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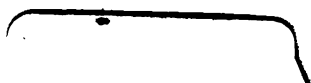
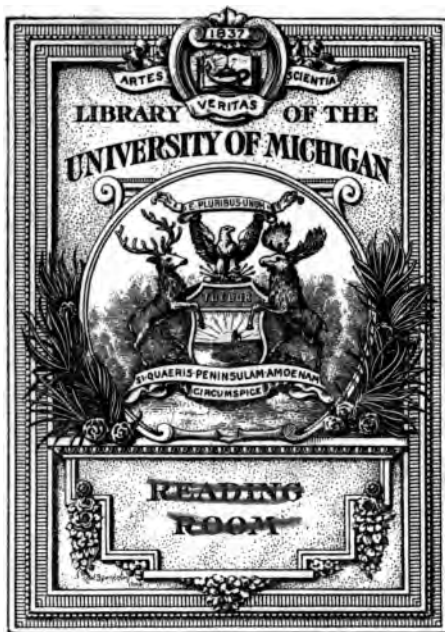
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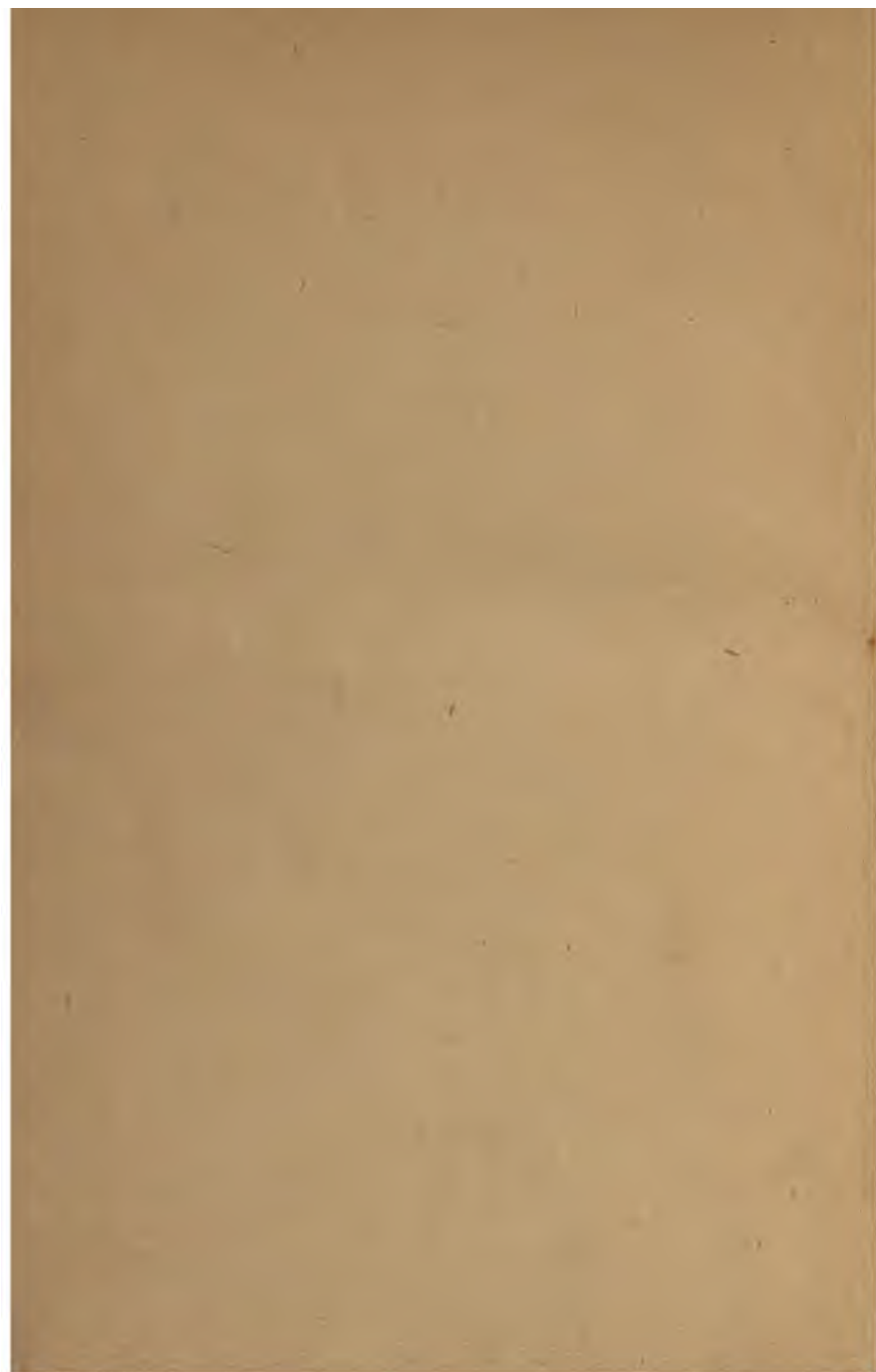
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PROVERBS
MAXIMS AND PHRASES
OF ALL AGES

CLASSIFIED SUBJECTIVELY AND ARRANGED
ALPHABETICALLY.

IN TWO VOLUMES

COMPILED BY

ROBERT CHRISTY

"* * * * jewels five words long
That on the stretch'd forefinger of all Time
Sparkle forever." *Tennyson.*

VOLUME II.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Bea</i>	Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.
<i>Cing</i>	Cingalese.
<i>Dan</i>	Danish.
<i>Fr</i>	French.
<i>Ger</i>	German.
<i>Ital</i>	Italian.
<i>Kurd</i> , often spelled <i>Curd</i> .	
<i>Maga</i>	Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. ✓
<i>M. Greek</i>	Modern Greek.
<i>Por</i>	Portuguese.
<i>Shaks</i>	William Shakspeare.
<i>Sp</i>	Spanish.
<i>Syrus</i>	Publius Syrus.
<i>Turk</i>	Turkish.

PROVERBS, MAXIMS AND PHRASES
OF ALL AGES.

M.

Madness.

1. A mad beast must have a sober driver.
2. A mad bull is not to be tied up with a pack thread.
3. A mad dog cannot live long.
4. A madman and a fool are no witnesses.
5. A madman is not cured by another running mad also. *Antisthenes.*
6. A mad parish must have a mad priest.
7. As mad as a March hare.
8. A man of gladness seldom falls into madness.
9. Every madman thinks all other men mad. *Syrus.*
10. He is mad that trusts in the lameness of a wolf, a horse's health, a boy's love, or a whore's oath. *Shaks.*
11. If madness were pain you would have outcries in every house.
12. It is best to profit by the madness of others. *Pliny the Elder.*
13. Make way for a madman and a bull. *Sp.*

14. One mad action is not enough to prove a man mad.

15. There are pleasures in madness known only to madmen. *Dr. Johnson.*

16. Though this be madness yet there's method in it. *Shaks.*

Magician.

1. The magician mutters and knows not what he mutters.

Magistrates.

1. Magistrates are to obey as well as execute laws.

2. No negligence like the magistrates'.

Maid.

1. A maid oft seen and a gown oft worn are disesteemed and held in scorn.

2. A maid that laughs is half taken.

3. A maid that talketh yieldeth.

4. A maiden's heart is a dark forest. *Russian.*

5. A simple maiden in her flower is worth a hundred coats-of-arms. *Tennyson.*

6. As spiteful as an old maid.

7. All meat is to be eaten, all maids to be wed.

8. For the virtuous maiden employment is enjoyment. *Don Quixote.*

9. Hackney mistress, hackney maid.

10. He must have keen eyes that would know a maid at sight. *Ger.*

11. Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare,
And mammon wins his way where seraphs
might despair. *Byron.*

12. Maids say nay and take.
13. Maids want nothing but husbands, and when they have them they want everything.
14. Maidens say no and mean yes. *Ger.*
15. Maidens should be mild and meek,
Swift to hear and slow to speak.
16. Maidens must be seen and not heard.
17. Maidens must be mum till they're married
an' they may burn kirks.
18. Old maids lead apes in hell.
19. Once a housemaid, never a lady.
20. Poor maids have more lovers than husbands.
John Webster.
21. Show me a man without a spot, and I'll show
you a maid without a fault.
22. The chariest maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shaks.*
23. The maid is such as she was bred, and tow as
it was spun. *Sp.*
24. The maid that modestly conceals her beauty,
while she hides reveals. *E. Moore.*
25. The virtuous maid and the broken leg must
stay at home. *Don Quixote.*
26. The worst stave is a maid unbestowed.
27. To win the mistress first bribe the maid.
Terence.
28. When maidens sue, men live like gods.
29. When the maid leaves the door open the cat's
in fault.
30. While the tall maid is stooping, the little one
hath swept the house.

31. You must judge a maiden at the kneading
trough and not in a dance. *Dan.*

Main Chance.

1. Be careful of the main chance. *Dryden.*
2. Have a care of the main chance. *Butler.*
3. He has an eye to the main chance.
4. Look to the main chance.

Making.

1. He that makes one basket can make a hundred.
2. He that makes the shoe can't tan the leather.
3. He that maketh a fire of straw hath much smoke and but little warmth.
4. There is no making a good arrow from a pig's tail. *Sp.*
5. There is no making a sieve from an ass's tail. *Greek.*
6. There is no making pancakes without breaking the eggs. *Ital., Sp.*
7. There is no making a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
8. What man has made man can destroy. *Ger.*
9. You can't make an omelet without breaking some eggs. (*Napoleon's remark over the slain after the battle of Borodino.*)
10. You may be a wise man though you cannot make a watch.

Malevolent.

1. The malevolent have hidden teeth. *Syrus.*

Malice.

1. He that keeps malice harbors a viper in his breast.
2. Hot men harbor no malice.
3. Malice drinketh its own poison.
4. Malice hath a strong sight and a strong memory.
5. Malice is mindful.
6. Malice seldom wants a mark to shoot at.
7. More malice than matter.

Malignity.

1. There is hardly any malignity so intolerable that it may not be overcome by repeated favors.

*Dion.***Man.**

1. A fence lasts three years, a dog lasts three fences, a horse three dogs, and a man three horses.

Ger.

2. A great man's entreaty is a command. *Sp.*
3. A great man's foolish sayings pass for wise ones.

4. A great man is one who affects his generation.

Bea.

5. A great man will not trample on a worm nor sneak to an emperor.

6. A handsome man is not quite poor. *Sp.*

7. A great man must be happy in a state of slavery as well as in a state of freedom. *Plato.*

8. A man among children will be long a child,
A child among men will be soon a man.

9. A man apt to promise is apt to forget.

10. A man as he manages himself, may die old at thirty or young at eighty.

11. A man at five may be a fool at fifteen.

12. A man at sixteen will prove a child at sixty.

13. A man can do no more than he can.

14. A man can know nothing of mankind without knowing something of himself. *Bea.*

15. A man canna bear a' his ain kin on his back.

16. A man cannot both ring the bell and walk in the procession. *Sp.*

17. A man cannot leave his wisdom and his experience to his heirs.

18. A man cannot live by the air.

19. A man cannot spin and reel at the same time.

20. A man conducts himself abroad as he has been taught at home. *Dan.*

21. A man does not look behind the door unless he has stood there himself.

22. A man far from his good is near his harm.

23. A man has two ears and one mouth that he hear much and speak little. *Ger.*

24. A man in distress or despair does as much as ten.

25. A man is a lion in his own cause.

26. A man is a man though he have never a cap to his crown.

27. A man is bound by his word and an ox by a hempen cord. *Dan.*

28. A man is little the better for liking himself if nobody else like him.

29. A man is not a lord because he feeds off fine dishes.

30. A man is not always asleep when his eyes are shut.

31. A man is not better than his conversation. *Ger.*

32. A man is not good or bad for one action.

33. A man is not known till he cometh to honor. *Dutch.*

34. A man is not so soon healed as hurt.

35. A man is valued according to his own estimate of himself.

36. A man is one who is faithful to his word. *Turk.*

37. A man is weal or woe, as he thinks himself so.

38. A man like a watch is to be valued for his goings.

39. A man may be more vigorous than his luck, or he may be more bending than his good. *Chinese.*

40. A man may be strong and yet not mow well.

41. A man may be young in years yet old in hours.

42. A man may hap to bring home with him what makes him weep. *Sp.*

43. A man may hold a candle to enlighten the people so as to burn his own fingers.

44. A man may live upon little but he cannot live upon nothing.

45. A man may love his house and yet not ride on the ridge.

46. A man must plough with such oxen as he hath.

47. A man must take as the spoon gives. *Ger.*

48. A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds.

49. A man should take as companion one older than himself. *Wolofs (Africa).*

50. A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong ; it is but saying, " I am wiser to-day than yesterday." *Pope.*

51. A man's best things are nearest him,
Lie close about his feet. *Houghton.*

52. A man takes his own wherever he finds it. *Fr.*

53. A short man needs no stool to give a long lubber a box on the ear.

54. A short man and a long dinner. *Fr.*

55. A tall man is a fool. *Aristotle.*

56. A wise and good man can suffer no disgrace. *Diogenes.*

57. According to the worth of the man is the worth of his land. *Fr.*

58. All men have their price. *Walpole.*

59. All men think all men mortal but themselves. *Young.*

60. All men think their enemies ill men.

61. An old man hath the almanac in his body. *Ital.*

62. An old man in a house is a good sign.

63. An old man never wants a tale to tell.

64. An old man's sayings are seldom untrue.

65. * * Best men are moulded out of faults
 And, for the most become much more the
 better
 For being a little bad. *Shaks.*
66. Every man has his lot and a wide world before
 him. *Dan.*
67. Every man has his value. *Fr.*
68. Every man hath his own planet.
69. Every man hath his weak side.
70. Every man his own is not too much. *Dan.*
71. Every man his way.
72. Every man is dearest to himself. *Ger.*
73. Every man is important in his own eyes
 And believes himself important to the public.
Dr. Johnson.
74. Every man is not born with a silver spoon in
 his mouth.
75. Every man is occasionally what he ought to
 be perpetually.
76. Every man is the architect of his own for-
 tune. *Ger., Dan.*
77. Every man is the best interpreter of his own
 words. *Ger.*
78. Every man is the son of his own works. *Sp.*
79. Every man judges of others by himself. *Latin.*
80. Every man likes his own praise best. *Dan.*
81. Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he
 dies.
82. For a man a word is sufficient. *Turk.*
83. For a man, what needs words of blame? a
 look is enough. *Turk.*

84. Forget not that you are a man. *Latin.*
85. He is a man who acts like a man. *Dan.*
86. He is not a man but the vaults of a bath, he makes an echo to what you say. *Turk.*
87. He that would rightly understand a man must read his whole story.
88. Man carries his superiority inside, animals theirs outside. *Russian.*
89. Man is a two-legged animal without feathers. *Plato.*
90. Man is a wolf to man. *Plautus.*
91. Man is an animal that cooks his victuals. *Burke.*
92. Man is an animal that writes. *Homer.*
93. Man is born to do good. *Greek.*
94. Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward. *Bible.*
95. Man is harsher than iron, harder than stone, and more delicate than a rose. *Turk.*
96. Man is the merriest species of the creation. *Addison.*
97. Man learns to be wise by the folly of others. *Turkish Spy.*
98. Man over man he made not lord. *Milton.*
99. Man proposes and God disposes. *Fr., Ger., Sp., Por., Dan., Dutch.*
100. Man raises, but time weighs. *M. Greek.*
101. Man's extremity, God's opportunity.
102. Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. *Burns.*

103. Man wrongs and time avenges.
104. Men and beasts are all alike. *Chinese.*
105. Men are as the time is. *Shaks.*
106. Men are blind i' their ain cause.
107. Men are but children of a larger growth.
Dryden.
108. Men are neither suddenly rich nor suddenly good.
Libanius.
109. Men are not to be measured by inches.
110. Men are rare.
111. Men can bear all things except good days.
Dutch.
112. Men in society notwithstanding the diversity of their fortunes, depend the one upon the other.
Fr.
113. Men like cattle follow him who leads. *Byron.*
114. Men may bear 'til their backs break. —
115. Men may blush to hear what they were not ashamed to act.
116. Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die.
Young.
117. Men must sail while the wind serveth. *Dutch.*
118. Men never think their fortune too great, nor their wit too little.
119. Men of wit and parts need never be driven to indirect courses.
Otway.
120. Men take less care of their conscience than their reputation.
121. Men talk wisely but live foolishly.
122. Men that have much business must have much pardon.

123. No living man all things can. *Fr.*
124. No man is born wise or learned.
125. No man is more than another unless he does more than another. *Don Quixote.*
126. No man is so tall that he need never stretch and none so small that he need never stoop. *Dan.*
127. No man is the worse for knowing the worst of himself.
128. No man likes to be surpassed by men of his own level. *Livy.*
129. One man is another's devil. *Ger.*
130. One man is no man. (*We are mutually dependent.*) *Greek.*
131. One man is not bad because another is good. *Dan.*
132. One man often talks another off his bench and seats himself on it. *Dan.*
133. The man always feasts. *Turk.*

Good Man.

1. A good man is better than anything else. *Cingalese.*
2. A good man is no more to be feared than a sheep.
3. A good man should rather his virtuous actions went unrewarded than his bad ones unpunished.
4. A good man will as soon run into a fire as a quarrel.
5. A good man will requite a gift, an ill man will ask for more.

