great price, and reveals that the depths of God's Word are unfathomable; Its wisdom inscrutable and infinite—without beginning and without end; Its fund of knowledge a perpetual fountain of truth; Its presence ever abiding; and Its beauty ineffable!

Now that the reader may be strengthened to hold fast to this fundamental and all-important truth, as well as to all other truths, we urge him to follow God's method (Inspiration) in studying the Scriptures, that he may thereby

Avoid the Many Snares.

Perhaps foremost among the multitudes who are snared while doing all they can

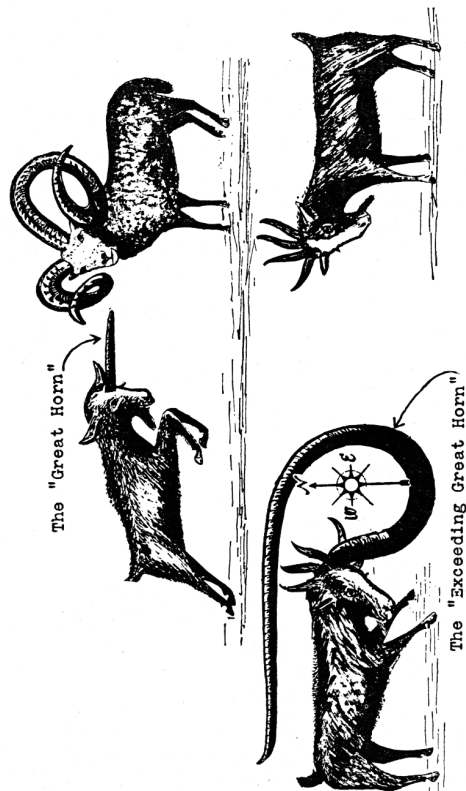
prayed unto the Lord my God. . . . O Lord, I set my face unto the Lord God, to seek by prayer and supplications, with fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes: and I

stood, as is clearly seen from Daniel's vision was still "none [not] understood," according to prophecy was fulfilled, and though the time of the people's captivity, however, was still a desolation, desolations of Jerusalem." Verse 2. Jerusalem, whereof the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah the prophet, that he would accomplish seventy years in the years, whereof the word of the Lord was shown "by books the number of Darius, who "was made king over the realm of the Chaldeans" (Dan. 9:1), Daniel, "in the first year of a waste. So later, and Jerusalem was still over, had elapsed, and Jerusalem was still understood it." Verse 27. The time, more- Daniel in vision "in the third year of the reign of king Belshazzar." Dan. 8:1. Daniel in vision "in the third year of the ram and the he goat were shown to

the church. which grieved away God's presence from that maketh desolate,"—a desecration worship, a pagan sabbath,—"abomination away from the Christian church the Lord's Sabbath and putting in its place Sunday therefore nothing other than his taking the horns taking away the "daily," was

on the seventh day He rested, and was refreshed." Ex. 31:16, 17.

and shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time."



"Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the Sabbath, to observe the Sabbath throughout their generations, for a perpetual covenant. It is a sign between Me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and

Sinal the immutable words: And in divine certification of its perpetuity, ring on through the centuries from renderings can apply to no other doctrine than the Sabbath—the eternal rest day. it is hence evident that all these various from time immemorial to time eternal,—tinal, "perpetual," and "everlasting,"—ship in respect to a day), as well as "con- designated as "daily" (pertaining to wor- the Christian era that can possibly be bath doctrine is the only Bible doctrine in fore, of this fact, also the fact that the Sab- arrive at the exact truth. In view, there- all together as a compound word, so as to it is consequently imperative to take them mous, but carry individual connotations, and since none of these terms are synony- "continual," "perpetual," "everlasting," word "daily," which is variously rendered have an exact equivalent of the Hebrew however, the English language does not festly does not belong to the text. Since, connection with the word "daily," it mani- The word "sacrifice" being supplied in

Christ's place. there set up his own—elevated himself to sanctuary was cast down." In other words, he "cast down" the Lord's "place" and

Daniel had the vision in Babylon, north-east of "the pleasant land"—Palestine. From Babylon the exceeding great horn went first "south," next "east," then north in order to make the turn westward—"to-ward the pleasant land." Thus it went in all four directions, denoting that it became a world power. Moreover, also the "brass" of the great image of Daniel 2, which Daniel explains is to "bear rule over all the earth," represents Grecia. However, as neither the goat's first horn nor his subsequent four horns bore universal rule, then to fulfil the prophecy of the brass kingdom, his exceeding great horn must be the one to "bear rule over all the earth." Dan. 2:39.

Though the fourth beast of Daniel 7 shows that this desolating power is descended from Rome, the symbolism of the he goat goes further back to show that this world power originally descended from one of the Grecian divisions (Dan. 11:5), and later put on the garb of Christianity—the religion of "a god whom his fathers knew not." Verse 38.

Gradually assuming the ornaments of the sanctuary, he before long magnified himself against the Prince (Christ) of the host (the Christians). And disregarding "the god of his fathers," he ostensibly became Christianized, but at what cost to Christianity!—Not only was the "daily" "taken away," but also "the place of His

beasts, to My Holy mountain Jerusalem, ters, and upon mules, and upon swift upon horses, and in chariots, and in lit- ferring unto the Lord out of all nations and "bring all [their] brethren for an of- to conquer" (*Prophecy and Kings*, p. 725), the nations, they "go forth conquering and claiming the pure and full gospel unto all pure and full power of the Spirit, pro- "servants of our God." Rev. 7:3. In the lated, the 144,000 guileless (Rev. 14:5) the first fruits of those who are to be trans- Pentecost just ahead of us, the number of is the number of the recipients of the great Thus struck in the rock of truth forever

gives 144,000, the very number prophesied! Remember that these numbers do not de- termine how many are saved in each, but how many receive the Pentecostal power. There remains now but to ascertain the number of saints to receive the third and last Pentecost, and to do so the number of the two Pentecosts (240) need only be mul- tplied by the number of the Bible ingath- ering time (600), making 600x240, which

plus 120, or 240, as illustrated on page 77. combined number of the two must be 120, on record being 120, it follows that the The number of the saints from the one

counted for in this numerical study. indispensable, and must therefore be ac- by redemption, the Noatic Pentecost was the antediluvian world to be benefited

saith the Lord, as the children of Israel bring an offering *in a clean vessel into the house of the Lord.*" Isa. 66:20. "And then shall the end come." Matt. 24:14.

Thus thrillingly unfolded in number, the absolute mode of truth, is the equation of salvation, out of which, just briefly to recapitulate, emerges the number of Christ as representative of the Godhead on earth, 3; the number of the gathering time, 40; the number of the saints in the apostolic Pentecost, 120; the combined number of the saints in the Noatic and the apostolic Pentecosts, 240; the number of the Bible, 5; the number of the Bible ingathering time, 600; the number of the recipients of the final Pentecost, 144,000; the number of the entire period of human probation, 6,000; and finally, the number of the over- all time of sin and redemption, 7,000. What priceless Gift divine! And O may this realization stir the heart of every earnest reader, as it did the heart of David, to give praise and thanksgiving to God for His inexpressible love to man: "O Lord," sings the prophet, "Thou art my God; I will exhalt Thee, I will praise Thy name; for Thou hast done wonderful things; Thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth." Isa. 25:1

So by testimony of prophets, by parable, by ceremonial type, and by number, God has wrought the towering structure of fact that (1) the judgment is the harvest,—the

Let the fact be kept well in mind that we

Number of Years Christ Is a Savior.

Since this number is to designate the time of ingathering of saints, therefore we must multiply the number of the saints on the Pentecost (120) by the number of the Bible (5), the product of which is 600. Accordingly, 600 is the number of the Bible's ingathering time—a period which as a factor in our equation leads on sequentially to the

Number of Bible Ingathering Time.