6. A good man will take care of his horses and dogs, not only while they are young, but when old and past service. *Plutarch.*

7. A good man's pedigree is little hunted up. *Sp.*

8. Examine not the pedigree, nor the patrimony of a good man.

9. Good men are a public good.

10. Good men but see death, the wicked taste it. *Ben Jonson.*

11. Good men must die, but death cannot kill their names.

12. Good men want the laws only for their defence.

13. He's a good man, whom fortune makes better.

14. It is a sign of a good man, if he grow better by commendation.

15. It is the property of a good man to do great and good things, though he risk everything by it. *Metillus.*

16. Make much of one, good men are scarce.

17. The good are better made by ill,
As odors crushed, are sweeter still. *S. Rogers.*

18. The good man is always rich. *Maxim of the Stoics.*

19. The good man is the last who knows what is amiss at home.

20. The good man will avoid the spot of any sin. *Ben Jonson.*

Bad Man.

1. A bad man becomes worse when he apes a saint. *Syrus.*
2. A bad man has it not in him to be a great man. *La Bruyère.*
3. A bad man's gift is like his master. *Sp.*
4. A good horse and a bad horse need the spur.
A good man and a bad man need the stick. *Ital.*
5. Better fare hard with good men, than feast with bad.

Manliness.

1. Frowning and fierceness do not prove manliness. *Yorubas (Africa).*

Manners.

1. As are the times, so are the manners. *Sp.*
2. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices. *Emerson.*
3. Good manners, to except the Lord Mayor of London.
4. Ill manners produce good laws.
5. Let him mend his manners, they will be his own another day.
6. Manners make the man.
7. Manners often make fortunes.
8. Meat feeds, an' claiith cleeds, but manners make a man.
9. Meat is much, but manners are more.
10. New honors change manners.

11. Simplicity in manners has an enchanting effect.

Striking manners are bad manners.

Rev. Robt. Hall.

12. Sympathy of manners maketh conjunction of minds.

March.

1. A bushel of March dust on the leaves, is worth a king's ransom.

2. A load of March dust is worth a ducat. *Ger.*

3. A windy March and a rainy April, make a beautiful May.

4. March borrows three days of April and they be ill.

5. March grass never did good.

6. March hackman comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb.

7. March in Janivier, Janivier in March I fear.

8. March wind and May sun makes clothes white and maids dun.

9. March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers.

Market.

1. Forsake not the market for the toll.

2. He loses his market who has nothing to sell.

Sp.

3. He that cannot abide a bad market deserves not a good one.

4. He that sits to work in the market-place shall have many teachers.

Sp.

5. It is better to have a friend on the market than money in one's coffer.

Sp.

6. No grass grows in the market-place.
7. No man makes haste to the market where nothing is to be bought but blows.
8. No means, no market.
9. No one has a good market for bad merchandise. *Fr.*
10. One may come soon enough to an ill market.
11. The lamentation of a bad market.
12. There is a great difference between market days.
13. Three women and a goose make a market (or fair). *Ger.*
14. You have brought your pigs to a fine market.
15. You may know by the market folks how the market goes.

Marketing.

1. Go early to the fish market and late to the shambles.
2. It is bad marketing with empty pockets. *Dutch.*

Mark.

1. A great mark is soonest hit.

Marksmen.

1. A good marksman may miss.

Martyr.

1. He can never be God's martyr that is the devil's servant.
2. It is the cause and not the death that makes the martyr. *Napoleon.*
3. No religion but can boast of its martyrs.
4. Not the pain but the cause makes the martyr. *Ambrose.*

5. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.

6. The commandments have made as many martyrs as the creed.

7. Who perisheth in needless danger is the devil's martyr.

Master.

1. A good master of the house must first to bed and first out. *Ger.*

2. All men can't be masters.

3. As is the master so is his dog. *Sp.*

4. As many servants so many masters. *Seneca.*

5. As the master so the work. *Ger.*

6. Better a master be feared than despised.

7. Every one has his master. *Ger.*

8. He must indeed be a good master who never errs. *Dutch.*

9. He who has a companion has a master. *Fr.*

10. He who has two masters to serve must lie to one of them. *Sp.*

11. It is bad to have a servant but worse to have a master. *Por.*

12. Like master, like man. *Fr., Ital., Ger., Dutch.*

13. Masters amuse themselves, servants die. *Turk.*

14. Masters are mostly the greatest servants in the house.

15. Masters' hints are commands. *Ital.*

16. Masters should be sometimes blind and sometimes deaf.

17. Many ane serves a thankless master.

18. No man can serve two masters.
19. Of a master who never forgives, the orders are seldom disobeyed. *Gibbon.*
20. One eye of the master sees more than four of the servants'.
21. Our master is our enemy. (*La Fontaine illustrates this proverb by one of his fables of the ass and his master.*) *La Fontaine.*
22. Share not pears with your master either in jest or in earnest.
23. Some day Peter will command as much as his master. *Sp.*
24. The forehead of a master is better than his hind head. (*A Latin proverb quoted by Cato and Pliny the Elder.*)
25. The master bids the man, the man bids the cat, and the cat bids its own tail. *Por.*
26. The master derives honor from his art. *Dan.*
27. The master eats the flesh, the servant must gnaw the bones. *Ger.*
28. The master makes the house to be respected, not the house the master.
29. The master of the house is the guest of the servant. *Turk.*
30. The master's eye and foot are the best manure for the field. *Dutch.*
31. The master's eye puts mate on the horse's bones. *Ulster.*
32. We cannot all be masters. *Shaks.*
33. What belongs to the master is forbidden to the slave. *Arabian.*

34. You may know the master by the man.

Matrimony.

1. A deaf husband and a blind wife are always a happy couple. *Fr., Dan.*
2. A growing moon and a flowing tide are lucky times to marry in. *Irish.*
3. A hawk's marriage—the hen's the better bird. *Dan.*
4. A hog has eaten the fine pear. (*Said when an ugly man marries a fine woman.*) *M. Greek.*
5. A man finds himself seven years older the day after his marriage. *Lord Bacon.*
6. A man may woo whar he will, but wed whar he is wierd.
7. A man is newly married who tells his wife everything.
8. A man is not to be known till he takes a wife. *Fr.*
9. A poor wedding is a prologue to misery.
10. A young man married is a man that's marred. *Shaks.*
11. Age and wedlock bring a man to his nightcap.
12. Age and wedlock tame man and beast.
13. Age and wedlock we all desire and repent of. ✓
14. Always say "no," and you will never be married. *Fr.*
15. An ill marriage is a spring of ill fortune.
16. An impudent face never marries. *Ger.*
17. An office is the shoeing-horn to marriage. *Ger.*
18. As comfortable as matrimony.

19. As your wedding ring wears, you'll wear off your cares.
20. Before you marry have where to tarry. *Ital.*
21. Be sure before you marry,
Of a house wherein to tarry. *Sp.*
22. Before you marry beware, for it is a knot difficult to untie. *Sp.*
23. Before you marry have a house to live in, fields to till, and vines to cut. *Sp.*
24. Better be half hanged than ill wed.
25. Better have an old man to humor than a young man to break your heart.
26. But depth of judgment most in him appears,
Who wisely weds in his maturer years. *Pope.*
27. Cupid is blind to everything save pin money. *Punch.*
- ✓ 28. Do not buy a carrier's ass, nor marry an innkeeper's daughter. *Sp.*
29. Do you want to see a wolf with young (*i.e., an insatiable plunderer*) marry your daughter? *Sp.*
30. Domestic happiness, the only bliss of paradise that has survived the fall. *L'Estrange.*
31. Early marriages are to be deprecated, especially for men. *Bea.*
32. Either marry very young or turn monk very young. *M. Greek.*
33. Every one sings as he has the gift and marries as he has the luck. *Por.*
34. For better, for worse, they have married me. *Sp.*
35. Go down the ladder when thou marriest a wife, go up when thou chooseth a friend. *Hebrew.*

36. Grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure,
Married in haste we may repent at leisure. *Cowper.*
37. Hasty marriage seldom proveth well. *Shaks.*
38. Hasty marriages seldom turn out well. *Ger.*
39. He can't demand a flitch of bacon at Dunmow. (*An allusion to a custom in the manor of little Dunmow, England. A couple who had been married a year without repenting it could demand a flitch of bacon under the charter of the convent of Dunmow.*)
40. He has a great fancy to marry that goes to the devil for a wife.
41. She has great need of a ^{husband} (wife) who marries mamma's darling.
42. He hath tied a knot with his tongue that he cannot untie with all his teeth.
43. He that cannot find wherewith to employ himself let him buy a ship or marry a wife. *Sp.*
44. He that goes far to marry goes to be deceived or to deceive. *Sp.*
45. He that is needy when he is married shall be rich when he is buried.
46. He that marries a daw eats meikle dirt.
47. He that marries ere he be wise will die ere he thrive.
48. He that marrieth for wealth sells his liberty.
49. He that marrieth for love hath good nights and bad days. *Fr.*
50. He that would the daughter win, must with the mother first begin.

51. He who fain would marry, in choice should not tarry. *Ger.*
52. He who is about to marry should consider how it is with his neighbors.
53. He who marries a beauty marries trouble. *Yorubas (Africa).*
54. He who marries does well, but he who remains single does better. *Ger.*
55. He who marries ill is long in becoming widowed. *Sp.*
56. He who would the daughter win
With the mother must begin. *Ger.*
57. Honest men marry soon, wise men not at all. -
58. How thrice wretched is he who marries when he is poor. *Greek.*
59. Humble wedlock is better than proud virginity. *Augustine.*
60. I'll marry and eat the prime of the pot and sit down first. *Sp.*
61. If marriages are made in heaven you had but few friends there. *Scotch.*
62. If one will not another will, so are all maidens married.
63. If thou wouldst marry wisely, marry thy equal. *Ovid.*
64. If thy estate be good, match near home and at leisure ; if weak, far off and quickly.
65. If you wish to marry suitably, marry your equal. *Ovid.*
66. In marriage cheat who can.

67. It goes ill with the house when the hen sings
and the cock is silent. *Sp.*

68. It is a sad house where the hen crows louder
than the cock.

69. It is a silly flock where the ewe bears the
bell.

70. It is better to marry a quiet fool than a
witty scold.

71. It is hard to wive and thrive both in a year. —

72. It is unlucky to marry in May. *Ovid.*

73. Keep your eyes wide open before marriage ✓
and half shut after.

74. Let every one marry an equal. *Don Quixote.*

75. Like blood, like age, and like goods make the
happiest marriage.

76. Make haste when you are purchasing a field,
but when you are to marry a wife be slow.

77. Make the happiest marriage.

78. Many a good hanging prevents a bad mar-
riage. *Shaks.*

79. Many a one for land, takes a fool by the hand.

✓ 80. Marriage and hanging go by destiny.

81. Marriage at first, like a knock on the elbow
is peculiarly painful, but the pain lasts only a little
while. *Lope de Vega.*

82. Marriage in haste we may repent at leisure.
Congreve.

83. Marriage in the blood is seldom good. *Ger.*

84. Marriage is a lottery.

✓ 85. Marriage is heaven or hell. *Ger.*

86. Marriage is honorable but housekeeping a shrew.

87. Marriage is the bloom or blight of all men's happiness. *Byron.*

88. Marriage is the mother of the world and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, churches and heaven itself. *Jeremy Taylor.*

89. Marriage with peace is the world's paradise, with strife this life's purgatory.

90. Marriages are made in heaven.

91. Marriages are not as they are made but as they turn out. *Ital.*

92. Marriages are written in heaven.

93. Married to-day, married to-morrow. *Fr.*

94. Marry and grow tame. *Sp., Por.*

95. Marry a girl who is your inferior, don't give your daughter to a superior. *Turk.*

96. Marry a person in your rank in life.

97. Marry above your match and you get a master.

98. Marry in haste and repent at leisure.

Fr., Ital., Ger., Dutch.

99. Marry in haste and repent at leisure,
'Tis good to marry late or never.

100. Marry in preference to all other women one who dwells near thee.

101. Marry! marry! and who is to manage the house. *Sp.*

102. Marry, marry, sounds well but tastes ill. *Por.*

103. Marry me without delay mother, for my face is growing wrinkled. *Por.*

104. Marry your son when you please, your daughter when you can. *Sp., Por., Dan.*

105. Marrying is easy but housekeeping is hard. *Ger.*

106. "Mother, marry me, marry me, or the gulls will fly away with me."

107. "Mother, what is marriage?" "Spinning, bearing children and crying, daughter." *Sp.*

108. No pot so ugly as not to find a cover. *Ital.*

109. Observe the edge and take the linen, observe the mother and take the daughter. *Turk.*

110. One marriage is never celebrated but another grows out of it. *Ger.*

111. She is well married who has neither mother-in-law nor sister-in-law by her husband. *Sp.*

112. She that marries ill never wants something to say for it.

113. She who marries secretly is defamed openly.

114. Single long, shame at last. *M. Greek.*

115. Some go as far as to say, "No one marries but repents." *Fr.*

116. That house is in a bad case, where the distaff commands the sword.

✓ 117. The day upon which you marry, you either make or mar yourself.

118. The day you marry, 'tis either kill or cure. *Sp.*

119. The old man who is married, bids death to the feast. *Ger.*

120. There is no paradise on earth equal to the union of love and innocence. *Rousseau.*

121. To be tied to the sour apple tree ; *i.e.*, married to an ill husband.
122. To marry once is a duty, twice a folly, thrice is madness. *Dutch.*
123. Wedding and ill wintering tame both man and beast.
124. Wedlock forced is but a hell, an age of discord and continual strife. *Shaks.*
125. Wedlock is heaven or hell. *Ger.*
126. Wedlock rides on the saddle, and repentance on the crupper. *Fr.*
127. Wedlock without children, a world without a sun. *Ger.*
128. Wedlock, a padlock. ↘
129. When an old man marries death laughs. *Ger.*
130. Who marries between the sickle and the scythe will never thrive.
131. Who weds a sot to get his cot,
Will lose the cot and get the sot. *Dutch.*
132. Who weds ere he be wise
Shall die ere he thrives. .
133. With an old husband's hide, one buys a young one. *Fr.*
134. You have married a beauty, so much the worse for you. *Ital.*
135. You have tied a knot with your tongue, you cannot undo with your teeth.
136. You need not marry, you have troubles enough without it.

Matter.

1. 'Tis not the matter but the mind.

2. What is matter? never mind. What is mind? ^{no} never matter. *Punch.*

Maxim.

1. A good maxim is never out of season.
2. Maxims are the condensed good sense of nations. *Sir. J. Mackintosh.*
3. The maxims of men disclose their hearts. *Fr.*

May.

1. A hot May makes a fat church-yard.
2. It is not always May. *Longfellow.*
3. May borrows ten days from March to kill off cattle and old people.

Maybe.

1. It would take a very large book that contained all the "may-be's" uttered in a day. *Fr.*

Meal.

1. A clean fast is better than a dirty breakfast. *Irish.*
2. A good meal is worth hanging for. *Ger.*
3. A good salad may be a prologue to a bad supper.
4. A good stomach is the best sauce.
5. A letter written after dinner is read in hell. *Turk.*
6. A little dinner long expected, and cold, Is by no means given, but dearly sold. *Fr.*
7. All state and nothing on the plate. *Fr.*
8. At table, the company should never exceed that of the muses (9), nor be under the number of the graces (3).

9. Better a good dinner than a fine coat. *Fr.*
10. Better be meals many than one too merry.
11. By suppers more have been killed than Galen ever cured.
12. Dinners cannot be long where dainties want.
13. Go to bed without supper and you'll rise without debt. *Sp., Por.*
14. He fasts enough that has a bad meal.
15. He sups ill who eats up all at dinner.
16. He that saveth his dinner will have the more for supper.
17. He that would eat a good dinner, let him eat a good breakfast.
18. He who would have a hare for breakfast, must hunt over night.
19. I have nothing for dinner ; sit down to table. *Por.*
20. Light suppers mak lang life days.
21. More people are slain by suppers, than by the sword.
22. Oil is best in the beginning, honey at the end, and wine in the middle. *Dutch.*
23. Suppers kill more than greatest doctors ever cured.
24. Supper is soon served in a plentiful house. *Por.*
25. There are many days in the year, and still more meals. *Dan.*
26. Two hungry meals make the third a glutton.
27. Two ill meals make the third a glutton.

28. Unhappy is he who has not breakfasted at three. *Don Quixote.*

Mean.

1. Be something; anything but mean. *Byron.*
2. Is there no mean, but fast or feast?

Means.

1. The means that Heaven yields must be embraced and not neglected. *Shaks.*
2. To live according to one's means is honorable; not to do so is dishonorable.
3. Use the means and God will give the blessing.
4. Use the means and trust to God for the blessing.

Meaning.

1. The meaning is best known to the speaker.

Fr.

Measure.

1. Better twice measured than once wrong. *Dan.*
2. De new ground's de bes' yardstick to mezer a strange darky by. *American Negro.*
3. Do not give your measure to any one but your tailor.
4. Every one ought to measure himself by his own proper foot and standard. *Horace.*
5. Good weight and measure is Heaven's treasure.
6. It is not a sin to sell dear, but it is to make ill measure.
7. Just scales and full measure injure no man. *Chinese.*
8. Measure a thousand times and cut once. *Turk.*

9. Measure is a merry mean.
10. Measure is a treasure.
11. Measure not others' corn by your own bushel.
12. Measure ten times before you cut once.

M. Greek.

13. Measure your cloth twice since you can cut but once.

Schlav Merchant.

14. Measure thrice before you cut once.

Ital., Dutch.

15. There is a measure in all things.
16. To measure his cloth by another's yard.
17. To measure the meat by the man.
18. When the measure is full it runs over. *Ger.*

Measures.

1. Measures, not men. *Canning.*
2. Measures, not men, has always been my mark. *Goldsmith.*
3. Moderate measures succeed best.
4. The chat of "not men but measures." *Burke.*

Meat.

1. All meat is not the same in every man's mouth.
2. Broth made of cheap meat is insipid. *Turk.*
3. God sendeth and giveth both mouth and the meat. *Tusser.*
4. Much meat, much maladies.
5. Ne'er shaw me the meat but the man.
6. No meat ever remains in the shambles however bad it may be. *Ital.*
7. One man's meat is another man's poison.

8. Strangers' meat is the greatest treat. *Dan.*
 9. That meat relishes best which costs nothing.
 10. The wholesomest meat is at another man's cost.
 11. To a full belly all meat is bad. *Ital.*
 12. Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,
 That he is grown so great. *Shaks.*
 13. What is one man's meat is another man's poison.
 14. Where they eat your meat let them pick your bones. *Sp.*
 15. You canna fare well but you cry roast meat.

Medlars.

1. Medlars are never ripe until they are rotten.
 2. With time and straw medlars ripen. *Fr., Ital.*

Meddling.

1. Every fool will be meddling.
 2. He sticks his nose in everything. *Ger.*
 3. He that will meddle with all things must go shoe the goslings.
 4. He who tastes every man's broth sometimes burns his mouth. *Dan.*
 5. Meddle not with what you don't understand. *Por.*
 6. Meddle not with dirt; some of it will stick to you. *Dan.*
 7. No good ever comes of minding other men's matters. *Fielding.*
 8. Of little meddling comes great ease.

Medicine.

1. A little drug oft brings relief. *Ovid.*

2. A disease known is half cured.
3. A doubtful remedy is better than none. *Latin.*
4. Bitter pills are gilded. *Ger.*
5. Bitter pills may have wholesome effects.
6. Dear physic always does good, if not to the patient at least to the apothecary. *Ger.*
7. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. *Fr.*
8. I was well, would be better, took physic and died. *An epitaph.*
9. If physic do not work prepare for the kirk.
10. If the pills were pleasant they would not want gilding.
11. Learn from the beast the physic of the field. *Pope.*
12. Medicines are not meant to live on.
13. Meet the disease at its approach.
14. One is not so soon healed as hurt.
15. Our bane and physic, the same earth bestows,
And near the noisome nettle blooms the rose. *Ovid.*
16. Patients are simples that grow in every medical man's garden. *Punch.*
17. Pills must be bolted not chewed. *Fr.*
18. Starve the measles and nourish the small-pox. *Chinese.*
19. The maladies of the body may prove medicines to the mind. *Buckminster.*
20. To yield to remedies is half the cure. *Seneca.*
21. What cures Sancho makes Martha sick. *Sp.*

Medium.

1. There is a medium in all things. *Horace.*

Meekness.

1. The meekness of Moses is better than the strength of Sampson.

Memory.

1. A man often admits that his memory is at fault but never his judgment.

2. A strong memory is usually accompanied with an infirm judgment. *Montaigne.*

3. All complain of want of memory but none of want of judgment.

4. Bad memory has its root in bad attention.

5. Many complain of their memory, none of their judgment.

6. Memory is the first of faculties that age invades.

7. Memory is the purveyor of reason. *Rambler.*

8. Memory is the tax gatherer of the past. *Punch.*

9. Memory is the treasurer of the mind.

10. Memory is the treasurer and guardian of all things. *Cicero.*

11. Memory tempers prosperity, mitigates adversity and controls youth and delights old age.

Lactantius.

12. Memory, the warder of the brain. *Shaks.*

13. Much memory and little judgment. *Fr.*

14. Though lost to sight, to memory dear.

Mend.

1. If every one would mend one all would be amended.

2. It is never too late to mend.

Merchant.

1. A merchant has never enough till he has got a little more. *Spectator.*
2. A merchant's happiness hangs upon chance, winds and waves.
3. He is no merchant who always gains. *Dutch.*
4. He that buys and sells is called a merchant.
5. He that could know what would be dear,
Need be a merchant but one year.
6. If a man knew when things would be dear
He need be a merchant but one year.
7. Like the merchant that dammed up and drained a river to recover a grain of pepper. *Tamil.*
8. Merchant to-day, beggar to-morrow.
9. Quick returns make rich merchants.
10. The merchant that loseth cannot laugh. *Fr.*
11. The merchant that gains not, loseth.
12. To be a merchant the art consists more in getting paid than in making sales. *Sp.*

Mercy.

1. A merciful man is merciful to his beast.
2. It is safer to err on the side of mercy. *Coke.*
3. Mercy and truth preserve the king and his throne is upheld by mercy. *Bible.*
4. Mercy but murders, pardoning those who kill. *Shaks.*
5. Mercy often inflicts death. *Seneca.*
6. Mercy sways the brave. *Homer.*

7. Mercy to him that shows it, is the rule.
Couper.
8. Mercy to the criminal may be cruelty to the people.
Arabian Nights.
9. Misplaced lenity is an offence against society.
Seneca.
10. Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy.
Shaks.
11. Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge. *Shaks.*
12. The quality of mercy is not strain'd:
* * * * * it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.
Shaks.

Merit.

1. A man who displays his own merit is a fool,
and a man who does not know it, is a fool.
Chesterfield.
2. Dignities and honors set off merit, as good
dress does good figure.
3. Merit is sure to rise. *Hans Andersen.*
4. True merit is like a river: the deeper it is
the less noise it makes. *Halifax.*
5. True merit, like the pearl inside the oyster,
is content to remain quiet until it finds an opening.
Punch.

Messengers.

1. Messengers should neither be beheaded nor
hanged.

Meteor.

1. The meteor fallen to the earth is but a stone.

Method.

1. Method in business is the chief instrument in getting rich. *Spectator.*
2. Method will teach you to win time. *Goethe.*

Mettle.

1. Mettle is dangerous in a blind horse.

Middle.

1. A middle course is the safest.
2. Not too little, not too much; the middle is the best limit. *Ger.*
3. The middle station is the safest. *Latin.*

Might.

1. Either by might or by slight.
2. If I canna do't by might, I'll do't by slight.
3. What can't be done by might may be done by slight.
4. Where might is master, justice is servant. *Ger.*

Might, Right.

1. A handful of might is better than a sackful of right. *Ger.*
2. Might is not right. *Fr., Dutch.*
3. Might makes right.
4. Might overcomes right.

Milk.

1. No weeping for spilt (shed) milk.
2. That which is taken in with the milk only goes out with the soul. *Russian.*
3. When there is milk in the can for one, there is milk in the can for two. *Hans Andersen.*

Mill.

1. A bad mill has also a bad pivot. *M. Greek.*
2. A greedy mill grinds all sorts of corn.
3. As good water goes by the mill as drives it.
4. By going gains the mill and not by standing still. *Sp.*
5. He who goes to the mill gets befloured. *Ital.*
6. His mill will go with all winds.
7. I am loth to change my mill.
8. In vain does the mill clack if the miller his hearing lack.
9. It is the master wheel that makes the mill go round. *Fr.*
10. Mills will not grind if you give them no water.
11. Much water passes by the mill that the miller perceives not. *Ital.*
12. Much water runs by the mill while the miller sleeps. *Dan.*
13. No mill, no meal.
14. That brings water to the mill.
15. The best of the mill is, the sacks can't speak.
16. The corn passes from hand to hand, but it comes to the mill at last. *African.*
17. The corn that is taken to a bad mill will be badly ground. *Dan.*
18. The first at the mill grinds first. *Ital.*
19. The mill does not grind with water that is past. *Fr., Ital., Sp., Por.*
20. The mill gains by going, and not by standing still.

21. The mill must be of two stones (*two persons are required for friendship*). *Turk.*

22. The mill of the gods grinds slowly, but it grinds fine. *Greek.*

23. The mill that is always grinding grinds coarse and fine together. *Irish.*

24. Though the mills of God grind slowly,
 Yet they grind exceeding small.
 Though with patience he stands waiting,
 With exactness grinds he all. *Longfellow.*

Miller.

1. An honest miller hath a golden thumb.

2. Every miller draws the water to his own mill.

3. Like a miller, he can set to every wind.

4. Millers and bakers do not steal ; men bring to them. *Ger.*

5. Nothing bolder than a miller's shirt, that every morning collars a thief. *Fr., Ger.*

6. That miller is honest who has hair on his teeth. *Ger.*

7. The miller is never so drunk that he forgets to take his dues. *Dan.*

8. The miller ne'er got better toll than he took wi' his own hands.

9. The miller's hen, and the widower's maid,
 Of want need never be afraid. *Ger.*

10. We beat the sack, and mean the miller. *Ger.*

11. When the millers are making an uproar, tie up your sacks. *Ital.*

Millstone.

1. I can see as far into a millstone as he that picks it.

2. The lower millstone grinds as well as the upper.

Mind.

1. A depraved mind never comes to good.
2. A mind conscious of guilt is its own accuser.
Latin.
3. A mind content both crown and kingdom is.
Greene.
4. A mind unblemished is the noblest possession.
Latin.
5. A princely mind will undo a private family.
6. A pure mind is the most august possession.
7. A vacant mind is open to all suggestions, as a hollow mountain returns all sounds.
Chinese.
8. A well prepared mind hopes in adversity, and fears in prosperity.
Horace.
9. A willing mind makes a hard journey easy.
Massinger.
10. A willing mind makes a light foot.
11. Aspiring minds must sometimes sustain loss.
Plato.
12. Command you may your mind from play.
13. Do not let the mind dwell upon what you cannot obtain.
Cingalese.
14. Find enjoyment for the body and the mind will find enjoyment for itself.
15. Great minds and great fortunes don't always go together.
16. Great minds are easy in prosperity and quiet in adversity.

17. His mind splits a hair and puts trousers on a flea. *M. Greek.*
18. Light minds are pleased with trifles. *Ovid.*
19. Little minds appreciate little minds the best.
20. Little minds like weak liquors are soonest soured.
21. Many men, many minds.
22. Never let the bottom of your purse or mind be seen. *Ital.*
23. Out of sight, out of mind.
24. Place may be changed but who can change his mind. *Horace.*
25. Show not all the bottom either of your purse or mind.
26. Sickly body, sickly mind. *Ger.*
27. Small minds are captivated by trifles. *Ovid.*
28. So many heads, so many minds. *Ital., Dan.*
29. So many men, so many minds (opinions). *Terence.*
30. Sudden movements of the mind often break out either for great good or great evil. *Homer.*
31. The defects of the mind, like those of the face, grow worse as we grow old. *Rochevoucauld.*
32. The mind is like a bow : the stronger for being unbent. *Ben Jonson.*
33. The mind is the man.
34. The mind ought sometimes to be diverted that it may turn the better to thinking. *Spectator.*
35. The rust of the mind is the blight of genius.
36. The spirit grows with its allotted space ;
The mind is narrow in a narrow sphere.

37. 'Tis the mind ennobles, not the blood. *Ger.*

38. 'Tis the mind that makes the body rich. *Shaks.*

39. 'Tis the riches of the mind only that makes a man rich and happy.

Mine.

1. Better mine than ours. *Por.*

2. What is mine is my own ; my brother John's is his and mine. *Sp.*

Mine and Thine.

1. Men would live exceedingly quiet if those two words, "mine" and "thine" were taken away. ✓

Anaxagoras.

Minister.

1. A good minister of state fears neither calumny nor death. *Chinese.*

Minute.

1. There is a critical minute for all things.

Horace.

Miracle.

1. He that can see his own eyes without a glass can perform miracles. (*Literally: Shall be able to move the bull's horns (the earth resting on the horns of a bull).* *Arabian.*)

2. Let the miracle be wrought though it be by the devil. *Sp.*

3. Little saints also perform miracles. *Dan.*

4. The sheik's miracles are those of his own telling. *Turk.*

Mire.

1. There never was a good town but had a mire at one end of it.

2. When a man has fallen into the mire the more
he flounders the more he fouls himself. *Ital.*

Mirth.

1. A merry companion is music in a journey.
2. A merry companion on the road is as good as
a nag.
3. A merry fellow was never yet a sensible man.
Chesterfield.
4. A merry heart doth good like a medicine,
Bible.
5. A merry heart goes all the day.
Your sad tires in a mile—a. *Shaks.*
6. A merry host makes merry guests. *Dutch.*
7. A merry life forgets father and mother. *Fr.*
8. A merry old fool and a gay apish matron are
domestic monsters.
9. A pennyworth of mirth is worth a pound of
sorrow.
10. Against ill chances men are ever merry.
Shaks.
11. Always merry is seldom rich. *Ger.*
12. As long lives the merry man,
As the wretch for a' the craft he can.
13. As long lives the merry heart as the sad.
14. As merry as a cricket.
15. Be always as merry as ever you can,
For no one delights in a sorrowful man.
16. Be merry and wise.
17. Be merry but sin not.
18. Be merry if you are wise. *Martial.*

19. Be merry shrovetide, for to-morrow thou wilt be ashes. *Sp.*

20. Can a jackanapes be merry with a clog at his heels?

21. Gall in mirth is an ill mixture and sometimes truth is bitter.

22. He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast. *Bible.*

23. In the time of mirth take heed.

24. It is good to be merry at meat.

25. Let us be merry and wise. *Turkish Spy.*

26. Merriment is the poison of friendship. *Tamil.*

27. Merry meet—merry part.

28. Mirth and mischief are two things.

29. Mirth and motion prolong life.

30. Mirth cannot move a soul in agony.

31. Mirth is the medicine of life; it cures its ills and calms its strife.

32. No mirth good but with God.

33. One ounce of mirth is worth more than a thousand weight of melancholy.

34. Prepare for mirth, for mirth becomes a feast. *Shaks.*

35. The end of mirth is the beginning of sorrow. *Dutch.*

36. There is not a string attuned to mirth,
But has its chord in melancholy. *Hood.*

37. 'Tis merry in hall when beards wag all. *Shaks.*

Misanthrope.

1. The misanthrope praises the dead out of hatred to the living,
And beats the children with the bones of their fathers. *Volney.*

Mischief.

1. He prepares evil for himself who plots mischief for others. *Latin.*
2. He that hinders not a mischief when it is in his power, is guilty of it.
3. He that is disposed for mischief will never want occasion.
4. He'll find money for mischief when he can find none for corn.
5. If we would avoid a mischief we must not be very kind and familiar with an evil man.
6. Little mischief—too much.
7. Many a one is good because he can do no mischief. *Fr.*
8. Mischief comes soon enough.
9. Mischiefs come by the pound and go away by the ounce.
10. That mischief comes justly that is of your own seeking.
11. Welcome mischief if thou comest alone.

Miser.

1. A miser and a liar bargain quickly. *M. Greek.*
2. A miser grows rich by seeming poor, an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich. *Shenstone.*
3. A miserly father makes a prodigal son.

4. A miser's son is generally a spendthrift. *Latin.*
5. Addition is the miser's sum of happiness.
Punch.
6. As good beg of a naked man as a miser.
7. He that keeps up his riches and lives poorly is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.
8. He weeps at throwing away the water in which he was washed.
Plautus.
9. His money takes the place of wisdom. *Dutch.*
10. If the niggard should once taste the sweetness of giving, he'd give all away.
11. Misers put their back and their belly into their pocket.
12. Misers' money goes twice to market. *Sp., Por.*
13. No feast like a miser's. *Fr.*
14. Poor though in the midst of wealth. *Latin.*
15. The miser and the pig are of no use till dead.
Fr.
16. The miser doth spoil his coat by scanting a little cloth.
Shaks.
17. The miser acquires yet fears to use his gains.
Horace.
18. The miser grows old, but his miserly spirit remains young. *Ger.*
19. The miser is always poor. *Ger.*
20. The miser is ever in want. *Horace.*
21. The miser's bag is never full. *Dan.*
22. The miser's chest is rich, but he is as poor as a wolf. *Ger.*
23. The miser's friendship continues as long as he gains by it. *Ger.*

24. The only good a miser does is to prove the little happiness there is to be found in wealth.

25. The riches of the miser fall into the hands of the spendthrift. *M. Greek.*

26. The wolf is sometimes satisfied, the miser never. *Ger.*

27. 'Tis strange the miser should his cares employ
To gain those riches he can ne'er enjoy. *Pope.*

28. To beg of the miser is to dig a trench in the sea. *Turk.*

29. What he has is no more use to the miser than what he has not. *Syrus.*

Misery.

1. He bears misery best who hides it most.

2. He is miserable indeed who must lock up his miseries.

3. He is miserable once who feels it, but twice who fears it before it comes.

4. Misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows. *Shaks.*

5. Misery doth brave minds abate. *Spenser.*

6. Misery is always unjust.

7. Misery must be the mother,
When one beggar begets another.

8. Sacred even to gods, is misery. *Homer.*

9. The miseries of the virtuous are the scandal of the good. *Syrus.*

10. This iron world brings down the stoutest heart
to lowest state,

For misery doth bravest minds abate. *Spenser.*

11. When misery is highest, help is nighest.

Misfortunes.