There being, then, just 5 messages of salvation in the Bible, the number of the Bible can only be 5, with the next step being to find the

222-238.)

20, see *The Shepherd's Rod*, Vol. 2, pp. concerned. (For full treatment of Matthew far as its offering any more salvation is Bible will then be an exhausted book so have been proclaimed to the world, the In other words, when these 5 messages cal period, to its end—the twelfth hour. ten), early in the morning of parabolical of the world) began to come up (be written the Bible from the time that It (the Light found all the time-messages called for in 5 in all. In these 5 parabolical calls are hour,” and the fifth at “the eleventh hour;” the third at “the sixth and ninth in the morning,” the second at “the third rains just 5 time-messages; the first “early

Acts 4:12. And at the same time it serves warning that we are living in the last days of probation, “the time of the end,” the time of the harvest.

Having brought us to the time of the harvest of the living, to the last days of the, 6,000 years of human probation, the equation must, to be complete, include the number of

The Numbered Living Saints.

The apostolic Pentecost, it is to be noted, did not completely fulfil the prophetic Pentecost of Joel 2:28, 32, a prophecy specifically of the last days, although Peter did refer to the scripture in his Pentecostal sermon (Acts 2:14-21). And surest evidence that the prophecy is yet to be fulfilled is that the apostolic Pentecost is the prototype of the latter day, the antitypical, Pentecost—that which is just ahead of us.

Since the church on earth has had three dispensations, the Noatic, the Abrahamic, and the Christian, and since both the Abrahamic and the Christian dispensations closed with a Pentecost, as previously mentioned, necessarily, then, so likewise must have closed the Noatic dispensation. Otherwise, Noah's message would have lacked power and light to show the Way of Life to that “evil and adulterous generation,” and as a consequence God could not justly have destroyed them by the flood.

Peter himself understood that there was

power in the Christian dispensation.

The solid conclusion is made doubly fast by virtue of Christ's statement (page 25), placing the work of the desolating in the Old Testament era.

And, finally, the very fact that the sanctuary in Jerusalem was neither polluted nor cleansed in the manner described by the angel, but was left desolate and was ultimately destroyed (Dan. 9:26), puts the riveting evidence to the proof that neither the polluting nor the cleansing took place in the Old Testament era.

Also it makes clear that the sanctuary spoken of in Daniel 8:11 cannot be any other than God's sanctuary: for on the one hand a heathen structure can never be of strength or on the other hand be polluted when it has never been clean. And, moreover, never does the Bible call it a sanctuary.

It is evident that in this chapter the angel is explaining in detail “the vision” which was shown to Daniel in the eighth chapter, and that Daniel 8:11, 12 is parallel in time with Daniel 11:31. A comparison of both scriptures, as found on page 25, makes clear that the eleventh chapter is an explanation in particular of the exceeding great horn of the eighth chapter.

for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.” Dan. 10:20, 21; 11:1-4.

according to all Thy righteousness, I beseech Thee, let Thine anger and Thy fury be turned away from Thy city Jerusalem, Thy holy mountain: because for our sins, and for the iniquities of our fathers, Jerusalem and Thy people are become a reproach to all that are about us. Now therefore, O our God, hear the prayer of Thy servant, and his supplications, and cause Thy face to shine upon Thy sanctuary that is desolate, for the Lord's sake. . . .

“Yea, whiles I was speaking in prayer, even the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in the vision at the beginning [in the eighth chapter], being caused to fly swiftly, touched me about the time of the evening oblation . . . and said, . . . Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy.

“Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times. And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for Himself: and the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof shall

“Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him. And now will I shew thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia. And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will. And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled:

“Then said he, Knowest thou wherefore I come unto thee? and now will I return to fight with the prince of Persia: and when I am gone forth, lo, the prince of Grecia shall come. But I will shew thee that which is noted in the Scripture of Truth: and there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your Prince.”

That chapters 11 and 12 contain the explanation of the vision promised by the angel in chapter 10, can be readily recognized not only from the continuity of the angel’s speech but also from the fact that these chapters are the explanation of the vision in the eighth chapter. For the reader’s convenience, we quote the last two verses of chapter 10, and a part of the angel’s explanation recorded in chapter 11:

“I saw ‘a certain man clothed in linen, whose loins were girded with fine gold of Uphaz . . . Then said he unto me, . . . Now I am come to make thee understand what shall befall thy people in the latter days: for yet the vision is for many days.’ ‘For at the time of the end shall be the vision.’ Dan. 10:5, 12, 14; 8:17.

Clearly, therefore, the universal number by which we must multiply the number of probationary time (600) is 10, and 600x10 gives 6,000. Here at long last is the consummate vindication of the Christian’s belief that the years of human probation are 6,000! Here, in other words, is proof in the absolute that when the angel of mercy soon finally folds her wings and takes her flight forever from this world of sin, earth and its beings under sin will have been in existence for 6,000 years! Then comes the millennium, the 1,000 years in which Satan is bound and the wicked judged (Rev. 20:3, 12).

Thus in the eternal drama, the strange interlude of sin and redemption runs for 7,000 years (perfect completeness), or but one short week out of eternity, as it were with the Lord, 1000 years being as a day with Him (2 Pet. 3:8). Strange interlude indeed! The Mystery of Godliness in mysterious sufferance of the mystery of iniquity! Mystery of mysteries! Wonderful, unfathomable love of God to man!

Number 10 is by universal admission the great image of Daniel 2, the 10 toes symbolize the world at the second coming of Christ. Then in the so-called non-de-script beast (Daniel 7), the leopard-like beast (Rev. 13:1-10), and the scarlet-colored beast (Rev. 17:1-3), the 10 horns depict the world’s kingdoms at different times. While on the other side of the picture, the 10 virgins represent the entire membership of the church world-wide (For further treatment of these values, see

Christ is the only Savior in all ages. After having universal value, to show that multiplier having universal value, to show that multiplied by a multiplier, be multiplied by a number of probationary time, 600, the stined. This demands therefore that the probationary time since the day Adam consequently embrace the entire span of Bible, the equation under discussion must before as well as after the advent of the But as Christ is the Redeemer of the world time of the “Exodus,” to probation’s close. Moses began to write the Bible, from the specifically, that part from the time that 20 embrace only a part of church history; parabolic calls, or messages, of Matthew. Hence, we here remind the reader that the the number of years He will be Saviour. ber of saints that Christ is to save, but obviously our aim is to find, not the number before and during Bible time. So truth that Christ is the Savior of the are at present exploring number for the

The Shepherd’s Rod, Vol. 2, pp. 84-125.)

Thus in the eternal drama, the strange interlude of sin and redemption runs for 7,000 years (perfect completeness), or but one short week out of eternity, as it were with the Lord, 1000 years being as a day with Him (2 Pet. 3:8). Strange interlude indeed! The Mystery of Godliness in mysterious sufferance of the mystery of iniquity! Mystery of mysteries! Wonderful, unfathomable love of God to man!

What awful solemnity invests this momentous mathematical demonstration of the great gospel truths! Revealing as it does that Christ is the only Redeemer of the world and in all ages, its truth perfectly bears out the scripture: “. . . there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.”

And localizing Christ's ministry within this period, the angel said: ". . . He [Christ] shall confirm the covenant with many for one week; and in the midst of the week He shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease." Dan. 9:27.

As furthermore, the commandment to rebuild Jerusalem went forth in 457 B. C. (Ezra 7:21-27), the starting point of the seventy weeks proves to be one with that of the 2300 days.

And as the great horn of the he goat is symbolical of the Roman (iron—Dan. 2:40) world in its three periods,—pagan, ecclesiastical, and protestant,—also as in its second period, it trod the truth and the "host" under foot and polluted the sanctuary by bringing in the abominations while "it practiced, and prospered" (Dan. 8:12), the 2300-day period, accordingly, extends beyond the fall of Ecclesiastical Rome and reaches into the Protestant period.

As furthermore, the commandment to rebuild Jerusalem went forth in 457 B. C. (Ezra 7:21-27), the starting point of the seventy weeks proves to be one with that of the 2300 days.

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The fact that Christ after the resurrection remained with His disciples just 40 days, not more or less, is no mere happenstance lightly to be brushed aside. Obviously an integral part of the over-all pattern of revealed truth, it is to be reckoned with accordingly. And since its modality is numerical, the entire subject involved must be explored in numerical values.

The Number of the Savior.

axis was to the world of the Dark Ages! It is the incredible realities of today, however, that are the taken-for-granted realities of tomorrow. So, though at the present time little do we know of the many Bible numerics and their veiled code of truth, not so is it always to be, for God has placed them along the Bible's highways and byways of Truth, as signposts calculated to point and to illuminate the Royal Road to the Kingdom. So may every traveler thereon rejoice in deep gratitude for every ray of truth lighting his way. May the Lord forbid that any take the least chance in the darkness. And may each from unfeigning lips cry unto Heaven: "O send out Thy light and Thy truth: let them lead me; let them bring me unto Thy holy hill, and to Thy tabernacles" (Ps. 43:3), that I may "be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord" (Hab. 2:14), yea even to the knowledge of

tive of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, then the number of His personal office (3) and the number of days (40) of His personal supervision in the ingathering of His people must, in right equation, reveal Him as the Saviour of His people in the Old Testament period as well as in the New.

As the ingathering (40) through His personal presence (3) resulted in the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the two must in right relation reveal

The Number of Saints on the Pentecost.

The product of Christ's ingathering through His personal presence being the first fruits up to the Pentecost, then it follows as a logical sequence that the product of the number of the gathering time (40) and the number of His person (3), must give the actual number of saints there were on the day of Pentecost. The equation, 40x3, giving 120, exactly numbers the first fruits to receive the Holy Spirit at that time!

Thus being as they were the product of the omnipotent power of the three persons of the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) at work for 40 days through the personal ministry of their triune representative, Christ, this preternatural little group consequently preserved and continued the line of the church.

When reduced to its primary signifi-

9:24), to which can apply the statement, "the time appointed was long." Dan. 10:1. But seeing that the former period was too long for restoring and cleansing the sanctuary in Jerusalem, and that the latter period was too long for the rebuilding of the city (for the seventy years spoken of by Jeremiah were already fulfilled), Daniel was prompted to cry out to the Lord for understanding.

"Then," he says, in continuing, "I heard one saint speaking, and another saint said unto that certain saint which spake, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily . . . , and the transgression of desolation, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot? And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed." Dan. 8:13, 14.

Expressed in modern speech, the angel's answer to Daniel's question would be that 2300 days would be required for "both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot," also for the daily to be cast down and for the transgression of desolation to be set up, and that afterwards shall the sanctuary be cleansed.

In this light it is seen that the 2300-day period must terminate after "the daily" has been taken away and "the transgression of desolation" has been accomplished. Thus the taking away of "the daily" and the bringing in of "the abomination that

Just as Christ and those whom He raised and took with Him became the prototypical sheaf, betokening the ingathering of the first fruits (the 120) of those who are to be resurrected, so also when He entered upon His priestly ministry in the first apartment of the heavenly sanctuary, and presented Himself and His trophies before His Father, they became the antitypical sheaf, betokening the in-

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had their palms on earth, for, as we have seen, they had them during the time of the investigative judgment in the heavenly sanctuary—before the close of probation. (See Revelation 4 and 5; *The Shepherd's Rod*, Vol. 2, pp. 194-197.)

Clearly, then, while the palms and the harps of the redeemed hosts in heaven are *actual* guerdons of victory, the palms of the great multitude on earth are *figurative* victory-palms.

Having thus far studied the harvest in the light of the testimonies of the prophets, the parables, and the ceremonies, we are now led to view it

In the Light of Number.

Though the wicked are swept along by a current from which they can no more escape than they can stem or resist, yet they can neither see it nor understand it, for the Word *alone* thus enlightens and empowers the soul. Blessed indeed is the man who makes It a lamp to his feet, and a light to his path (Ps. 119:105). Brother, Sister, is It in dark parables to you? Your answer will tell you whether you are of those who walk in the light or of those who stumble in the darkness, and only a right relation to God can secure you to the one class and keep you out of the other.

If you think that Christ undesignedly remained 40 days after the resurrection, or

Here the people are shown to be in a mixed state (tares and wheat commingled), while on the other hand those who have shall receive the mark of deliverance, cried for the abominations in their midst the one hand those who have sighed and with the time just ahead of them when on mixed state (tares and wheat commingled), while on the other hand those who have shall receive the mark of deliverance, cried for the abominations in their midst the one hand those who have sighed and with the time just ahead of them when on

Then they began at the ancient men which the mark; and begin at My sanctuary. But come not near any man upon whom is maid; and little children, and women: ye pity: slay utterly old and young, both smite: let not your eye spare, neither have ing. Go ye after him through the city, and And to the others He said in mine hear-

And, behold, six men came from the way of the higher gate, which lieth toward the north, and every man a slaughterer weapon in his hand; and one man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's inkhorn by his side: and they went in, and stood beside the brasen altar. And the glory of the God of Israel was gone up from the cherub, whereupon he was, to the threshold of the house. And he called to the man clothed with linen, which had the writer's inkhorn by his side; and the Lord said unto him, Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem, and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh and that cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof.

and in the midst of the week [in the midst of the seven years] He shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease [by the sacrifice of Himself and by its transfer to the heavenly sanctuary: His sacrifice taking the place of the earthly sacrifice, and thus the heavenly sanctuary taking the place of the earthly sanctuary, with Christ Himself being the high priest], and for the overspreading of abominations He shall make it [the temple in Jerusalem] desolate [His presence completely removed], even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate." Dan. 9:25-27.

The remainder of the 2300 days, or years, reach to the time of the cleansing of the sanctuary. (See illustration on page 37.)

Counting forward 2300 years from October, 457 B. C., the terminus is October, 1844 A. D. And as the angel said, "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," the cleansing must thence have commenced in 1844, the very year in which, for the first time in history, the first angel's message rang forth the proclamation: "Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come" (Rev. 14:7; Dan. 7:9, 10)—the time that the Great Judge and the heavenly tribunal sit in judgment to separate the bad from the good; that is, to blot from the Book of Life the names of

As the cleansings called for in the parables and in Malachi's prophecy have never taken place, the investigative judgment of the living is obviously, then, yet future. This investigative work is therefore occasioned by the work of separation in the earthly sanctuary (church), as brought to view also in Ezekiel 9:

“. . . the Lord, Whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to His temple, . . . But who may abide the day of His coming? and who shall stand when He appeareth? for He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' sope: and He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver: and He shall purify the sons of Levi; and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness." Mal. 3:1-3.

Pointing directly to the time that the investigative judgment shall take place among the living, Malachi parallels both parables in his prophecy:

“. . . shut thou up the vision; for it shall be for many days." Dan. 8:26. “. . . for yet the vision is for many days." Dan. 10:14.

those who have entered the service of Christ but have not endured to the end.

Since this fearsome truth, as here revealed, finds its counterpart in Christ's parable of the wheat and the tares, the parables must necessarily therefore teach the investigative

Judgment Among the Living.