1. A man's part is to bear misfortunes lightly.
Antiphanes.
2. A misfortune and a friar are seldom alone.
3. Another's misfortune does not cure my pain.
Por.
4. Another's misfortune is only a dream. *Fr.*
5. Blessed is the misfortune that comes alone.
Ital.
6. Do not yield to misfortunes. *Latin.*
7. He who is born to misfortune stumbles as he goes,
And though he fall on his back will fracture his nose. *Ger.*
8. He who is the cause of his own misfortune may bewail it himself. *Ital.*
9. I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortune perfectly like a Christian.
Pope.
10. It is a great art to laugh at your own misfortunes.
Dan.
11. It is better to forget one's misfortunes than to talk about them. *Fr.*
12. It is good to see in the misfortunes of others what we should avoid. *Syrus.*
13. Misfortune does not always come to injure.
Ital.
14. Misfortune is a good teacher. *Ger.*
15. Misfortune is good for something. *Fr.*
16. Misfortune is often the daughter of a good mother. *Ger.*

17. Misfortunes are close to one another. *Latin.*
18. Misfortunes are common to all ; life is like a wheel, and prosperity unstable. *Phocylides.*
19. Misfortunes come by forties.
20. Misfortunes come on horseback, and go away on foot. *Fr.*
21. Misfortunes come on wings and depart on foot.
22. Misfortunes come unbidden. *Ger.*
23. Misfortunes make us wise.
24. Misfortunes make strange bedfellows.
25. Misfortunes come at night, *i. e., when least expected.* *Grimm's Fairy Tales.*
26. Misfortunes often sharpen the genius. *Ovid.*
27. Misfortunes seldom assault a man singly, but assault him in troops whom fate has marked out for ruin. *Turkish Spy.*
28. Misfortunes seldom come alone.
29. Misfortunes tell us what fortune is.
30. Misfortunes that can't be avoided must be sweetened.
31. Misfortunes to which we are used affect us less severely. *Juvenal.*
32. Misfortunes when asleep are not to be wakened.
33. Misfortune will one day find him whom it has until then passed by. *Syrus.*
34. Misfortunes, wood, and hair, grow throughout the year.
35. Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.
36. One has always strength enough to bear the misfortunes of one's friends. *Fr.*

37. One misfortune brings on another.
Por., Dutch.
38. One misfortune calls another.
39. One misfortune is the eve of another.
40. Our worst misfortunes are those that never befall us.
41. That is good misfortune which comes alone.
42. The misfortunes to which we are accustomed affect us less deeply.
Latin.
43. There is no greater misfortune than not to be able to bear misfortune.
Latin.
44. There is nothing we forget sooner than past misfortunes.
Fr.
45. To the wicked misfortunes come triple.
M. Greek.
46. Welcome misfortune if thou comest alone. *Sp.*
47. When misfortune sleeps let no one wake her.
Sp.
48. When misfortune befalls injuries follow. *Fr.*
49. Whither goest thou, misfortune? to where there is more?
Sp., Dan.
50. Who has no misfortune is fortunate enough.
Ger.

Mistakes.

- ✓1. Mistakes occur in the best regulated families.
2. Mistakes occur through haste, never through doing a thing leisurely.
Chinese.
3. To learn from other men's mistakes to prevent your own.
Terence.

Misunderstandings.

1. Misunderstandings bring lies to town.

Mistress.

1. He whose mistress squints says she ogles. *Ger.*
2. Never seemed a prison fair or a mistress foul. *Fr., Ger.*

Mob.

1. A mob's a monster with many hands and no brains. *Franklin.*
2. Against the wild fire of the mob there is no defence.
3. I count not the votes of the fickle mob. *Horace.*
4. The mob has many heads but no brains.
5. Who builds on the mob builds on sand. *Ital.*

Mocking.

1. Mocking is catching.
2. If you mock the lame you will go so yourself in time.
3. It is never becoming to mock the miserable. *La Fontaine.*
4. It is not good or safe to point the mockery behind the grand seignior's back. *Turk.*
5. There are more mockers than well meaners and more foolish quips than good precepts.

Moderation.

1. Moderation in prosperity argues a great mind.
2. Moderation in success is no less expected from brave men than gallantry in action.
3. Moderation is best. *Cleobulus.*

Modesty.

1. A modest dog seldom grows fat.

2. A modest man at court is the silliest wight breathing.

3. As it is the part of justice never to do violence, so it is the part of modesty never to commit offence.

4. He that has no modesty has all the town for his own.

5. Individuals may be modest, but modesty degrades nations. *Gioberti.*

6. Loquacity storms the ear but modesty takes the heart.

7. Modesty becomes a young man. *Plautus.*

8. Modesty cannot be taught: it may be born. *Syrus.*

9. Modesty has more charms than beauty.

10. Modesty is the appendage to sobriety and is to chastity, to temperance, to humility as the fingers are to a garment. *Bayard Taylor.*

11. Modesty ruins all that bring it to court.

12. Of their own merits modest men are dumb. *Coleman.*

13. She that loseth her modesty and honesty hath nothing else worth losing.

14. Though modesty be a virtue, bashfulness is a vice.

15. When modesty has once perished it will never revive. *Seneca.*

Mole.

1. A mole can undermine the strongest rampart. *Chinese.*

2. A mole wants no lanthorn.

3. He holds a looking-glass to a mole.

Monarchy.

1. Absolute monarchy is a fair field, but it has no outlet. *Solon.*

Money.

1. A man who is proud of his money has rarely anything else to be proud of.

2. A man without money is like a bird without wings; if he soars he falls to the ground and dies.

Roumanian.

3. A man without money is a bow without an arrow.

4. A man without money is like a ship without sails. *Dutch.*

5. A moneyless man goes fast through the market.

6. A string of cash can but reach to one's heels; *i. e., the sum is not worth contending about.* *Chinese.*

7. A thousand pounds and a bottle of hay,
Are just the same at doomsday.

8. All powerful money gives birth and beauty.

Horace.

9. As water runs toward the shore, so does money toward the rich man's hand. *Dan.*

10. Bad money always comes back. *Ger.*

11. Between smith and smith no money passes.

Sp., Por.

12. But few prize honor more than money. *Sallust.*

13. But help me to money and I'll help myself to friends.

14. Discover not your silent (hoarded) money to anybody. *Sp.*

15. Do not lend your money to a great man. *Fr.*

16. Fair money can cover much that's foul.

17. Get money, get money still,

And then let virtue follow if she will. *Pope.*

18. Give me money, not advice. *Por.*

19. God makes and apparel shapes, but it is money that finishes the man.

20. God send me some money, for they are little thought of that want it. *Scotch.*

21. God send you more wit and me more money.

22. Good manners and plenty of money will make my son a gentleman. *Por.*

23. Hate, religion, ambition, all have their hypocrisies, but money applies the thumb-screw to them all. *Dr. Crowley.*

24. He that has no money in his purse should have fair words on his lips. *Dan.*

25. He that hath it and will not keep it,
He that wants it and will not seek it,
He that drinks and still is dry,
Shall want money as well as I.

26. He that hath no money in his pot, let him have it in his mouth.

27. He that hoardeth up money taketh pains for other men.

28. He that is known to have no money has neither friends nor credit.

29. He that is without money might as well be buried in a rice tub with his mouth sewed up. *Chinese.*

30. He that shows his money shows his judgment.
31. He that wants money is accounted among those who want wit.
32. He who has both money and bread
May choose with whom his daughter to wed.
Sp.
33. He who throws away money with his hands,
will seek it with his feet. *Ital.*
34. If a man's money be white no matter if his
face be black. *Turk.*
35. If money be not thy servant it will be thy
master.
36. If thou knowest how to use money, it will be-
come thy handmaid ; if not it will become thy mas-
ter. *Diodorus.*
37. If thou wouldst keep money, save money.
38. If thou wouldst reap money, save money.
39. If you had as little money as manners you'd
be the poorest of all your kin.
40. If you have money you are wise, if not you
are a fool. *Turk.*
41. If you have no money turn placeman, as the
court fool said to the prince. *Ger.*
42. If you make money your god, 'twill plague
you like a devil. *Fielding.*
43. If you have money take a seat,
If you have none take to your feet. *Ger.*
44. It is a rare miracle for money to lack a mas-
ter. *Bias.*
45. It is not the praise of the man but of the
money-chest to keep money from diminution.
Remark of Themistocles censuring Aristides.

46. Mention money and the world is silent. *Ger.*
47. Money amassed either serves or rules us.
Horace.
48. Money answereth all things. *Bible.*
49. Money as well as need makes the old wife
trot.
50. Money begets money. *Sp.*
51. Money borrowed is soon sorrowed.
52. Money burns many. *Fr.*
53. Money can neither open up new avenues to
pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish.
Rambler.
54. Money clothes the naked, feeds the hungry,
and buys a crutch for the cripple.
55. Money does all. *Fr.*
56. Money does not get hanged. *Ger.*
57. Money in purse will be always in fashion.
58. Money in purse dispels melancholy. *Ger.*
59. Money in whatever hands will confer power.
Dr. Johnson.
60. Money is a good servant but a bad master.
Fr.
61. Money is a good soldier and will on. *Shaks.*
62. Money is a source of trouble and woe.
Cingalese.
63. Money is a sword that can cut even the Gor-
dian knot.
64. Money is an universal language speaking any
tongue.
65. Money is an epitome of human power. *Ital.*

66. Money is both blood and life to men. *Latin.*
67. Money is first to be sought, virtue afterwards. *Latin.*
68. Money is like manure : of very little use unless it be spread. *Bacon.*
69. Money is lost only for the want of money.
70. Money is money's brother. *Ital.*
71. Money is more eloquent than a dozen members of parliament. *Dan.*
72. Money is needed both by monk and dervish. *Turk.*
73. Money is not gained by losing time. *Por.*
74. Money is power. *Dutch.*
75. Money is round and rolls. *Fr., Ital.*
76. Money is that art that hath turned up trumps.
77. Money is the best bait to fish for man with.
78. Money is the fruit of evil as often as the root of it. *Fielding.*
79. Money is the god of the world.
80. Money is the measure of all things. *Por.*
81. Money is the one thing needful.
82. Money is the only monarch.
83. Money is the only power that all mankind bow down before. *Butler.*
84. Money is the root of all evil. *New Testament.*
85. Money is the sinew of love as well as of war.
86. Money is the sinew of war. *Dutch.*
87. Money is the sinew of business. *Plutarch.*
88. Money is the soul of business. *Ger.*

89. Money is the very blood and life of mortals.
Greek.
90. Money is welcome though it come in a dirty
clout.
91. Money is wise : it knows it's own way.
92. Money lent, an enemy made. *Por.*
93. Money like manure does no good till it is
spread.
94. Money makes a man free ilka where.
95. Money makes dogs dance. *Fr.*
- ✓96. Money makes marriage.
97. Money makes not so many true friends as real
enemies.
98. Money makes the gentleman, the want of it
the blackguard.
99. Money makes the mare to go.
100. Money rules the world. *Dutch.*
101. Money saved is money got (*or as good as
money gained*). *Dan.*
102. Money soothes more than the words of a cav-
alier. *Sp., Por.*
103. Money is the life-blood of the nation.
104. Money taken, freedom forsaken. *Ger.*
105. Money, the pick-lock that never fails.
Massinger.
106. Money thou need'st :
'Twill keep thee honest ; want made thee a
knave. *Ben Jonson.*
107. Money turns bad into good. *Sp.*
108. Money we want and cannot borrow,
Yet drink we must to slacken sorrow.

109. Money which is gained by fraud, by fraud must be lost. *Turk.*

110. Money will do more than my lord's letter.

111. Money will make money.

112. Money will make the pot boil though the devil pour water on the fire.

113. Money wins the battle, not the long arm. *Por.*

114. Much money, many friends. *Ger.*

115. My money is little, my heart without strife.

Turk.

116. My money, your money, let us go to the tavern. *Por.*

117. One handful of money is stronger than two handfuls of truth. *Dan.*

118. One never gets more than the money's worth of anything. *Fr.*

119. Nothing stings us so bitterly as loss of money.

Livy.

120. Procure empire by money, not money by empire. *Philip, father of Alexander the Great.*

121. Property purchased with borrowed money, and money obtained by treachery shall soon pass away. *Cingalese.*

122. Public money is like holy water: every one helps himself to it. *Ital.*

123. Put not your trust in money but your money in trust.

124. Rather a man without money, than money without a man. *Themistocles.*

125. Ready money can put anything in stock.

Chinese.

126. Ready money brings a remedy. *Fr.*
127. Ready money is ready medicine.
128. Ready money will away.
129. Samson was a strong man, yet could not pay money before he had it.
130. Tell money after your own father.
131. The abundance of money ruins youth.
132. The art is not in making money but in keeping it.
133. The chief end of man is not to get money.
134. The money paid, the work delayed.
Don Quixote.
135. The money paid, the workman's arm is broken.
Fr.
136. The money you refuse will never do you good.
137. The sign invites you but your money must get you out.
138. The skilfulest without money is scorned.
139. The smell of money is good, come whence it may.
Juvenal.
140. The thirst for money brings all the sins into the world.
Ger.
141. The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money.
Franklin.
142. The want of money is the root of much evil.
London Truth.
143. There is abundance of money spent to be laughed at.
144. There is more money got by ill means than by good acts.

145. There is no lustre in money unless it derives its lustre from moderate enjoyment. *Horace.*

146. Those who believe money can do everything are frequently prepared to do everything for money.

147. Those who make money make little exertion, those who make much exertion make no money.

Chinese.

148. Though you have money do not spend it in the twelfth night. *Chinese.*

149. 'Tis money that begets money.

150. To disregard money on suitable occasions is often a great profit. *Terence.*

151. Touch not another man's money, for the most honest never added to it. *Fr.*

152. Trust not your money to one whose eyes are bent on the ground.

153. Want of love or want of money lies at the bottom of all our griefs. *Bea.*

154. When honor grew mercenary, money grew honorable.

155. When I had money in my purse, I had food in my mouth. *Dan.*

156. When land and money's spent,
Then money is most excellent.

157. When money speaks, truth keeps silent.

Russian.

158. Where there is money there is no courage.

Ger.

159. Where there's money there's the devil,
But where there's none a greater evil. *Ger.*

160. Where there's muck, there's money.

161. With Latin, a horse, and money, thou wilt pass through the world. *Sp.*

162. With money you would not know yourself, without money nobody would know you. *Sp.*

163. With us wretched mortals money is life. *Hesiod.*

164. Without money all is in vain. *Latin.*

165. Without money, without fear. *Ger.*

166. Would you know the value of money go borrow some.

167. You will see more ruined than saved by money ill gotten. *Sophocles.*

Monk.

1. A runaway monk never speaks well of his convent. *Ital.*

2. Offend one monk and the lappets of all cowls will flutter as far as Rome. *Ger.*

3. The abbey does not fail for the want of one monk. *Fr.*

4. The monk responds as the abbot chants. *Fr., Ital.*

5. 'Tis not the habit that makes the monk.

6. What a monk thinks he dares. *Fr.*

Monkey.

1. A monkey remains a monkey though dressed in silk. *Sp.*

2. Every monkey will have his gambols.

3. The old monkey gets the apple. *Fr.*

4. "What pretty things men will make for money," quoth the old woman when she saw the monkey.

Monuments.

1. The most lasting monuments are doubtless paper monuments.

Moon.

1. Moon is made of green cheese.

Rabelais, Butler.

2. Oh, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon.

Shaks.

3. The moon does not heed the barking of dogs.

4. The moon is a moon whether it shine or not.

5. The moon's not seen when the sun shines.

6. What does the moon care if the dogs bark at her?

More.

1. The more the merrier, the fewer the better cheer.

Morning.

1. He that would have a bad morning let him walk out in a fog after a frost.

2. The morning is wiser than the evening.

Russian.

3. The morning sun never lasts a day.

4. The morning to the mountain, the evening to the fountain.

5. The muses love the morning.

Morsel.

1. There is no flavor in a swallowed morsel. *Fr.*

Mortal.

1. We think all men mortal but ourselves.

Mortar.

1. The mortar always smells of the garlic.

Fr., Ital.

Moses.

1. When the tale of bricks is doubled then comes Moses. *Hebrew.*

Moth.

1. The moth does most mischief to the finest garment. *Ital.*

Mother.

1. A bustling mother makes a slothful daughter. *Latin.*
2. A fond mother produces mischief. *Sp.*
3. A good mother does not hear the music of the dance when her children cry. *Ger.*
4. A light heeled mother makes a heavy (lazy) heeled daughter.
5. A mother is a mother all the days of her life,
A father is a father 'till he gets a new wife.
6. A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive. *Coleridge.*
7. A mother's attachment, a dog's attachment. *Tamil.*
8. A mother's heart is always with her children. *Ger.*
9. A mother's love changes never. *Ger.*
10. A mother's love is best of all. *West African.*
11. A mother's love the best love, God's love the highest love. *Ger.*
12. A mother's love will draw up from the depths of the sea. *Russian.*
13. A tender-hearted mother makes a scabby daughter. *Fr., Ital.*

14. An indulgent mother makes a sluttish daughter.
Dutch.

15. An old mother in a house is a hedge. *Ger.*

16. Better the child cry than the mother sigh.
Dan.

17. Each has a part and both all (*Victor Hugo speaking of maternal affections*).

18. Every mother's child is handsome.

19. Every one can keep house better than her mother till she trieth.

20. Forget not the mother that fondled you at the breast.
Cingalese.

21. From the father comes honor, from the mother, comfort.
Dutch.

22. He who takes the child by the hand takes the mother by the heart.
Dan.

23. Mothers' darlings are but milksop heroes.

24. Mother's love is ever in its spring. *Fr.*

25. Mother's truth keeps constant youth.

26. No mother is so wicked but she desires to have good children.
Ital.

27. One tear of a mother can blot out a thousand complaints against her.
Alexander.

28. The good mother saith not, "will you?" but gives.

29. The mither's breath is aye sweet.

30. The mother knows best whether the child be like the father.

31. The mother of a timid son never weeps.
Turk.

32. The mother reckons well, but the child reckons better. *Sp.*
33. The mother of a coward does not often weep. *Nepos.*
34. There is no mother like the mother that bore us. *Sp.*
35. What is sucked in with the mother's milk runs out in the shroud. *Sp.*
36. When yet was ever found a mother,
Would give her booby for another. *Gay.*
37. Whom will he help that does not help his mother. *Turk.*
38. God could not be everywhere, therefore he made mothers. *(Ben Hur.) Wallace.*

Grandmother.

1. The Grandmother's correction makes no impression.

Mother-in-law.

1. A mother-in-law is like the dry rot: far easier to get into a house than to get it out again. *Punch.*
2. If my mother-in-law dies, I will fetch somebody to flay her. *Por.*
3. Mother-in-law, daughter-in-law,—storm and hail. *Ital.*
4. My mother-in-law is dead, my hearth is enlarged. *M. Greek.*
5. Of all the old women that ever I saw,
Surest bad luck to my mother-in-law.
6. The best mother-in-law is she on whom your geese feed *(on the grass that grows on her grave).*
7. The cask full, the mother-in-law drunk. *Sp.*

8. The gude man's mither is always in the gude wife's gait (way).

9. The husband's mother is the wife's devil. *Ger.*

10. The mother-in-law does not remember she was once daughter-in-law. *Sp., Por.*

11. The mother-in-law must be entreated and the pot must be let stand. *Sp.*

12. There is no good mother-in-law, but she that wears a green gown (*the turf of the church-yard*).

(*Kelley's Proverbs.*) *Ger.*

Motive.

1. What makes life dreary is the want of motive.

George Eliot.

Motto.

1. For submission, mercy; for resistance, war to the knife.

Ancient Romans.

Mountain.

1. Behind every mountain lies a vale. *Dutch.*

2. Believe if thou wilt that mountains change their places, but believe not that men change their dispositions.

Mahomet.

3. If the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain.

4. If you don't scale the mountain you can't view the plain.

Chinese.

5. Mountains do not come near to mountains, but men to men.

Turk.

6. Mountains never unite.

7. The most difficult mountain to cross is the threshold.

Dan.

8. Two men may meet, but never two mountains.

Fr.

Mountaineers.

1. Mountaineers are always freemen. *Latin.*

Mourning.

1. He mourns the dead who lives as they desire.
Young.
2. He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to mend,
Henry Taylor.
3. It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting.
Bible.
4. They truly mourn that mourn without a witness.
Baron.
5. What man so blest but mourns?
Homer.

Mouse.

1. A mouse in time may shear a cable asunder.
2. A mouse must not think to cast a shadow like an elephant.
3. A mouse will put the finishing stroke to a castle wall.
4. By diligence and patience the mouse ate into the cable.
Franklin.
5. If you are a mouse don't follow frogs. *Ital.*
6. It's a bold mouse that makes her nest in the cat's ear.
Dan.
7. It is a mean mouse that has but ae hole.
8. It is a poor mouse that sits on the meal sack and does not gnaw.
Ger.
9. It were better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep.
10. Mice care not to play with kittens.
11. No larder but hath its mice.

12. She is a sairy mouse that has but ae hole.
13. That mouse will have a tail; *i.e.*, *the thing will have a long train of consequences.* *Dutch.*
14. The mountain is in labor and brings forth a mouse. *Ital., Latin.*
15. The mouse does not leave the cat's house with a belly full. *Ital., Sp.*
16. The mouse is knowing but the cat more knowing. *Dan.*
17. The mouse may find a hole in a room ever so full of cats. *Dan.*
18. The mouse that has but one hole is soon caught. *Fr., Sp., Dutch.*
19. The mouse that trusts to one poor hole,
Can never be a mouse of any soul. *Pope.*
20. 'Tis not the mouse but the hole that does the injury. *Ger.*
21. Weel kens the mouse when the cat's out o' the house.
22. When a mouse has fallen into the meal sack he thinks he's the miller himself. *Dutch.*
23. Who shall hang the bell about the cat's neck?
(*The mice having in council decided that this was necessary to their safety were confronted with this question.*)

Mouth.

1. A foul mouth must be provided with a strong back. *Dan.*
2. A man must keep his mouth open a long time before a roast pigeon will fly into it. *Dan.*
3. A mouth fu' o' meat may be a town fu' o' shame.

4. A shut mouth keeps me out of strife. *Por.*
5. A wise head has a close mouth to it.
6. All is not gospel that comes out of the mouth.
7. Beware of errors of the mouth. *Hindoo.*
8. He has a mouth for every matter.
9. He has neither a mouth nor a spear, can neither talk nor act. *Fr.*
10. He must have plenty of meal who would stop every man's mouth.
11. He that hath a mouth of his own should not say to another, "blow."
12. He who would close another man's mouth must first tie up his own. *Dan.*
13. I have a mouth which I feed, it must speak what I please. *Dutch.*
14. Mouth and heart are wide apart. *Ger.*
15. Mouth civility is no great pains but may turn to good account.
16. Mouth of honey, heart of gall. *Por.*
17. Mouth shut and eyes open. *Ital.*
18. Once in people's mouths 'tis hard to get out of them. *Ger.*
19. Open thy mouth that I may know thee.
20. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.
21. Put a seal upon your mouth, and guard your heart with the same vigilance as the ramparts of a city. *Chinese.*
22. The mouth and the purse shut. *Sp.*
23. The mouth is not sweetened by saying "honey, honey." *Turk.*

24. The mouth often utters what the head must answer for. *Dan.*

25. The mouth that says "yes" says "no." *Sp., Por.*

26. The virtue of the mouth healeth all it toucheth.

27. Two eyes, two ears and only one mouth. *Ger.*

28. Your mouth hath beguiled your hands.

29. Your mouth is a sweet plum, your hand is a thorn bush. *Tolaga.*

Much.

1. Much never cost little. *Sp., Por.*

2. Much on earth but little in heaven.

3. Much smoke but little roast. *Ital.*

4. Much straw and little corn. *Por.*

5. Much worship, much cost. *Fr.*

6. Much worth never cost little. *Sp.*

7. Much would have more and lost all.

8. Much would have more, but often meets with less.

9. Never too much of a good thing.

10. Never too much of anything. *Greek.*

11. One may surfeit with too much as well as starve with too little.

12. Too little and too much spoil everything.

13. Too much asseveration is a good ground of suspicion.

14. Too much bed makes a dull head.

15. Too much breaks the bag.

16. Too much consulting confounds.

17. Too much cordial will destroy.
 18. Too much disputing puts the truth to flight.
Ital.
 19. Too much gravity argues a shallow mind.
 20. Too much is stark naught. *Welsh.*
 21. Too much lenity makes robbers bold. *Shaks.*
 22. Too much of a good thing is worse than none
 at all.
 23. Too much of a thing nauseates. *Latin.*
 24. Too much of one thing is good for nothing.
 25. Too much spoileth, too little is nothing.
 26. Too much water drowned the miller.
 27. Too much wax burns the church.
 28. Who does too much often does little. *Ital.*

Muddy.

1. Muddy springs will have muddy streams.
 2. Muddy water won't do for a mirror. *Ital.*

Mule.

1. A gilt bridle for an old mule. *Fr.*
 2. He who wants a mule without fault must
 walk on foot. *Sp.*
 3. He who would have a mule without fault
 must keep none.
 4. Like the pope's mule that kept its kick for
 seven years.
 5. Mule don't kick accordin' to no rule.
American Negro.
 6. Mules make a great fuss about their ances-
 tors having been asses. *Ger.*

7. The mule long keeps a kick in reserve for its master. *Fr.*

8. Woe to the mule that sees not his master.

Multitude.

1. The multitude always delight in State tempests, hoping for plunder. *Turkish Spy.*

2. The multitude are not more desirous of gain than of honor. *Aristotle.*

3. The multitude is always in the wrong. *Roscommon.*

4. The multitude of offenders is their protection.

Murder.

1. For murder though it have no tongue will speak with most miraculous organ. *Chaucer.*

2. Murder's as near to lust as flame to smoke,
Passion and treason are the hands of sin. *Shaks.*

3. Murder will out ; that we see day by day. *Chaucer.*

4. One murder makes a villain, millions a hero. *Bishop Porteus.*

Mushroom.

1. In a night's time springs up a mushroom.

Music.

1. Discords are the sweetest airs. *Hudibras.*

2. It is the tone that makes the music.

3. Music has charms alone for peaceful minds. *Pope.*

4. Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks or bend a knotted oak. *Congreve.*

5. Such as the music is, such are the people of the commonwealth. *Turk.*

6. Where there's music there can be no harm. *Don Quixote.*

Musician.

1. When a musician has forgot his note,
He makes as though a crumb stuck in his throat.

Mussel.

1. There is life in a mussel.

Must.

1. Must is a hard nut. *Ger.*

2. Must is a king's word.

Mutability of Fortune.

1. A hundred years a banner, a hundred years a barrow. (*A very old French proverb signifying the changeful fortunes of great feudal families.*) *Bohn.*

2. A nobody to-day, a prince to-morrow. *Latin.*

3. Change of fortune is the lot of life.

4. Change yourself and fortune will change with you. *Por.*

5. Every ten years one man has need of another. *Ital.*

6. He fell to-day, I may fall to-morrow. *Latin.*

7. In a hundred years' time princes are peasants,
And in a hundred and ten, peasants are princes.

8. Once he was a hammer, now he is an anvil.

9. That which is his lot to-day, may be yours to-morrow. *Latin.*

10. To-day a knight, to-morrow a beggar. *Ger.*

11. To-day a man, to-morrow a mouse.
12. To-day for money, to-morrow for nothing.
Ger., Dutch.
13. To-day gold, to-morrow dust.
14. To-day in finery, to-morrow in filth. *Ger.*
15. To-day in gold, to-morrow in the mould. *Dan.*
16. To-day red, to-morrow dead. *Ger., Dutch.*
17. To-day stately and brave, to-morrow in the
grave. *Dutch.*
18. Who to-day was a haughty knight,
Is to-morrow a penniless wight. *Dutch.*
19. Yesterday a cow-herd, to-day a cavalier. *Sp.*
20. You used to be a baker, though now you wear
gloves. *Sp.*

Myrtle.

1. The myrtle is always a myrtle though it be
among nettles. *Ital.*

Mystery.

1. Mystery magnifies danger as the fog does the
sun.

N.**Nail.**

1. Do not drive a second nail until the first be
clinched.
2. Do not hang all on one nail. *Ger.*
3. Drive the nail that will go.
4. He hath hit the nail on the head.
5. He who heedeth not the lost shoe-nail will
soon lose his horse. *Ger.*
6. Hit the nail on the head.
7. In frosty weather a nail is worth a horse. *Sp.*

8. It takes heap o' licks to dribe a nail in de dark. *American Negro.*
9. Leave no nail unclinched. *Ital.*
10. One nail drives out another.
11. The horseshoe that clatters wants a nail. *Sp.*
12. When the smith's wife wants a nail she must buy it at the shopkeeper's. *Ger.*

Name.

1. A famous name will never die. *Hans Andersen.*
2. A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. *Bible.*
3. A good name is better than precious ointment. *Bible.*
4. A man dies, his name remains. *Turk.*
5. A man may be deprived of life, but a good name cannot be taken from him.
6. A nick-name is the heaviest stone the devil can throw at a man.
7. A nick-name lasts forever.
8. An ill wound may be cured, not an ill name.
9. He that has an ill name is half hanged.
10. If you don't praise don't spoil my good name. *Ashantees (Africa).*
11. Ill wounds may be cured but not ill names.
12. One may remove an evil thing too late to cure an evil name.
13. The shadow of a mighty name. *Lucan.*
14. To get a name can happen to but few. *Dr. Johnson.*

15. What's in a name ? that which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet.

Shaks.

Naples.

1. See Naples and die. *Ital.*

Nation.

1. All the great things have been done by little
nations. *Bea.*

2. I have seen some nations like over loaded
asses,
Kick off their burdens, meaning the higher
classes. *Byron.*

Nature.

1. By nature all men are alike, but by education
widely different. *Chinese.*

2. Drive away nature and back it comes at a
gallop.

3. He that follows nature is never out of his
way.

4. If we shut nature out at the door, she will
come in at the window. *Sir Roger L'Estrange.*

5. Know Nature's children all divide her care ;
The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear.

Pope.

6. Nature and love cannot be hid. *Ger.*

7. Nature draws more than seven oxen. *Ger.*

8. Nature equips all people with what is most
expedient for them. *Fielding.*

9. Nature furnishes genuine gold but art makes
false. *Ger.*

10. Nature has given us two ears, two eyes and but one tongue, to the end that we should hear and see more than we speak. *Socrates.*

11. Nature has placed nothing so high that virtue cannot reach it. *Quintus Curtius Rufus.*

12. Nature is beyond all teaching.

13. Nature is content with little. *Latin.*

14. Nature is frugal and her wants are few. *Young.*

15. Nature is a frugal mother and never gives without measure. *Emerson.*

16. Nature is stronger than education.

17. Nature must obey necessity.

18. Nature never did betray the heart that loved her.

19. Nature never says one thing and science another. *Juvenal.*

20. Nature on all like powers has not bestowed.

Horace.

21. Nature requires little—fancy much. *Ger.*

22. Nature passes nurture.

23. Nature takes as much pains in the forming of a beggar as an emperor.

24. Nature teaches us to love our friends but religion our enemies.

25. Nature, the vicar of Almighty God. *Chaucer.*

26. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. *Shaks.*

27. The nature of things will not be altered by our fancies of them.

28. The secret powers of nature are generally discovered unsolicited. *Hans Andersen.*

29. Though you cast out nature with a fork it will still return.

30. Though you expel nature with a club, she will always return. *Latin.*

31. What belongs to nature lasts to the grave.

Ital.

Good-nature.

1. Good-nature and good sense are usually companions. *Pope.*

2. Good-nature is a great misfortune if it want prudence.

3. Good-nature is the most god-like commendation of a good man. *Dryden.*

4. Good-nature is the proper soil upon which virtue grows.

5. Good-nature without prudence is foolishness.

6. The better natured, the sooner undone.

Ill-nature.

1. Ill-natures never want a tutor.

Nay.

1. Nay contains the same number of letters as yea. *Don Quixote.*

2. Nay! Nay! quoth Stringer when his neck was in the halter.

Near.

1. Near is my petticoat but nearer is my smock.

Ital.

2. Near the church, far from God.

Ital.

Nearer.

1. The nearer the minster the later to mass. *Fr.*

2. The tunic is nearer than the frock. *Latin.*

Nearest.

1. Nearest the king, nearest the widdie.
2. The nearest the dearest. *Ger.*

Necessary.

1. It is not necessary to fish up every bucket that falls into the well. *Ital.*
2. 'Tis as necessary to him as gold weights to a beggar. *Dutch.*
3. 'Tis well with him to whom God has given what is necessary with a sparing hand. *Horace.*

Necessity.

1. A man driven by distress does as much as thirty. *Sp.*
2. He knows not his own strength who hath not met necessity. *Ben Jonson.*
3. Make a virtue of necessity. *Rabelais, Chaucer, Shaks., Dryden.*
4. Necessity and opportunity may make a coward valiant.
5. Necessity becomes will. *Ital.*
6. Necessity breaks iron.
7. Necessity dispenses with decorum.
8. Necessity has sharp teeth.
9. Necessity has a greater power than duty. *Seneca.*
10. Necessity hath no law.
11. Necessity the mother of invention.
12. Necessity, thou mother of the world. *Shelley.*
13. Necessity is a bitter herb. *Ger.*
14. Necessity is a disagreeable guest. *Ger.*

15. Necessity is a good teacher. *Ger.*
 16. Necessity is a hard master. *Ger.*
 17. Necessity is a harsh nurse. *Ger.*
 18. Necessity is a powerful weapon. *Seneca.*
 19. Necessity is the last and strongest weapon. *Livy.*
 20. Necessity is the mother of invention. *Fr., Ger., Dutch.*
 21. Necessity makes war to be just. *Bias.*
 22. Necessity never made a good bargain. *Franklin.*
 23. Necessity seeks bread where it is to be found. *Ger.*
 24. Necessity sharpens industry.
 25. Necessity teaches all things. *Ger.*
 26. Necessity teaches the lame to dance. *Ger.*
 27. Necessity, the tyrant's plea. *Milton.*
 28. Necessity unites hearts. *Ger.*
 29. The art of our necessity is great that makes vile things precious. *Shaks.*
 30. The inventions of necessity are older than those of pleasure. *Cicero.*
 31. The necessities of things are sterner stuff than the hopes of man. *Bea.*
 32. There is no virtue like necessity. *Shaks.*
 33. Where necessity pinches, boldness is prudence.