"Let both grow together," commands Christ, in regard to the commingling of the wheat and tares, "until the harvest: and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into My barn." Matt. 13:30.

Here the Lord is parabolically teaching that a time of investigation will come, and that then the angels will remove the sinners from "the congregation of the righteous." Ps. 1:5

"Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind: which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away. So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just." Matt. 13:47-49.

In both of these parables, Christ is sounding the forewarning that the investi-

The first fruits of the dead (120) being a numbered company, and the second fruits of the dead (the multitudes gathered after Pentecost) being an unnumbered company, so correspondingly must it be with the first and second fruits of the living. Hence the sealing of the 144,000 first fruits; and hence "after this," says John, "I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude,

After the first fruits are sealed and the tares are removed from among them, they then being separate from the influence of the world, as were the 120 on the day of Pentecost, will receive the outpouring of "the Holy Spirit in as much greater measure, as the increase of wickedness demands a more decided call to repentance."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 7, p. 33.

The 40 days (Acts 1:3, 9) from the resurrection to the ascension are consequently typical of the period from 1844 to the fulfillment of the marking and slaying as recorded in Ezekiel 9 and Revelation 7:3-8; 14:1-5 respectively, and in *Testimonies to Ministers*, p. 445, *Testimonies*, Vol. 3, p. 266, also *Early Writings*, pp. 270-273.

gathering of the first fruits of those who are to be translated (the 144,000 living saints). In the light of this parallel, the spiritual condition of the 120 before the apostolic Pentecost is clearly seen to typify the spiritual condition of the 144,000 before the future Pentecost.

which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands . . . and all the angels stood round about the throne, and about the elders and the four beasts." Rev. 7:9, 11.

Mark carefully that this great multitude stood before the throne, not bodily, but figuratively only, as viewed in *Early Writings*, p. 55, and as is evidenced by the twofold fact that (1) the angels "stood round about the throne, and about the elders and the four beasts," showing that the great multitude was *outside* the angelic circle; and that (2) the presence of the angels, the elders, and the four beasts about the throne shows that the judgment (Rev. 4:2-6) was still in session, and that therefore probation had not closed.

The palms in the hands of the great multitude (Rev. 7:9, 11), and the "victor's palm" placed "in every hand" of "the unnumbered host of the redeemed" (*The Great Controversy*, p. 646), betoken two entirely different events: for the latter received both a "victor's palm and [a] shining harp," whereas the former had no harps but *only palms*. "The unnumbered host of the redeemed" received their palms and harps in heaven, upon ascending in the "cloudy chariot," and just before entering the holy city. The great multitude, though,

seal, or bind, the wheat for the heavenly garner.'"—*Early Writings*, p. 118.

"Now therefore be ye not mockers, lest your bands be made strong; for I have heard from the Lord God of hosts a consumption, even determined upon the whole earth. Give ye ear, and hear My voice; hearken, and hear My speech." Isa. 28:22, 23.

And now that each one who honestly seeks to hear and to heed the voice of Truth may have the clearest possible grasp of the several aspects of the subject of the judgment, the harvest, they are hereat brought into consolidated focus:

The reader will remember that those who arose with Christ on the eighteenth day of the first month (follow the chart on page 55), were immortalized and received into heaven as the antitypical sheaf, pointing to the ingathering of the fruits that shall never die. Their resurrection from the dead signified the beginning of the first-fruit harvest of the 120 disciples who were to die and be resurrected. The fact that the followers of Christ were not of one accord before the resurrection, is very positive testimony that the first fruits (the 120) of them that sleep did not ripen (become fully converted) until after the resurrection.

The 40 days of Christ's personal presence on earth after His resurrection was

"Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month," continues the Levitical record of the Lord's commands concerning the harvest rites, "when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven days: . . . and ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days. . . . Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths." Lev. 23:39, 40, 42.

As the wave-sheaf and the wave-loaves are typical, then also the Feast of Tabernacles must be typical. Otherwise the ceremony would not have been observed as a part of the harvest rite. And as in the type the feast was to be celebrated at the close of the final ingathering of the year's harvest, then correspondingly in the antitype it must be celebrated at the close of the final ingathering of earth's harvest, which is nearing its fulfillment. So the time consumed in producing and in offering the wave-sheaf and the wave-loaves, also in observing the Feast of Tabernacles, is representative of the entire spiritual harvest time of the living and of the dead.

Bearing out this fact the Spirit of Prophecy says:

"The Feast of Tabernacles was not only commemorative, but typical. . . . It cele-

not sighed and cried shall be left without the mark, to perish (in their sins) under the angels' slaughter weapons.

From this separation—the one in the church—come forth *the first fruits*.

Then follows the separation from among the nations, as seen in the parable of Matthew 25, prophetically describing Christ's coming, though not the one viewed in 1 Thessalonians 4:16, 17, for at the time of the latter, "the dead in Christ shall rise first: then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air"; whereas at the time of the former, "when the Son of man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory [the kingdom-church, which up to this point consists only of the first fruits]."

"And before Him shall be gathered all nations: and He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats: and He shall set the sheep on His right hand, but the goats on the left. Then shall the King say unto them on His right hand [these being the second fruits], Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. . . . Then shall He say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from Me, ye cursed, into

church. extend to the earthly sanctuary — the
 "And I looked, and behold a white cloud," exclaimed John the Revelator, "and upon the cloud One sat like unto the Son of man, having on His head a golden crown, and in His hand a sharp sickle. And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to Him that sat on the cloud, Thrust in Thy sickle, and reap: for the time is come for Thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe. And He that sat on the cloud thrust in His sickle on the earth; and the earth was reaped." Rev. 14:14-16.

This coming of the Son of man is plainly, therefore, not when the resurrected and the living righteous are caught up together to meet Him in the air: for verses 17-20, following the ones quoted in the paragraph above, reveal that after He came and reaped the earth, "another angel . . . having a sharp sickle" came and reaped a second harvest before the wrath of God—the seven last plagues (Rev. 15:1)—was poured out upon the wicked.

Thus again and for the fourth time it is seen that there are two different comings of the Son of man: the one to "sever the wicked from among the just" in the church (Matt. 13:49), and then immediately to call the just from among the wicked in

everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." Matt. 25:31-34, 41.

From this separation—the one among the nations—come forth the second fruits.

The angels who are round about the throne in the heavenly sanctuary during the judgment of Daniel 7:9, 10 and of Revelation 5:11 shall, as the parables explain, descend with "the Son of man" when He comes "to His temple" (His church) to separate by judgment "the wicked from among the just," and to purge as gold and silver those "who may abide the day of His coming . . . that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness." Mal. 3:2, 3.

In graphic demonstration that He will come to earth with all His angels to execute judgment upon the living, the Lord revealed Himself prophetically to Ezekiel as being brought enthroned to earth by four living creatures just before the slaughter of the hypocrites in the church takes place. And as each of the living creatures has the face of a lion, the face of a calf, the face of a man, and the face of an eagle (Ezek. 1:10),—the same judicial insignia as have the beasts who are before the throne in the heavenly sanctuary (Rev. 4:7) in the time of the judgment of the dead,—and as they descend to earth, they thereby symbolically show that the work of the mediatorial-judicial throne which convenes and

rection was for the ingathering of those who were to die, there must, correspondingly, be a Pentecost for the ingathering of those who are to be translated. And by the same token of logic, the wave-sheaf and the wave-loaves must have a double application, each to the dead and to the living, together comprising the total fruits of the antitypical harvest.

The apostolic Pentecost in providing the power for the ingathering of second fruits up to the beginning of the judgment of those who are now dead, foretold the final Pentecost, which is yet future, and which is to bring the power for the ingathering of the second fruits of the living, those who shall never die. In other words, those who died prior to the final Pentecost are to be judged by the light of truth reflected through the power of the apostolic Pentecost.