Need.

1. Long is the arm of the needy. *Gaelic.*
 2. Need makes the naked man run.
 3. Need makes the naked queen spin.

4. Need makes the old wife trot.
Fr., Sp., Dutch, Dan.
5. Need makes virtue.
6. Need teaches things unlawful. *Seneca.*
7. Need will have its course.
8. One often has need of a lesser than himself.
Fr.
9. There is no need to bind up one's head before
it is broken. *Ital.*
10. There is no need to blow what does not burn
you. *Dan.*

Needle.

1. A needle is not sharp at both ends. *Chinese.*
2. Needle and thread are half clothing. *Sp.*

Neglect.

1. A little neglect may breed great mischief.
2. If negligent at twenty, slovenly at forty, will
stink at fifty. *Chesterfield.*

Neighbor.

1. A bad neighbor is as great an evil as a good
one is a blessing. *Hesiod.*
2. A bad year passes, a bad neighbor remains
always. *M. Greek.*
3. A good neighbor is a precious thing. *Ger.*
4. A good neighbor is a good morrow.
5. A good neighbor is better than a brother afar
off. *Dan.*
6. A good neighbor is better than a jewel in a
chest. *Ger.*
7. A good neighbor is the safest guide. *Ger.*

8. A great man and a great river are often ill neighbors.

9. A man may take a neebor's part
Yet no hae cash to spare him. *Burns.*

10. A near neighbor is better than a distant cousin.

11. An unpeaceable man hath no neighbor.

12. Better a near neighbor than a distant cousin.
Ital.

13. Better is a neighbor that is near than a brother that is far off. *Bible.*

14. Better is my neighbor's hen than mine. *Por.*

15. Better learn by your neighbor's skaith than by your own.

16. Between neighbors' gardens a hedge is not amiss. *Sp.*

17. Does your neighbor bore you lend him a *sequin.* *Ital.*

18. Every man's neighbor is his looking-glass.

19. He who has a good neighbor has a good morning. *Ital., Ger., Dan.*

20. He who has a bad neighbor is fain to praise himself. *Dan.*

21. Here's talk of the Turk and the Pope, but its my next neighbor that does me the harm.

22. If a man would know what he is let him anger his neighbor. *Ger.*

23. It is not as thy mother says but as thy neighbors say.

24. Keep well with your neighbors whether right or wrong. *Ger.*

25. My neighbor's goat gives more milk than mine. *Sp., Por.*
26. My neighbor's hen lays more eggs than mine. *Sp.*
27. One cannot keep peace longer than his neighbor will let him. *Ger.*
28. Neighbor once over the hedge, neighbor over it again. *Ger.*
29. Neighbor's right, God's right. *Turk.*
30. No neighbor is the best. *Ger.*
31. No one is rich enough to do without a neighbor. *Dan.*
32. The bad neighbor gives a needle without thread. *Sp., Por.*
33. The neighbor's cow gives the most milk. *Ger.*
34. The neighbor's hen lays the largest eggs. *Ger.*
35. The neighbor's misfortunes to us are only dreams. *Ger.*
36. The neighbor's wife is always the handsomest. *Ger.*
37. There are three bad neighbors : great rivers, great lords, and great roads. *Dan.*
38. What is it to me how my neighbor lives. *Ger.*
39. What my neighbor eats does my stomach no good. *Sp.*
40. When thou seest thy neighbor's house in flames go warm by it. *Sp.*
41. When your neighbor's house is on fire look to your own. *M. Greek.*
42. You may love your neighbor and yet not hold his stirrups.

43. You must not throw stones into your neighbor's garden. *Fr.*

Net.

1. A new net won't catch an old bird. *Dan.*

2. All is fish that comes to his net,

3. In vain the net is spread in sight of any bird.

Bible.

4. Nets are for thrushes, eagles are not caught so. *Werner.*

5. New nets don't catch old birds. *Sp.*

6. The net that holds no great, takes little fish.

Southwell.

7. The net was never spread for the hawk or buzzard that hurt us, but for the harmless birds that are good meat. *Ben Jonson.*

8. The rough net's not the best catcher of birds.

9. When there is no fish in one spot cast your net in another. *Chinese.*

10. With never a single hemp thread in his hand he thinks to make a dozen nets. (*Trading without capital.*) *Chinese.*

Nettle.

1. He that handles a nettle tenderly is soonest stung.

2. It is better to be stung by a nettle than pricked by a rose.

3. Tender handed stroke a nettle and it stings you for your pains ;

Grasp it like a man of nettle, and it soft as silk remains.

4. Though you stroke the nettle ever so kindly, yet it will sting you.

Neutral.

1. A neutral is a bat. *Ger.*
2. Neutrals are soused from above and singed from below. *Ger.*
3. Neutrals think to tread on eggs and break none. *Ger.*
4. Who can ride upon two saddles is a neutral. *Ger.*
5. He howls with the wolves, and bleats with the sheep. *Dutch.*

Never.

1. It shall be done when the king comes to Wigàn ; *i.e., never.*
2. Never is a long day.
3. Never is a long term.
4. When the Greek Calends come, when two Sundays meet, when the frog has hair ; *i.e., never.*

New.

1. A new toot out of an old horn.
2. Always something new, seldom something good. *Ger.*
3. Everything new is beautiful. *Ital.*
4. New things are most looked at.
5. Nothing is so new as what has long been forgotten. *Ger.*
6. Nothing is so new but it has happened before. *Dan.*
7. One must not throw away the old until he has the new. *Ger.*
8. The new is always liked though the old is often better. *Dan.*

9. There is no new thing under the sun. *Bible.*

10. There is nothing new under the sun.

11. What is new is always fine. *Fr.*

News.

1. As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. *Bible.*

2. Bad news always comes too soon. *Ger.*

3. Bad news has wings. *Fr.*

4. Bad news is always true. *Sp.*

5. Bad news is the first to come. *Ital.*

6. Do not fret for news, it will grow old, and you shall know it. *Sp.*

7. For evil news rides post while good news bates. *Milton.*

8. Go into the country to hear what news in town.

9. Good news is rumored, bad news flies. *Sp., Por.*

10. Good news sweetens the blood. *Fr.*

11. He comes too early who brings bad news. *Ger.*

12. He knocks boldly who brings good news. *Fr., Ital., Dan.*

13. He was scant of news who told his father was hanged.

14. He was short of news that spoke ill of his mother.

15. Ill news are aft o'er true.

16. Ill news are swallow winged,
But good walks on crutches. *Massinger.*

17. Ill news travels fast. *Ital.*

18. It is a barber's news. *Greek.*

19. No news is good news. *Fr., Ital.*
20. The lame post brings the surest news.
21. The sun never sets without fresh news. *Kaffir.*
22. They are scarce of news that speak ill of their mother. *Ulster.*
23. Though it be honest, it is never good
To bring bad news. Ill tidings tell themselves. *Shaks.*
24. Too good news to be true.
25. You must go into the country to hear what news at London.

Newspaper.

1. Speak and speak out and sow wisdom about. *Dice, doce, E-dice.* (*Punch's motto for a newspaper.*)
2. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets. *Napoleon.*
3. Newspapers are curious exponents of diseased ideas. *Russel.*
4. There are never any vacancies on a good newspaper: there is always room for a good man. *Col. Starbuck.*
5. The press is the sheet anchor of our liberties.

Nice.

1. As nice as a nun's hen.
2. He is more nice than wise.
3. Nothing so nasty as a nice man. *Dean Swift.*
4. To undo crosses in a straw loft. (*To part all the straws that they may not lie cross-wise, i.e., to be over nice.*) *Sp.*
5. Who is over nice loses many a slice. *Ger.*

Niggard.

1. The niggard spends as much as he who is liberal and in the end more. *Fr.*

Night.

1. Blemishes are unseen by night.
2. Darkness and night are mothers of thought. *Dutch.*
3. Night gives counsel. *Fr.*
4. Night has no friends. *Fr.*
5. Night is the mother of counsels.
6. Night is the mother of thought.
7. The night brings counsel.
8. The night is a cloak for sinners.
9. What is done by night appears by day.

Nightingale.

1. A nightingale was put in a golden cage—"Oh for my home," she said. *Turk.*
2. A nightingale won't sing in a cage.
3. Everybody thinks his own cuckoo sings better than another's nightingale. *Ger.*
4. He esteems the crow and nightingale alike. *Turk.*
5. It is better to hear the nightingale sing than the mouse gnaw. *Ital.*
6. Nightingales can sing their own songs best.
7. The nightingale and the cuckoo sing both in one month.
8. When the crow sings the nightingale takes wing. *M. Greek.*

9. When the nightingale sings no more she's an ugly brown bird.

10. Who cries like a raven when young, does not sing like a nightingale when old. *Ger.*

No, Yes.

1. My "no" is as good as your "yes." *Ital.*

2. "No" and "yes" cause long disputes. *Dan.*

3. "No" is a good answer when given in time. -
Dan.

4. Out of "yes" and "no" come all disputes. *Fr.*

5. Ten no's are better than one lie. *Dan.*

6. "Yes" and "no" is a long dispute. *Ger.*

Nobility.

1. A true nobleman would prefer rags to patched clothing. *Sp.*

2. Better not be at all than not be noble.
Tennyson.

3. Born to consume the fruits of the earth. (*Fruges consumere nati.*)

4. Do not make a difference between the noble and ignoble. *Hindoo.*

5. He is ignoble who disgraces his brave ancestors by a vicious life.

6. He is noble that hath noble conditions.

7. He is noble who performs noble deeds. *Dutch.*

8. He is of the twice ten thousand for whom earth was made.

9. He is of true nobility, his father went to the chase with a pair of oxen. *Ger.*

10. It is a reproach to be the first gentleman of his race, but it is a greater to be the last.

11. Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But give us back our old nobility.
Lord John Manners.
12. Nobility consists in virtue. *Don Quixote.*
13. Nobility has its obligations. (*Noblesse oblige.*)
14. Nobility is nothing but ancient riches, and money is the world's idol.
15. Nobility remains noble. *Hans Andersen.*
16. Piety, prudence, wit, and civility are the elements of true nobility. *Ger.*
17. The more noble the more humble.
18. There never were fewer nobles than when all would be so. *Dan.*
19. 'Tis only noble to be good. *Tennyson.*
20. To be of noble parentage and not to be endowed with noble qualities is rather a defamation than a glory.
21. True nobility is exempt from fear. *Shaks.*
22. True nobility is invulnerable. *Fr.*
23. 'Twas virtue only at first made all men noble.
Ben Jonson.

Noble Lives.

1. In the wreck of noble lives,
Something immortal still survives. *Longfellow.*

Nodding, Napping.

1. Even Demosthenes sometimes nodded in his orations. *Cicero.*
2. Even the good Homer is sometimes caught napping. *Horace.*

Noise.

1. He that loves noise must buy a pig.

Nonsense.

1. A little nonsense now and then

Is relished by the best of men.

Holmes.

Nose.

1. A big (long) nose never spoiled a handsome face. *Fr.*

2. A man should not stick his nose in his neighbor's pot.

3. A man should not stick his nose in everything.

4. A red nose makes a ragged back. *Scotch.*

5. He cut off his nose to spite his face.

6. He that hath a great nose thinks everybody is speaking of it.

7. His nose will abide no jests.

8. If you have lost your nose put your hand before the place. *Ital.*

9. If Cleopatra's nose had been a quarter of an inch shorter it would have changed the face of the world.

10. Keep your nose out of another's mess. *Dan.*

11. No one bites his own nose.

12. One may know by your nose what pottage you love.

13. Scant of cheeks makes a long nose.

14. To be led by the nose.

Dutch.

15. To follow one's nose.

16. Who blows his nose too hard makes it bleed.

Fr.

Not Easy.

1. It is not easy to know your butter in another man's cabbage. *Dan.*
2. It is not easy to pluck hairs from a bald pate. *Dan.*
3. It is not easy to show the way to a blind man. *Ital.*
4. It is not easy to sting a bear with a straw. *Dan.*
5. It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling. *Gaelic.*
6. It is not easy to walk on the devil's ice. *Dan.*

Nothing.

1. Blessed be nothing. (*Exclamation of a housewife on cleaning day.*)
2. Blessed be nothing when the tax-gatherer comes around.
3. Better aught than naught. *Ital., Ger.*
4. Blessed is he who expects nothing for he shall not be disappointed. *Pope.*
5. From nothing nothing can come. *Fr.*
6. He goes safely who has nothing. *Fr.*
7. He has nothing for whom nothing is enough. *Fr., Por.*
8. He that has nothing is frightened at nothing.
9. He that has nothing to spare must not keep a dog.
10. He who has nothing fears nothing. *Fr.*
11. Naught is never in danger.
12. No one so liberal as he who has nothing to give. *Fr.*

13. None have all and none have nothing. *Ger.*
 14. Nothing can come of nothing. (*Ex nihilo nihil fit.*)
 15. Nothing have, nothing crave.
 16. Nothing happens for nothing. *Fr.*
 17. Nothing is a footless stocking without a leg.
 18. Nothing is had for nothing. *Fr.*
 19. Of nothing comes nothing.
 20. Soon rich, soon poor,—soon nothing. *Ger.*
 21. To have nothing is to have rich eyes and poor hands. *Shaks.*
 22. When nought comes to aught, it does not know itself. *Dutch.*
 23. Who nothing have shall nothing save.
 24. Where nothing is, a little doth ease.
 25. Where nothing is, nothing can be had.
 26. Where nothing is to be had the king must lose his right.
 27. Who has nothing fears nothing. *Ital., Sp.*
 28. Who has nothing is nothing. *Ital.*

Novelty.

1. Novelty always appears handsome.
2. Novelty is an essential attribute to the beautiful. *Bea.*
3. Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South.*
4. 'Tis novelty that sets the people a-gaping.

Nurse.

1. Nurse, you are mistress whilst the child sucks, and after that nothing.

2. One year a nurse and seven years the worse.
3. The nurse is valued till the child is done suck-
ing.
4. The nurse's tongue is privileged to talk.
5. Whilst the nurse suckles we love her, when
she is of no further use she is forgotten. *Sp.*

Nut.

1. By the husk you may guess at the nut.
2. It is a hard nut to crack.
3. Nuts are given but they are not cracked for
us. *Hans Andersen.*

O.

Oath.

1. A true word needs no oath. *Turk.*
2. An oath and an egg are soon broken. *Ger.*
3. An unlawful oath is better broken than kept.
4. He keeps his oath as a dog does his fast. *Ger.*
5. It is a great sin to swear unto a sin,
But greater sin to keep a sinful oath. *Shaks.*
6. Oaths are but words and words but wind.
Butler.
7. 'Tis not the many oaths that make the truth,
But the plain, single vow that is vowed true.
Shaks.
8. To keep that oath were more impiety
Than Jephth's, when he sacrificed his daugh-
ter. *Shaks.*

Obedience.

1. Obedience and majesty never lodged in the
same inn. *Massinger.*

2. Obedience is more seen in little things than in great.
3. Obedience is the mother of happiness.
4. Obey orders if it break owners.
5. The proof of obedience is found in small matters more than great.
6. They that are bound must obey.
7. When you obey your superior you instruct your inferior.

Obligation.

1. By conferring an obligation you do not always procure a friend but are certain of creating enemies. *Fielding.*
2. Excess of obligations may lose a friend.

Observation.

1. Exhaustive observation is an element of every great achievement. *Spenser.*
2. For he is but a bastard to the time
That doth not smack of observation. *Shaks.*

Obstinacy.

1. A headstrong man and a fool may wear the same cap.
2. Obstinacy is the worst and most incurable of all sins.

Occulist.

1. Among wonderful things is a sore-eyed person who is an oculist. *Arabs of Egypt.*

Occupation.

1. A good occupation is better than a golden girdle. *Ger.*

2. Constant occupation prevents temptation.

Ital.

3. No thoroughly occupied man was ever miserable.

4. The church, the sea, or the royal household for those who would thrive.

5. Thrice happy they who have an occupation.

Byron.

Odd Numbers.

1. There is luck in odd numbers.

Offences.

1. Offences generally out-weigh merits with great men.

Offending.

1. No one can justly offend us but ourselves.

St. Chrysostom.

2. Who offends writes on sand, who is offended on marble.

Ital.

Offenders.

1. The offender never pardons.

Ital.

Offers.

1. Extravagant offers are a kind of denial. *Ital.*

Office.