(From His baptism to His ascension, Christ taught abroad the truth which was to prepare those who accepted it, to impart it. Then on the day of Pentecost, He endued them with His Spirit to proclaim it with power.)

Concerning the judgment, the harvest, the servant of the Lord declares:

"I then saw the third angel. Said my accompanying angel, 'Fearful is his work. Awful is his mission. He is the angel that is to select the wheat from the tares, and

presides over the judgment of the dead is extended to earth.

This extension, so far as we are able to know now, must take place at the opening of the seventh seal (Rev. 8:1), for at that time the celestial voices, which opened the judgment of the dead, cease in the heavenly sanctuary and begin, after the half hour's silence, to sound on earth. In other words, just as in heaven at the opening of the judgment of the dead, there were "lightnings and thunders and voices" (Rev. 4:5), likewise on earth at the opening of the "judgment of the living," there are "voices, and thunders, and lightnings, and an earthquake." Rev. 8:5.

With the judgment of the dead, however, the work of separation takes place in the books in the heavenly sanctuary; whereas books in the judgment of the living, the separation takes place among the people in the church as well as among their names in the books in the heavenly sanctuary, thus showing that both sanctuaries will finally be cleansed.

Inescapably, therefore, the Lord's coming to His temple (Mal. 3:1-3), His coming with all His angels (Matt. 25), and His coming enthroned above the living creatures (Ezek. 1),—all three representing the same event, as has been shown,—take place at the beginning of the judgment of the living: the time in which the judicial activities of the heavenly sanctuary

brated the ingathering of the fruits of the earth, and pointed forward to the great day of final ingathering, when the Lord of the harvest shall send forth His reapers to gather the tares together in bundles for the fire, and to gather the wheat into His garner. At that time the wicked will all be destroyed."—*Partrarchs and Prophets*, p. 541.

Plainly, therefore, since the first and the second fruits of the literal harvest and its attendant rites foreshadowed a spiritual harvest of first and second fruits, they are to be climaxed by the antitypical Feast of Tabernacles.

"I saw the saints," says the servant of the Lord in describing this celebration, "leaving the cities and villages, and associating together in companies, and living in the most solitary places. Angels provided them food and water, while the wicked were suffering from hunger and thirst."—*Early Writings*, p. 282.

Thus ancient Israel's dwelling in booths typifies modern Israel's eventually dwelling in the woods. Irrefutably, therefore, the harvest of Matthew 13 precedes the close of probation, and is the time of the ingathering of the first and second fruits—the 144,000 and the "great multitude"—all the saints who are to be translated.

As the light focusing to this point clearly reveals that the Pentecost after the resur-

Those, on the other hand, whose names shall be blotted out of the books are those who shall have failed to put on the "wed-

There are therefore two separations, one among the righteous dead and the other appointed to resurrection and the living to translation.

So while it is necessary in the congregation of the dead to separate the wicked from the righteous now awaiting the resurrection morning, it is just as necessary in the congregation of the living to separate the wicked from the righteous now preparing for deliverance from the coming trouble, and awaiting the second coming of Christ—His visible coming to wake the dead saints and to take up both them and the living.

and of the books in heaven, towers forth the impregnable truth that the living who, continuing faithful to the end, retain their names in the Book of Life, shall, in this time of separation, receive God's mark, or seal, of deliverance, while those who do not shall be left without it, to perish in their sins. And, correspondingly, the dead whose names are retained after the judgment, in the book of the dead, shall come forth in the first resurrection (Rev. 20:6), while those who were unfaithful in life wait until after the thousand years, to come forth with all the wicked in the second resurrection (verse 5).

Babylon (Rev. 18:4); the other to take the saints, both the resurrected and the living, to the mansions which He has prepared for them (1 Thess. 4:16; John 14:1-3).

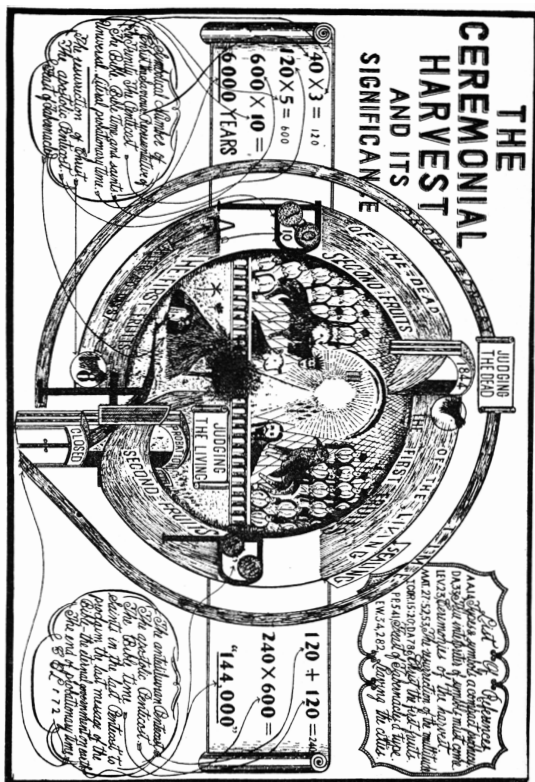
At the former coming of the Son of man, the stone which smote the great image was cut out without hands (without man's aid, and by the Lord Himself) because, as the Lord says, "there was none to help; and I wondered that there was none to uphold: therefore Mine own arm brought salvation unto Me; and My fury, it upheld Me. And I will tread down the people in Mine anger, and make them drunk in My fury, and I will bring down their strength to the earth." Isa. 63:5, 6.

This work of separation, or cleansing, brought to view in the parable of Matthew 13:30 and again in that of Matthew 13:47-49, also in the prophecy of Malachi 3:1-3 and in that of Ezekiel 9, as well as in Revelation 14, is directly applicable to the judgment day for the living; but the cleansing of the sanctuary at the end of the 2300 days, according to Daniel 8:14 and Daniel 7:9, 10, applies directly to the

Judgment Among the Dead.

Though the cleansing of the sanctuary, as has already been seen from Daniel's prophecies, was to take place after 1844 A. D., yet since the living righteous are still commingled with the sinners in the church, and since Daniel saw the Ancient

On Pentecost, fifty days after the typical sheaf was offered, all Israel were to offer "a new meat offering unto the Lord. . . ."



The Wave-Sheaf of the Living.

Just as Christ arose on the very day the sheaf was to be offered, likewise the Holy Spirit fell upon the 120 disciples on the very day the wave-loaves were to be presented before the Lord. The apostolic Pentecost was accordingly the prototype of the ceremonial Pentecost (the day the wave-loaves were offered). And since the wave-sheaf was a figure of Christ and of those who arose with Him as the first of the first fruits of the dead, hence the wave-loaves were a figure on the 120 Spirit-filled disciples who were the full complement of first fruits of the dead, and who were gathered in after the resurrection.

From these facts it can more clearly be seen that those whom Christ took with Him were the living wave-sheaf and the only one that has been offered in the heavenly sanctuary; and that as ones raised from the dead, they are the first fruits of the dead, whereas as ones everliving before the Father, they are the living wave-sheaf of the first fruits of the living, the 144,000 servants of God, who sequentially precede

The Second Fruits and the Feast of Tabernacles.

The 120 disciples on the day of Pentecost being the gospel's first fruits of the dead, it follows that the great multitude added to the church daily thereafter, naturally were the gospel's second fruits of the dead.

From this bulwark of evidence in proof of the cleansing of the church on earth

"There is an accused thing," said the Lord, "in the midst of thee, O Israel: thou canst not stand before thine enemies, until ye take away the accused thing from among you. . . . And Joshua, and all Israel with him, took Achan . . . and all that he had: . . . and all Israel stoned him." Josh. 7:13, 24, 25.

stanced in type in Joshua's time; mandatory an absolute separation, as in-course, are impossible; thus again making them—alternatives both of which, of living would have to be forsaken with both the righteous dead and the righteous delivered with the living righteous or else with the righteous, and the living wicked wicked dead would have to be resurrected then according to the records either their names allowed to remain in the books, and from the coming trouble. But were faithful living will be left without deliverance at the first resurrection, and the unfateful dead will be left in their time of trouble such as never was. Thus place before the resurrection, and before of the books, therefore, obviously takes are found written in the book, the cleansing "shall be delivered" are those whose names there was a nation," the only ones who "time of trouble, such as never was since backsliders and the tares, and as at the blotting from them the names of both the

of days sit in judgment, not to slay those who had "the mark," but to judge from "the books" which "were opened," obviously his vision of the judgment is in respect to the dead.

As to the cleansing of the church on earth, it is to be accomplished first by casting out the abomination, second by restoring the truth, and third by taking away the tares. But as to the cleansing of the sanctuary above, it is now being accomplished by removing from the Book of Life the names of those who are found wanting; then by placing them in the book which contains the names of those who are to come up in the resurrection of the wicked after the thousand years (Rev. 20:5); thereby leaving in the Book of Life the names only of those who have gained the victory over sin, and who thus are waiting to come up in the resurrection of the just (Rev. 20:6). John, accordingly, "saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the Book of Life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works." Verse 12.

Beyond the reasons already adduced, there are still

Further Reasons for Both Judgments.

As the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary is a work of cleansing the books by

The wave-sheaf was to be offered "on the morrow after the Sabbath"—that is, on the first day of the week, now commonly called Sunday. This offering was to be presented, not on a special day of the month, but rather on a special day of the week, before the sickle was put to the grain and gathered into sheaves (Lev. 23:11, 14). Coming just at the right time, in the season of the first fruits, the Pass-

other. It will be observed that the command regarding observance of the seventh-day Sabbath, as well as that regarding observance of the yearly ceremonial feasts, is recorded in the twenty-third chapter of Leviticus, verse 3. Care, therefore, must be exercised not to confuse the one truth with the

Both the wave-sheaf and the wave-loaves were thank offerings for the first fruits. One was dedicated at the beginning of the harvest; the other at the completion of it. In contrast to the *wave-sheaf of cut stalks* of grain, prefiguring fruits to be gathered after the sheaf was offered, the *wave-loaves* being a *finished product*, signified fruits previously gathered. (The reader who would best comprehend the significance of these three ceremonial celebrations all-important to our salvation, will follow the chart of page 77, as we proceed.)

[two wave-loaves "baken with leaven" the firstfruits unto the Lord." Lev. 23:16, 17.

over week was the period in which the wave-sheaf was usually offered before the Lord, its ritual prophetically projecting

Christ, the Antitype of the Wave-Sheaf.

For more than a thousand years the annual waving of the sheaf pointed forward to its antitypical event, the resurrection of Christ. And as Christ arose on the very day that the wave-sheaf was to be offered, the day "after the Sabbath," let no one attribute the singular concurrence of these two events on that day to mere coincidence or to any cause other than divine design. "He was the antitype of the wave-sheaf," declares the Spirit of Prophecy, "and His resurrection took place on the very day when the wave-sheaf was to be presented before the Lord."—*Desire of Ages*, p. 785.

So Christ, the first fruits, and those who with Him at His resurrection came forth from the grave, raised to everlasting life, were the antitypical wave-sheaf of the dead. And since the wave-sheaf of grain pointed forward to the ingathering of the first fruits of the field, just so those who arose with Christ, being first fruits of the dead, pointed forward to the ingathering of the gospel's first fruits—the 120 disciples. But as those who arose with Christ ascended with Him as trophies of His victory over death and the grave, they thereby became a living type, and thus

cleansing of the sanctuary in heaven from the day of atonement in its antitype—the earthly tabernacle therefore projects both the dead and the living, this service Being the day of atonement in type

33. Lev. 16:30, and for the altar.” Lev. 16:30, an atonement for the tabernacle of the con-gregation, and he shall make for the holy sanctuary, and he shall make Lord. . . . and he shall make an atonement may be clean from all your sins before the atonement for you, to cleanse you, that ye was: “On that day shall the priest make an ment, the Lord’s command through Moses Concerning the typical day of atone-

all whose names are not in the book. off” from the congregation of His people book the names of all sinners, and “cut day in which the Lord will blot from His ment (the investigative judgment) — the type of the great antitypical day of atone- and by that token it was founded as the day of atonement was a day of judgment, the living;” Ps. 69:28. Consequently, the must also be “blotted out of the book of people” on account of sin, then his name When one is “cut off from among his

23:27-29; 16:34. children of Israel . . . once a year.” Lev. 23:27-29; 16:34. people.” “Make an atonement for the day, he shall be cut off from among his be that shall not be afflicted in that same Lord your God. For whatsoever soul it

plete: even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the Lord. Ye shall bring out of your habitations *two wave loaves* of two tenth deals: they shall be of fine flour; they shall be baked with leaven; they are the first fruits unto the Lord. . . . Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord *seven days*: on the first day shall be a sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a sabbath.” Lev. 23:10, 11, 14-17, 39.

Here we see commanded the observance of three harvest rites: (1) the ceremony of the wave-sheaf, at the beginning of the first harvest; (2) the ceremony of the wave-loaves, at the close of the first harvest; and (3) the feast of tabernacles, at the close of the second harvest. Being typical, these two grain harvests with their three literal sacraments, accordingly foreshadow two soul harvests with three spiritual rites, the first of which is the

First Fruits with Wave-Sheaf and Wave-Loaves.

Being of cut stalks of grain, the wave-sheaf signified fruits to be harvested. And as the sheaf was to be offered before the sickle was put to the grain and gathered into sheaves, it obviously pointed forward to a spiritual harvest of first fruits to be gathered.

from the fact that there were seven years That this is prophetic time, reckoned by the year-day rule of Ezekiel 4:6, is seen

to cease;” Dan. 9:26, 27. shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation one week; and in the midst of the week He shall confirm the covenant with many for cut off, but not for Himself. . . . and He ministry and His death, “shall Messiah be prophesied Daniel, concerning Christ’s “And after threescore and two weeks,”

He was baptized. harvest period, we must ascertain the date establish the beginning of the parabolic His baptism (Matt. 4:17), therefore to good seed,” the truth—began right after As His ministry—His sowing of “the good seed,” the truth—began right after vest until after His birth in Bethlehem, sowed “the good seed” of the spiritual har- woman, He accordingly could not have “Son of man” before being born of a Christ. But as He could not be called the good seed,” is of course none other than “The Son of man,” He who “soweth the

13:37, 39. that sowed the tares “is the devil.” Matt. Christ, “is the Son of man,” and the enemy “He that soweth the good seed,” says

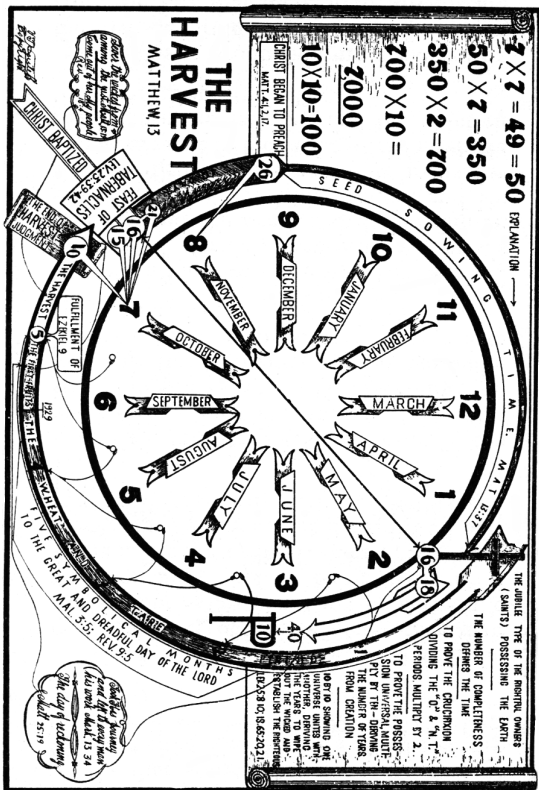
reaping. and the time of its closing—the time of its beginning—the time of seed-sowing, period, we must therefore find the time of

ding garment.” Matt. 22:11. At the Master’s command (verse 13), they shall be cast out, never more to be among the wedding guests.