1. All offices are greasy; *i.e.*, open to receive what the Dutch call smear money. *Dutch.*

2. An ill man in office is a mischief to the public.

3. An office that does not give the holder enough to eat is not worth two beans. *Don Quixote.*

4. Cursed is he that doth his office craftily, corruptly or maliciously.

5. Great office, great care.
6. He hath a great office, he must need thrive.
7. He that puts on a public gown must put off the private person.
8. It is a pretty office where one works only with his stomach. *Ger.*
9. It is thou must honor the place (or office) and not the place thee.
10. Jack in office is a great man.
11. No office so humble but is better than nothing. *Dutch.*
12. Nothing is more obnoxious than a low person raised to a high position. *Claudian.*
13. Office tests the man. *Latin.*
14. Office without pay makes thieves. *Ger.*
15. The office (or place) teaches (shows) the man. *Ger., Latin.*
16. They that buy an office must sell something.
17. To grow proud in office is the nature of man. *Tiberius.*
18. To kiss a man's wife or wipe his knife is but a thankless office.
19. Who fills an office must learn to bear reproach and blame. *Ger.*
20. Who obtains an office surreptitiously like a fox will administer it like a wolf. *Ger.*

Offspring.

1. The offspring of them that are very old or very young lasteth not.
2. Unworthy offspring brag most of their descent. *Dan.*

Olive.

1. Call me not olive until you see me gathered.
2. No man who has planted an olive has ever tasted its fruit.

Once.

1. Once is never. (*Ein mal kein mal.*) *Ger.*
2. Once upon a time no time. (*Some day, no day.*) *Ger.*

One.

1. One foolish act may undo a man and a timely one make his fortune. *Gaelic.*
2. One foot is better than two crutches.
3. One foot is better than two stilts. *Fr.*
4. One grain of pepper is worth a cart-load of hail.
5. One grain of sharp pepper is better than a basket full of gourds.
6. One grape will not make a bunch though it be a great one. *Bea.*
7. One link broken, the whole chain is broken. *Ger.*
8. One log does not burn long by itself. *Ger.*
9. One pirate gets nothing of another but his cask.
10. One ploughs, another sows,
Who will reap no one knows. *Dan.*
11. One poison is cured by another.
12. One sad losel soils a man for aye. *Byron.*
13. One stroke falls not an oak.
14. Only one can be emperor. *Ger.*

One's Own.

1. One's own hearth is worth gold. *Dutch.*
2. One's own straw is better than an enemy's wool. *Ger.*
3. One's own thistle field is dearer to him than his neighbor's garden of roses. *Ger.*
4. The smoke of our own country is brighter than fire abroad. *Latin.*
5. 'Tis written "What's not your own that let alone."
6. To every one his own is not too much. *Ger.*
7. You may call that your own which no one can take from you. *Dan.*
8. Your cracked jug seems better to me than my sound one. *Sp.*

Opinion.

1. All worldly happiness consists in opinion.
2. A man's own opinion is never wrong. *Ital.*
3. He that seeks a' opinions comes ill speed.
4. Opinion is the great pillar that upholds the commonwealth.
5. Popular opinion is deceitful.
6. The man is a fool who when asked for his candid opinion gives it. *Punch.*

Opportunity.

1. A man must make his opportunity as oft as find it. *Bacon.*
2. An occasion lost cannot be redeemed.
3. An opportunity which presents itself must not be lost. *Turk.*

U. S. G. O.

4. Catch the opportunity. *Latin.*
5. Don't let escape the opportunity of the present ; it will not return. *Turk.*
6. Know your opportunity.
Pittacus, one of the seven wise men.
7. Let not slip the golden opportunity.
8. Occasion's (opportunity's) bald behind.
Massinger.
9. Opportunity is the cream of time.
10. Opportunity makes desire. *Dutch.*
11. Opportunities are more powerful than conquerors and prophets. *Bea.*
12. Opportunities do not wait. *M. Greek.*
13. Opportunities neglected are lost.
14. The first occasion offered, quickly take,
Lest thou repine at what thou did'st forsake.
Dutch.
15. The opportunity is often lost by deliberating.
Syrus.
16. To take opportunity by the forelock.

Oppression.

1. Oppression causeth rebellion.
2. Oppression will make a wise man mad.

Orator, Oratory.

1. A good orator must be Cicero and Roscius in one man.
2. An orator is a virtuous man skilled in the art of speaking well. *Cato.*
3. An orator without judgment is a horse without a bridle. *Theophrastus.*

4. He is a good orator who convinces himself.
5. He's a pretty fellow of an orator that makes panegyric of himself.
6. Oratory is the wings upon which we must rise to the great offices of state. *Plutarch.*
7. Their weakness made them get up into clamor as lame men get on horseback.
Cicero, speaking of bawling orators.

Order.

1. Order is Heaven's first law. *Pope.*
2. Set thine house in order. *Bible.*
3. The old order changeth, yielding place to new.
Tennyson.

Orthodoxy.

1. Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is another man's doxy. *Bishop Warburton.*

Orphan.

1. O teach the orphan boy to read,
Or the orphan girl to sew.

Oven.

1. An old oven is easier to heat than a new one.
Fr.
2. No gaping against an oven.

Over.

1. What is over can't be begun. *Dickens.*

Owl.

1. The owl does not praise the light nor the wolf the day. *Dan.*
2. The owl is not accounted the wiser for living retiredly.
3. The owl thinks her children the fairest. *Dan.*

Ox.

1. A long ox, a short horse.
2. An old ox makes a straight furrow.
Fr., Ital., Sp., Por.
3. An old ox will find a shelter for himself.
4. An ox when he is loose licks himself at pleasure.
5. Even he gets on who is drawn by oxen. *Dan.*
6. He has hay upon his horn. (*The ancients thus marked mischievous oxen.*)
7. He takes the bull by the horns; *i.e., grapples boldly with the difficulty.*
8. He who greases his cart-wheels helps his oxen. *Sp.*
9. He who has lost his oxen is always hearing bells. *Sp.*
10. If an ox won't drink you cannot make him bend his neck. *Chinese.*
11. If the ox fall, whet your knife.
12. Is the crow aware of the pain it occasions in picking the sore of an ox?
13. It is easy to frighten a bull from the window. *Ital.*
14. It is not the best oxen that do the best day's work.
15. No need to seek shelter for an old ox. *Sp.*
16. Old oxen have stiff horns. *Dan.*
17. Old oxen tread hard. *Ger.*
18. Ox, keep to your grass.
19. The black ox never trod on his feet; *i.e., he never knew sorrow or adversity.*

20. The fierce ox becomes tame on strange ground. *Sp.*
21. The ox comes to the yoke at the call of his feeder. *Sp.*
22. The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib. *Bible.*
23. The ox that tossed me threw me into a good place. *Sp., Por.*
24. The ox when weariest treads surest.
25. The ox without a bell is soon lost. *Sp.*
26. The tired ox plants his foot firmly. *Sp.*
27. Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. *Bible.*
28. To what place must the ox go where he must not plough. *Sp.*
29. When the ox falls there are many will help to kill him.
30. Who leads an ox to drink must first wet his own feet. *Chinese.*
31. You need not find a shelter for an old ox. *Por.*

P.

P's. and Q's.

1. Mind your P's and Q's.

Page.

1. Be not an esquire where you were a page. *Sp.*
2. Make a page of your own age.
3. Where you were a page be not an esquire. *Por.*

Pain.

1. An hour of pain is as long as a day of pleasure.

2. Great pain and little gain make a man soon weary.

3. Great pains cause us to forget the small ones.
Ger.

4. He that is uneasy at ever so little pain is never without some ache.

5. If pains be a pleasure to you profit will follow.

6. Let pain deserved without complaint be borne.
Dr. Johnson.

7. Naething is got without pains but dirt and lang nails.

8. Pain is forgotten when gain comes.

9. Pain is no longer pain when it is past.

10. Pain makes even the innocent liars. *Syrus.*

11. Pain past is pleasure.

12. Pains are the wages of ill pleasures.

13. Pains make the heart golden. *Ger.*

14. There is a pleasure that is born of pain.
Owen Meredith.

15. There is no pain so great that time will not soften.
Ger.

16. There is no remembrance which time does not obliterate, nor pain which death does not put an end to.
Don Quixote.

17. Where a man feels pain he lays his hand.
Dutch.

Palate.

1. There is no living with a man whose palate has quicker sensations than his heart, *Cato.*

Paper.

1. Paper bears anything (or is patient). *Fr., Ger.*
2. Paper does not blush.

Paradise.

1. A good key is necessary to enter Paradise.
Ital.
2. For the pious, Paradise exists everywhere.
Bea.
3. He that will enter Paradise must come with a right key.
4. One cannot enter Paradise in spite of the saints.
Ital.
5. Paradise is for those who command their anger.
Koran.

Parasite.

1. The parasite has no roots. *Western Africa.*

Pardon.

1. But they ne'er pardon who have done the wrong.
2. He that sharply chides is the most ready to pardon.
3. He who will not pardon others must not himself expect pardon.
Seneca.
4. It is more noble to pardon than to punish.
Arabian Nights.
5. Pardon is the choicest flower of victory.
Arabian.
6. Pardon others often, thyself never. *Syrus.*
7. Pardoning the bad is injuring the good.
8. The very best men stand in need of pardon.
9. They that have much business must have much pardon.

Paris.

1. There is but one Paris. *Fr.*

Parleys.

1. The town that parleys is half surrendered. *Fr.*

Parlor.

1. All that is said in the parlor should not be heard in the hall.

2. Your dirty shoes are not welcome in my parlor.

Parnassus.

1. Parnassus has no gold mines in it.

Parry.

1. There is a parry to every thrust.

Partners.

1. When two partners are of one mind, clay is into gold refined. *Chinese.*

Partridge.

1. The partridge loves peas but not those that go into the pot with it. *Jolofo (Africa.)*

Party.

1. Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. *Pope.*

Passions.

1. Give me that man that is not passion's slave,
And I will wear him in my heart's core.

Shaks.

2. Govern your passions, otherwise they will govern you. *Horace.*

3. He alone is happy who commands his passions. *Horace.*

4. He that overcomes his passions, overcomes his greatest enemies.

5. He whom passion rules is bent to meet his death. *Plautus.*

6. He that shows a passion tells his enemy where he may hit him.

7. Hence one master-passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent swallows up the rest. *Pope.*

8. No man can guess in cold blood what he may do in a passion.

9. Nothing is well said or done in a passion.

10. Passions are winds to urge us o'er the wave,
Reason the rudder to direct or save.

11. Regulate thy own passions and bear those of others.

12. The end of passion is the beginning of repentance.

13. The passions are like fire and water, good servants but bad masters.

14. The ruling passion strong in death.

15. The ruling passion, be it what it will,
The ruling passion conquers reason still. *Pope.*

16. We ought to distrust our passions even when they seem most reasonable.

17. Where passion is high, there reason is low.

Passionate.

1. Passionate men like fleet hounds are apt to overrun the scent.

2. Passionate people lay up no malice.

Past.

1. Not Jove himself upon the past has power. *Homer.*

2. The best prophet of the future is the past.

Byron.

Pastime.

1. One should make a serious study of a pastime.

Alexander the Great.

2. Use pastime so as not to lose time.

Patch.

1. Patch by patch is good housewifery, but patch upon patch is plain beggary.

2. The best patch is off the same cloth. *Sp.*

Patch-work.

1. The defects are often better than the patch-work. *Ger.*

Pater Noster.

1. A man may say even his *pater noster* out of time.

2. He knows it as well as his *pater noster*. *Sp.*

3. Let those *pater nosters* be for your own soul. (*Ironical speech in reproof of swearing.*) *Sp.*

Path.

1. A beaten path is a safe one. *Latin.*

2. A hundred paths present a hundred difficulties. *Chinese.*

3. Better a path than a hole. *Ger.*

4. Every path hath its puddle.

5. The middle path is the safe path. *Ger.*

6. The path of duty is the path of safety.

7. The path of pain leads to Paradise. *Ger.*

8. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Gray.

9. There is no royal path which leads to geometry.
Euclid addressing Ptolemy.

Patience.

1. A moment's patience is a ten-year's comfort.
M. Greek.
2. An hour's patience will procure a long period of rest.
Arabian.
3. An ounce of patience is worth a pound of brains.
Dutch.
4. Abused patience turns to fury.
5. All commend patience, but none can endure to suffer.
6. At the bottom of patience is Heaven. *Bornou.*
7. Be patient and you shall have patient children.
8. Be patient toward all men. *New Testament.*
9. Bear patiently what thou sufferest by thine own fault.
Dutch.
10. Beware of the fury of a patient man. *Dryden.*
11. Every misfortune is to be subdued by patience.
12. Every thing which is out of our power to amend becomes more supportable by patience.
Horace.
13. Have patience, Cossack, thou wilt come to be a hetman.
Russian.
14. He that can be patient finds his foe at his feet.
Dutch.
15. He who endures with patience is a conqueror.
Latin.

16. How poor are they that have not patience. *Shaks.*
17. Job was not so miserable in his sufferings as happy in his patience.
18. No remedy but patience.
19. None patient but the wise.
20. Patience abused becomes fury. *Latin.*
21. Patience and application will carry us through.
22. Patience and pusillanimity are two things.
23. Patience and the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown. *Chinese.*
24. Patience and time accomplish more than force and violence. *La Fontaine.*
25. Patience devours the devil. *Ger.*
26. Patience is a bitter plant but it has sweet fruit. *Ger.*
27. Patience is a flower that grows not in every garden.
28. "Patience is a good plant, but it don't grow in my garden," said the hangman. *Ger.*
29. Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius. *Bea.*
30. Patience is a plaister for all sores.
31. Patience is good preaching. *Ger.*
32. Patience is pale cold cowardice in noble breasts. *Shaks.*
33. Patience is so like fortitude, that she seems either her sister or her daughter. *Aristotle.*
34. Patience is sorrow's salve. *Churchill.*

35. Patience is the armor and conquest of the godly. *Charlotte Young.*
36. Patience is the beggar's virtue. *Massinger.*
37. Patience is the best buckler against affronts.
38. Patience is the door of joy. *Ger.*
39. Patience is the key of Paradise. *Turk.*
40. Patience is the strongest of strong drinks, for it kills the giant Despair. *Douglas Jerrold.*
41. Patience is the virtue of asses. *Fr.*
42. Patience, money and time, bring all things to pass.
43. Patience must suffer pain. *Dr. Johnson.*
44. Patience opens all doors.
45. "Patience," said the wolf to the ass. *Ital.*
46. Patience surpasses learning. *Dutch.*
47. Patience, time, and money overcome everything. *Ital.*
48. Patience under injuries invites new ones. *Syrus.*
49. Patience with poverty is all a poor man's remedy.
50. The herb patience does not grow in every man's garden.
51. The patient man is always at home.
52. The remedy for hard times is to have patience. *Arabian.*
53. The world is for him who has patience. *Ital.*
54. Though patience be a tired mare, yet she will plod. *Shaks.*
55. To wait and be patient soothes many a pang. *Dan.*

56. Verjuice with patience becomes wine, and the mulberry leaf becomes satin. *Turk.*

57. What cannot be removed becomes lighter by patience. *Horace.*

58. Who has patience may get fat thrushes at a farthing apiece. *Ital.*

59. Who has patience sees his revenge. *Ital.*

60. With patience and time, the mulberry becomes a silk gown. *Sp.*

Patriotism.

1. A boot from my own country let it even be patched. *M. Greek.*

2. A brave and generous mind will shun no danger to save his prince and country. *Turkish Spy.*

3. A good citizen owes his life to his country. *Russian.*

4. A patriot is a fool in every age. *Pope.*

5. And for a country 'tis a bliss to die. *Homer.*

6. In such an enterprise, to die is rather
The dawn of an eternal day, than death. *Byron.*

7. Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, *Johnson.*

8. Patriotism must be founded on great principles and supported by great virtue. *Bolingbroke.*

9. Protection and patriotism are reciprocal. *Calhoun.*

10. There is always a clinging to the land of one's birth. *Hans Andersen.*

11. 'Tis sweet to die for one's country.

12. True patriots we, for be it understood,
 We left our country for our country's good.
Barrington, of the people of Botany Bay.

Pause.

1. 'Tis best to pause and think ere you rush on.
Byron.

Pauses.

1. Prudent pauses forward business.

Pay.

1. Good-will should be taken in part payment.
 2. He is well paid that is well satisfied. *Shaks.*
 3. He needs say nothing about the score who
 pays nothing. *Fr.*
 4. He pays for the glasses who breaks them.
Fr.
 5. He that becomes responsible pays. *Fr.*
 6. He that cannot pay let him pray.
 7. He that payeth beforehand shall have his
 work ill done.
 8. He that pays last never pays twice.
 9. He who cannot with his purse must pay with
 his hide. *Ger.*
 10. If you would have your work ill done pay be-
 forehand. *Ital.*
 11. Ill payers are aye gude cravers.
 12. I will pay thee when fowls cut their teeth.
Kanuri or Bornou (Africa).
 13. Once paid, never craved.
 14. Pay as you go and keep from small score.
 15. Pay day comes every day.

16. Pay him hame in his ain coin.
17. Pay promptly, collect closely.
18. Pay what thou owest and know what thou hast. *Ger.*
19. Pay what you owe and be cured of your complaint. *Sp., Por.*
20. Punctual pay gets willing loan.
21. Sair cravers are aye ill payers.
22. Soon paid is well paid. *Ger.*
23. There is no paying with an empty hand. *Fielding.*
24. They take a long day that never pay.
25. To pay one in his own coin.
26. Who pays beforehand is served behindhand. *Ital.*
27. Who pays promptly borrows when he will. *Fr.*
28. Who pays well is master of others' purses. *Ger.*
29. Who pays well is well served. *Ger.*

Paymaster.