This cleansing of the Book of Life is further seen to be necessary in order to enable the angels rightly to select the saints, for when the Son of man comes with all His angels, He shall send them “with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together His elect [the resurrected] from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other” (Matt. 24:31), and take them to join the living.

The concentrated light now shining forth from the prophecies herein viewed in their correlative connection, shows that both the sanctuary in heaven and the one on earth were polluted, not by the political and military conquests of heathen powers, but rather, first, by some of its converts’ not enduring (Matt. 10:22); second, by Satan’s bringing in the tares while men slept (Matt. 13:25); and third, by the exceeding great horn’s casting out the “daily,” treading down the truth, and bringing in the abomination that maketh desolate: thus involving both the earthly and the heavenly sanctuaries.

This startling revelation shows conclusively that the cleansing according to Daniel 8:14 is first of the sanctuary in heaven, and second of the sanctuary on earth.



There being a period of church history illustrated by this twelve month harvest
The Seed-sowing Time.

Important as it is, any who would fail to make a diligent and careful study of the nature and significance of this great work of God's investigating the guests who have come in for the wedding, are simply indifferent to the prospects of eternal life—"so great salvation." For when a person's judgment is pending, and he is unaware of the fact, he will be unprepared and unable to stand when his case is investigated. To this all-important subject "therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed." Heb. 2:1. And in doing this, we must approach the judgment

In The Light of The Parables.

The seed-sower, the seed, the field, the season of cultivation and growing, and the season of harvest must together be perfectly calculated to illustrate the spiritual kingdom; otherwise the representation can only lead into error instead of into truth.

The four seasons of the year all being required in completing the process of planting, raising, and harvesting the year's crops, and Autumn being the beginning of the agricultural year (just as the close of the summer season is "the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field—Ex. 23:16), this parable therefore illustrates by the twelve months of the year a period of gospel history, in the closing of which the kingdom of Christ is to be set up, and the beginning of which is

"The people that doth not understand shall fall." Hos. 4:14. "Many shall be left." Isa. 65:11, 15. "And call His servants by another name." My leave your name for a curse unto Me forget My holy mountain, . . . ye shall

"But ye . . . that forsake the Lord, that shall be called Hephzibah . . . The holy people." Isa. 62:2-4, 12. "no more be termed Forsaken; . . . thou shalt be called Hephzibah . . . Thou shalt be called by a new name, which the mouth of the Lord shall declare: "And the Gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all kings thy name. Thou shalt also be a crown of glory in the hand of the Lord, and a royal diadem in the hand of thy God. Thou shalt no more be termed Forsaken; . . . thou shalt be called Hephzibah . . . The holy people." Isa. 62:2-4, 12.

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Looking forward to this day of purification, Zechariah prophesies: "In that day shall there be upon horses, HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD; and the pots in the Lord's house shall be like the bowls before the altar. Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of hosts: . . . and in that day there shall be no more the Canaanite in the house of the Lord of hosts." Zech. 14:20, 21.

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The Wave-Sheaf, Wave-Loaves, and the Feast of Tabernacles.

Illustrating our salvation in completeness, the harvest rites of the ceremonial system must therefore corroborate both the testimonies of the prophets and the parables concerning the harvest, for all are inextricably bound up together. The ceremonies of the first and the second fruits of grain must accordingly unfold the truth concerning the first and second fruits of humanity. In the Levitical law we read:

"Ye shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest unto the priest: and he shall wave the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it. . . . And ye shall eat neither bread, nor parched corn, nor green ears, until the selfsame day that ye have brought an offering unto your God: . . . and ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven Sabbaths shall be com-

Discerning "when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his baptism," that they would later crucify his Lord, John said to them, "O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? Bring forth therefore the fruits meet for repentance." Matt. 3:7, 8. Thus he exposed and thwarted the devils move to bring in the tares at that time. For well did he know that if the tares once got in and then he try to weed them out, he would uproot the wheat with them.

What stronger evidence is needed to convince oneself that the watchmen have lost the spiritual eyesight which John the Baptist and the apostles had? Tragically true indeed the sharp indictment: "Sleeping preachers preaching to a sleeping people." —*Testimonies*, Vol. 2, p. 337.

Spirit of Prophecy declares: "Too much hasty work is done in adding names to the church roll. Serious defects are seen in the characters of some who join the church. Those who admit them say, We will first get them into the church, and then reform them. But this is a mistake. The very first work to be done is the work of reform. . . . Do not allow them to unite with God's people in church relationship until they have decided evidences that the Spirit of God is working upon their hearts. Many whose names are registered on the church books are not Christians." —*The Review and Herald*, May 21, 1901.

Wheat-growing Time.

The three and one half years from the beginning of Christ's ministry to His crucifixion being the sowing time, and the harvest time being the end of the world, then the intervening period is the time for the growing and ripening of the grain, also the

Tare-sowing Time.

Upon finishing His sowing of the good seed, "the Son of man . . . left His house, and gave authority to His servants, and to every man his work, and commanded the porter to watch." Mark 13:34. But with Him gone, "men slept," as men are given to do when their employer is away. Thus, sometime after Christ ascended on high, "His enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way." Matt. 13:25. But His servants, sleeping, knew it not! What a tragically ironic picture! Zion's watchmen fallen asleep on her very walls, while the enemy slips over unseen and unopposed! O what a fearful guilt of gross dereliction of duty lies upon the watchmen since apostolic days!

Denouncing those today responsible for this failure to protect the church from fellowshiping virtually anyone who professes an interest and shows a desire to be fellowshiped, though such a one neither be grounded in the truth nor bringing forth "fruits meet for repentance," the

The second section of the separation thus being completed, probationary time is closed. Whereupon from the wicked will be heard the horrible wail of doom: "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved." Jer. 8:20.

And since, furthermore, these escaped ones are to bring all their brethren "to My holy mountain Jerusalem, saith the Lord," "in a clean vessel" into the house of the Lord" (verse 20, last part), the fact is fully evident that the destruction of the wicked, results in the purification of the church. The "clean vessel" is therefore the purified church, composed of the escaped ones—the first fruits, the 144,000—who, free from the wicked (the tares) shall then, as "the servants of our God," bring in the second fruits, the great multitude which no man can number, out of all nations.

Since these escaped ones (the first fruits, the 144,000 servants of God—Rev. 7:3) "shall bring all your brethren" (the second fruits, the great multitude—Rev. 7:9) "for an offering . . . out of all nations" (Isa. 66:20, first part), this great ingathering necessarily, therefore, is the closing work of the gospel—the second section of the harvest.

My glory among the Gentiles." Isa. 66:19. *have seen My glory; and they shall declare off, that have not heard My fame, neither by their ancient names], to the isles afar*

This being the dreadful experience of the tares in Babylon, in the second section of the harvest, there must, as a type, be a similar and precedent experience for the tares in the Laodicean church, in the first section of the harvest, a parallel which shows conclusively that

The Church Is Not Babylon.

The reason that the church is figuratively not "Babylon" is that it is called Jerusalem (Ezek. 9:4, 8), and from among the good therein, the wicked (the tares) are destroyed, *taken out*, by the six men with the slaughter weapons (Ezek. 9:6-9), and then afterward the good (the wheat) are gathered in "the barn"; while from among the wicked in Babylon, the just ("My people") are called *out* and gathered into the barn, and then the remaining wicked are destroyed by the *seven angels* pouring out the seven last plagues.

Thus in the first section of the harvest, the separation in the church, the wicked are destroyed by *six men* with slaughter weapons, *before* the good are *taken out*; and in the second section, the separation among the churches in Babylon, the wicked are destroyed by *seven angels* with the seven last plagues, *after* the good are taken out. There are therefore two separations and two fruits: the former gives the first fruits, the 144,000, who are not defiled with women (Rev. 14:4). That is, they are those whom the sealing message finds

In these parabolic words Christ has made the spiritual method of harvesting them: but gather the wheat into My barn." Matt. 13:30.

Consider, now, with what exact fidelity to the natural harvest the Master has stated the truths of the spiritual harvest: "Let both grow together until the harvest," He says: "and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into My barn."

So it must be with the spiritual harvest, which otherwise could not be illustrated by the literal. Do not regard lightly the wisdom of God: His illustrations are perfect. Consider, now, with what exact fidelity to the natural harvest the Master has stated the truths of the spiritual harvest: "Let both grow together until the harvest," He says: "and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into My barn."

With His eye piercing the mists of the ages, Christ foresaw the negligence of His watchmen and the evil which was to spring up in His church. Nevertheless, after being asked by His servants, "Didst not Thou sow good seed in Thy field? From whence then hath it tares? . . . Will Thou then that we go and gather them up? . . . He said, Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest; and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into My barn."

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Relation of First Fruits to Second.

Isaiah also was given a view of this twofold harvest. "For by fire and by His sword," he prophesies, "will the Lord plead with all flesh: and the slain of the Lord shall be many. They that sanctify themselves, and purify themselves in the

A harvest means the "result of effort," the gathering of a crop—"reaping of the result of labor and filling up the barns with grain. So rather than the year's toil

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Though the true meaning and time of the harvest is greatly confused by some and confusing to many, a close study of the Word will clear it in just as simple manner as it cleared both the time of the seed-sowing and the period of the wheat and the tares.

Time of Harvest.

And as the former are delivered while the latter fall under the slaughter weapons of the angels, there is clearly seen a complete separation of the tares from among the wheat in the

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"O ye house of Israel," warns the Lord, "let it suffice you of all your abominations, in that ye have brought into My sanctuary strangers, uncircumcised in heart, and uncircumcised in flesh, to be in My sanctuary, to pollute it, even My house." Ezek. 44:6, 7.

But ever to the faithful, as the tares have cast them out of their churches, the Lord's comforting assurance has been: "Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of Man's sake. Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy: for, behold, your reward is great in heaven: for in the like manner did their fathers unto the prophets." Luke 6:22, 23.

As the period since the passing of the apostles has been the wheat and tare-growing time, and as, moreover, the Laodicean church is the last of the seven sections of the Christian church in which are commingled the wheat and the tares, we must learn the answer to the question:

The end of the period in which the wheat and the tares are commingled is the time of the closing work for the Laodicean church (the last of the seven churches). This work is identified by the church founder as the marking in Ezekiel 9, the sealing of spiritual Israel, the 144,000. (See *Testimonies to Ministers*, p. 445 and *Testimonies*, Vol. 3, p. 266; Vol. 5, p. 211.) And this identification is conclusively substantiated by the fact, as herein seen, that Ezekiel's prophecy is a separation of two classes—those who “sigh and cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof” (the church) and those who

*Separation of the Tares
From Among the Wheat.*

Being the one shining example of a church never guilty of thwarting or trying to thwart in any way her members in their exercise of their inalienable right to investigate and to accept for themselves what ever their conscience bid them investigate and accept, she alone contributed nothing to the grievous condition calling forth the scripture: “Hear the Word of the Lord, ye that tremble at His word, your brethren that hated you, that cast you out for My name’s sake, said, Let the Lord be glorified: but He shall appear to your joy, and they shall be ashamed” (Isa. 66:5) in

ing religious laws or by prohibiting the free exercise of any man’s conscience.”

Which Is the Laodicean Church?

With Christendom become a veritable forest for the number of its denominations, sects, and cults, hence only by the omniscient Word of God can we pick out of it the Laodicean church.

The names of “the seven churches” (representing the successive sections of the Christian church, of which the Laodicean is the last) are not “just names.” Take as another example the name of the sixth, “Philadelphia.” Its meaning, “brotherly love,” being a misnomer of the spiritual condition of any other church organization in the entire Christian era, implicitly fits, however, the state of charity common and singular to the sixth—the Millerite church.

When the proclamation of the 2300 days of Daniel 8:14 sounded to the churches prior to 1844, they arbitrarily denied their members the right of religious freedom, by forbidding them even to attend Miller’s preaching, and by casting out those who accepted the message. Then after 1844 these same religious bodies opposed the preaching of the Three Angel’s Messages (Rev. 14:6-11), again taking the same tyrannical actions against their free-minded brethren. The Millerite church by its actions in contrast to theirs, said, “Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind’ (Rom. 14:5), and let us not interpose between God and his people by mak-

“The reapers are the angels” who “shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just.” Matt. 13:39, 49. These angels are not those who shall “come

Who Are the Reapers?

The wheat, “the children of the kingdom” (verse 38), are gathered into the barn, the kingdom; the tares, “the children of the wicked one” (verse 38)—mere professors, those who are not doers of the Word, and who were granted membership “while men slept”—are gathered and burned in the fire” (verse 40), after the wheat is bound into sheaves. But

As the word “until” means “up to,” the tares are therefore to be gathered out, not before or after the harvest, but at the beginning of it. And “the time of harvest” being “the end of probationary time” (*Christ’s Object Lessons*, p. 72), then the harvesting itself necessarily precedes the close of probation—the fruitless winter season. Consequently, the tares are separated from among the wheat before, not after, the end of probationary time.

Were the analogous to the natural method. One not precisely like the other. He would have distinguished the difference. Be admonished, therefore, not to let vain imaginings come into the mind, but stand squarely on the Scriptures, for they are full of meaning of illimitable value—are, indeed, your very life.

with Christ at His second coming, but rather those whom He “shall send forth.” They are like the three angels of Revelation 14:6-11. Indeed, the third angel “is to select the wheat from the tares, and seal, or bind, the wheat for the heavenly garner.”—*Early Writings*, p. 118. Therefore the angels, the reapers, whom Christ sends forth, include both him who does the sealing, or binding, and those who follow on to do the destroying (Ezek. 9:2, 5, 6), first in the church, then in the world. Thus is the

Separation in Two Sections.

The command, “Gather out of His kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity,” does not mean to gather His saints from the earth into heaven; neither does it mean to destroy the wicked from the earth; for the former are to be gathered, not directly to heaven, but first into “the barn,” the kingdom on earth; and the latter are not to be destroyed immediately “in the time of harvest,” but first are to be gathered into bundles, and then destroyed, as is further illustrated in the parable of the net:

“Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind: which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away.” Matt. 13:47, 48.