1. A good paymaster does not hesitate to give good security. *Ital.*
2. A good paymaster is keeper of other men's purses. *Sp.*
3. A good paymaster may build St. Paul's.
4. A good paymaster needs no security.
5. A good paymaster never wants workmen.
6. An ill paymaster never wants an excuse.
7. An ill receiver makes an ill paymaster.
8. An ill servant will never be a good paymaster.

9. Good paymasters need no security.
10. Great promisers, bad paymasters. *Ger., Dutch.*
11. He who pays his debts betters his condition.
Ger.
12. He who pays is fairly entitled to speak his mind.
Fr.
13. He who pays well may borrow again. *Ger.*
14. Of an ill paymaster get what you can though it be but a straw.
15. The worse the dun the worse the paymaster.
Ger.

Peace.

1. A cake eaten in peace is worth two in trouble.
2. A certain peace is to be preferred to an expected victory.
Hannibal.
3. A deceitful peace is more hurtful than open war.
4. A disadvantageous peace is better than the most just war.
Erasmus.
5. Better a lean peace than a fat victory.
6. Better an egg in peace than an ox in war.
7. Better an unjust peace than a just war.
8. Better cabbage in peace than sugar with grumbling.
M. Greek.
9. Better keep peace than make peace. *Dutch.*
10. By wisdom peace, by peace plenty.
11. From prudence peace, from peace abundance.
Ital.
12. He that will not have peace, God gives him war.

13. If princes knew to speak, and women to keep silent, courtiers said what they thought, and servants to conceal it, the whole world would be at peace. *Chinese.*

14. If you desire peace be ever prepared for war. *Latin.*

15. In peace prepare for war.

16. Neither trust nor contend, nor lay wagers or lend, and you'll have peace to the end. *Por.*

17. No one can have peace longer than his neighbor pleases. *Dutch.*

18. One peace is better than ten victories. *Ger.*

19. Peace and a well-built house cannot be bought too dearly. *Dan.*

20. Peace and patience and death with penitence. *Sp.*

21. Peace in the village is better than war in the city. *Ger.*

22. Peace feeds, war wastes; peace breeds, war consumes. *Dan.*

23. Peace flourishes when reason rules.

24. Peace has her victories no less renowned than war. *Milton.*

25. Peace is in holding one's tongue. *Turk.*

26. Peace is obtained by war. *Nepos.*

27. Peace is the father of friendship. *Bornou (Africa).*

28. Peace must be bought even at a high price. *Dan.*

29. Peace to his ashes.

30. Peace with a cudgel in hand is war. *Por.*

31. Peace without truth is poison. *Ger.*
32. Peace would be universal if there were
neither thine nor mine. *Ital.*
33. See, listen, and be silent, and you will live in
peace. *Ital.*
34. They make a desert and call it peace. *Tacitus.*
35. When they have made the world a solitude
they call it peace.
Golgacus the Briton referring to the Romans.
36. Who loves peace serves God. *Ger.*
37. You must ask your neighbor if you shall live
in peace.

Pear.

1. When the pear is ripe it falls. *Ital., Ger.*

Pearls.

1. Neither cast ye your pearls before swine.
New Testament.
2. Pearls and precious stones are not good to
eat or drink. *Chinese.*
3. Pearls are like girls : they require much atten-
tion. *Bea.*

Peasant.

1. A rich peasant, like a shaggy dog, only keeps
himself warm with his money. *Roumanian.*
2. An ennobled peasant does not know his own
father.
3. "At home," says the peasant, "I am king."
Ger.
4. Better a healthy peasant than a sickly king.
(*Said by Ferdinand III.*) *Ger.*
5. Better a rich peasant than a poor nobleman.
Ger.

6. He who would cheat a peasant must take one with him. *Ger., Dutch.*

7. If the thunder is not loud the peasant forgets to cross himself. *Russian.*

8. It is easier to make a lady of a peasant girl, than a peasant girl of a lady.

9. Peasant erect is taller than peasant on bended knee. *Turk.*

10. Princes and lords may flourish or may fade ;
A breath can make them as a breath has
made ;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.
Goldsmith.

11. Set a peasant on horseback and he forgets both God and man. *Sp.*

12. The peasant is a peasant though he sleep till mid-day. *Ger.*

13. The peasant reaches heaven as soon as the nobleman. *Ger.*

14. There is no knife cuts deeper, than a peasant become a nobleman. *Ger.*

15. When a peasant gets rich he knows neither relations nor friends. *Sp.*

16. When the peasant would become a nobleman, he becomes a beggar. *Ger.*

Pedigree.

1. Who asks after the pedigree of a swine he is to kill ?

Pen.

1. A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's paw.

2. Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword. *Bulwer.*
3. He writes with an iron pen. *Latin.*
4. Many who wear rapiers are afraid of goose-quills.
5. Pen and ink is wit's plough.
6. Take away the sword,
States can be saved without it; bring the pen!
Bulwer.
7. The lance never blunted the pen, nor the pen
the lance. *Don Quixote.*
8. The might that slumbers in a goose's wing.
9. The pen is a tree whose fruit is expression.
10. The pen is mightier than the sword.
11. The pen of the tongue should be dipped in
the ink of the heart. *Ital.*
12. The pen, that mighty instrument of little men.
Byron.
13. You need not get a golden pen to write upon
dirt.

Penny.

1. A bad penny always comes back. *Ger.*
2. A penny in my purse will bid me drink when
all the friends I have will not.
3. A penny in the pocket is better than a ducat
in the chest. *Ger.*
4. A penny in time is as good as a dollar. *Dan.* —
5. A penny is sometimes better spent than
spared.
6. A penny saved is a penny gained.

7. A penny saved is twopence clear,
A pin a day's a groat a year. *Franklin.*
8. A pennyworth of ease is worth a penny.
9. A single penny fairly got,
Is worth a thousand that are not. *Ger.*
10. Account not that work slavery
That brings in penny savory.
11. An ill-won penny will cast down a pound.
12. Better a penny out of the land than a dollar
out of the sea. *Ger.*
13. Better one's own penny than another's dollar.
Ger.
14. Better penny in silver than any brother.
15. Better to-day a penny than to-morrow a dol-
lar. *Ger.*
16. Ducats are clipped, pence are not. *Ger.*
17. Every penny that's saved is not gotten.
18. He that does not save pennies will never
have pounds. *Sp.*
19. He that regards not a penny will lavish a
pound.
20. He who was born to pennies will never be
master of dollars. *Dan.*
21. In for a penny, in for a pound.
22. It is a good penny with which one gains a
dollar. *Ger.*
23. Lay thy hand upon thy half-penny twice be-
fore thou partest with it.
24. One cannot have a good penny with bad
ware. *Fr.*

25. One penny in the money-box makes more noise than when it is full. *Dutch.*

26. One penny is better on land than ten on the seas. *Dan.*

27. One penny with right is better than a thousand without right. *Ger.*

28. Penny and penny laid up will be many.

29. Penny in pocket is a good companion.

30. Penny is penny's brother. *Ger.*

31. Penny wise and pound foolish.

32. Put two pennies in a purse an' they'll come thegither.

33. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

34. That penny is well spent that saves a groat.

35. That which is stamped a penny will never be a pound. *Dan.*

36. The honest penny is better than the stolen dollar.

37. The penny does not remain with a poor man.

38. The penny is the best companion in all lands.

Ger.

39. The smith and his penny are always black.

40. The smith makes more noise to earn a penny than the goldsmith to earn a ducat. *Ger.*

41. The unrighteous penny corrupts the righteous pound. *Ger.*

42. There is no companion like the penny.

43. There's no compassion like the penny.

44. 'Tis a good farthing saves a penny. *Fr.*

7. A penny saved is twopence clear,
A pin a day's a groat a year. *Franklin.*
8. A pennyworth of ease is worth a penny.
9. A single penny fairly got,
Is worth a thousand that are not. *Ger.*
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That brings in penny savory.
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43. There's no compassion like the penny.

44. 'Tis a good farthing saves a penny. *Fr.*

45. What is not wanted is dear at a penny.
 46. Who pennies has, has also friends. *Ger.*
 47. Who will not keep a penny,
 Shall never have many.
 48. You may know by a penny how a shilling
 spends.

Perhaps.

1. Perhaps hinders folk from lying. *Fr.*

Perseverance.

1. An oak is not felled at one blow. *Sp.*
 2. Appeles was not a master painter the first day.
 3. By slow degrees the bird builds its nest. *Dutch.*
 4. Great works are performed not by strength
 but by perseverance. *Johnson.*
 5. Link by link the coat of mail is made. *Fr.*
 6. In time a mouse will gnaw through a cable. *Ger.*
 7. Many strokes though with a little axe.
 Hew down and fell the hardest timbered oak. *Shaks.*
 8. Nine storied terraces rise by a gradual ac-
 cumulation of bricks. *Chinese.*
 9. Paris was not built in a day. *Fr.*
 10. Perseverance brings success. *Dutch.*
 11. Perseverance kills the game. *Sp.*
 12. Step by step one goes far (or to Rome).
Ital., Por., Dutch.
 13. The repeated stroke will fell the oak. *Ger.*
 14. There is nothing difficult in the world; the

only fear is that men will be lacking in perseverance. *Chinese.*

15. 'Tis perseverance that prevails.
16. Troy was not taken in a day.
17. With perseverance one surmounts all difficulties. *M. Greek.*
18. Zamora (*a city of Spain*) was not built in a day. *Don Quixote.*

Persuasion.

1. Persuasion is better than force.
2. Persuasion is the recourse of the feeble, and the feeble can seldom persuade. *Gibbon.*
3. The persuasion of the fortunate sways the doubtful.

Pertinacity.

1. I'll fight it out on this line if it take all summer. *U. S. Grant.*

Philosopher, Philosophy.

1. A little philosophy inclineth a man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion. *Bacon.*
2. All that philosophy can teach is to be stubborn or sullen under misfortune. *Goldsmith.*
3. Aristippus being asked what he learned by philosophy replied, "To live well with all the world."
4. Beard and mantle do not make the philosopher. *Ger.*
5. Many a philosopher is little honored till the future prove his inspiration. *Bea.*
6. Philosophy teaches a knowledge of the truth of things. *Hegel.*

PHILOSOPHY'S STONE — PHLEGM — PHEGMATIC.

1. Philosophy triumphs easily over past and new science, but present science triumphs over philosophy. *Rochefort.*

2. Philosophy will slip an angel's wings. *Kant.*

3. The new philosopher needs a new fool's cap. *Ger.*

10. There is nothing so absurd as not to have been said by some philosopher. *Cicero.*

11. "We too have much to think about," said the house on the head of the philosopher. *Ger.*

Philosopher's Stone.

1. Pay as you go is the philosopher's stone.

José Ramiroph of Roonoh.

Phlegm.

1. You must let your phlegm subdue your choler if you would not spoil your business.

Phlegmatic.

1. The world belongs to the phlegmatic. *Ital.*

Pick-pockets.

1. Pick-pockets are sure traders for they take ready-money.

Pictures.

1. A room hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts. *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Piety.

1. Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. *Rambler.*

2. True piety elevates the spirit, ennobles the heart and strengthens the courage.

Pigeons.

1. Pigeons are taken when crows fly at pleasure.

Pigmies.

1. Pigmies are pigmies still though perched on Alps,
And pyramids are pyramids in vales. *Young.*

Pilgrims.

1. Pilgrims seldom come home saints.

Pillow.

1. Our pillow should be our counsellor. *Latin.*

Pilot.

1. A good pilot is not known when the sea is calm and the weather fair. *Dan.*
2. A mariner must have his eye upon rock and sands as well as upon the north star.
3. A pilot is not chosen for riches but his knowledge.
4. Every one can navigate in fine weather. *Ital.*
5. Every pilot
Can steer the ship in calms, but he performs
The skilful part can manage it in storms. *Denham.*
6. He steers his course by wandering planets instead of the faithful pole. *Petrarch.*
7. In a calm sea every man is a pilot. *Ger.*
8. It is easy to sit at the helm in fine weather. *Dan.*
9. It is not in the pilot's power to prevent the wind from blowing. *Sp.*
10. Reward not a sleeping pilot. *Latin.*
11. The best pilots are ashore. *Dutch.*

7. Philosophy triumphs easily over past and over future evils but present evils triumph over philosophy. *Rochevoucauld.*

8. Philosophy will clip an angel's wings. *Keats.*

9. The new philosopher needs a new fool's cap.
Ger.

10. There is nothing so absurd as not to have been said by some philosopher. *Cicero.*

11. "We two have much to think about," said the louse on the head of the philosopher. *Ger.*

Philosopher's Stone.

1. Pay as you go is the philosopher's stone.
John Randolph of Roanoke.

Phlegm.

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9. It is not in the pilot's power to prevent the wind from blowing. *Sp.*

10. Reward not a sleeping pilot. *Latin.*

11. The best pilots are ashore. *Dutch.*

12. The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest does not attend the unskilful words of a passenger.

Sidney.

13. The paleness of the pilot is sign of a storm.

14. The rock makes the pilot. *Cingalese.*

15. When there is no wind every man is a pilot.

Fr.

Pipers.

1. Pipers don't pay fiddlers.

Pirates.

1. Pirates make cheap pennyworths of their pillage.

Picture.

1. A picture is a poem without words. *Latin.*

2. A picture is a silent poem, and a poem a speaking picture. *Simonides.*

3. Painted pictures are dead speakers.

Pike.

1. The pike grows big on small fry.

Pin.

1. He who does not pick up a pin cares nothing for his wife. *Sp.*

2. See a pin and let it lie, you'll want a pin before you die. *Fr.*

3. The prick of a pin is enough to make an empire insipid for a time.

Pine.

1. The pine wishes herself a shrub when the axe is at her root.

Pitch.

1. He that handleth pitch shall foul his fingers.

2. He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith. *Bible.*

3. He who handles pitch besmears himself. *Ger.*

4. If thou touchest pitch thou shalt be defiled.

Dutch.

5. They that touch pitch will be defiled. *Shaks.*

Pitcher.

1. If the pitcher knocks against a stone, woe to the pitcher; and if the stone knocks against the pitcher, woe to the pitcher. *Sp.*

2. Little pitchers have great ears.

3. Little pitchers have long ears.

4. The pitcher does not go so often to the water but it comes home broken at last.

5. The pitcher goes often to the fountain, and once not. *M. Greek.*

6. Whether the pitcher strike the stone or the stone the pitcher, woe to the pitcher.

Pity.

1. Better be envied than pitied.

Fr., Ital., Dutch, M. Greek.

2. Foolish pity spoils a city.

3. For pity is the virtue of the law,

And none but tyrants use it cruelly. *Shaks.*

4. He hath a tear for pity, and a hand as open as the day for melting charity. *Shaks.*

5. He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord. *Bible.*

6. He that pitieth another remembereth himself.

7. No beast so fierce but knows some touch of pity. *Shaks.*

8. Pity and need make all flesh kin.
9. Pity cureth envy.
10. Pity is akin to love.
11. Pity melts the mind to love. *Dryden.*
12. Prudent cruelty is better than foolish pity.
13. We have a great pity for a man who is ruining himself, but very little for one that is ruined.
14. Wherever we meet misery we owe pity.

Place.

1. There is a place and means for every man alive. *Shaks.*

Plagues.

1. Who has no plagues makes himself some. *Ital.*

Plain Dealing.

1. Plain dealing is a jewel, but they that wear it are out of fashion.
2. Plain dealing is dead, and died without issue.
3. Plain dealing is more praised than practised.
4. Plain dealing is a jewel but they that use it die beggars.

Plain Speaking.

1. Call a spade a spade. *Plutarch.*
2. Figs he calls figs, a spade a spade.
3. "Never mind," said Philip, "the Macedonians are a blunt people; they call a spade a spade."
Kennedy's Demosthenes, vol. i., p. 249.
4. He hath been at London to call a strea a straw and a waw a wall.

Planting.

1. He who plants a walnut tree expects not to eat of the fruit.

2. Plant near a vineyard, reside near a town.
3. Plant the crab tree where you will, it will never bear pippins.

Plants.

1. Noble plants suit not a noble soil.

Plaster.

1. A plaster is but small amends for a broken head.
2. That is a prodigious plaster for so small a sore.
3. The bed is the best plaster for a wounded foot.

*Ger.***Play.**

1. An hour of play discovers more than a year of conversation.
2. As good play for nothing as work for nothing.
3. Gie o'er when the play is good.
4. He plays best who wins.
5. He plays you as fair as if he picked your pocket.
6. If thy cast be bad mend it with good play.
7. It is best to play with equals.
8. It is not an art to play but it is a very good art to leave off play.
9. It is well to leave off playing when the game is at the best.
10. It signifies nothing to play well if you lose.
11. Play at small games rather than stand out.

*Fr., Ger.**Ital.**Fr.**Shaks.*

12. Play not with a man until you hurt him, nor jest till you shame him.

13. Play's gude while it is play.
14. The less play the better.
15. The play won't pay the candles.
16. We should play to live, not live to play.
17. What is play to the strong is death to the weak. *Dan.*
18. What is sport to the cat is death to the mouse. *Ger., Dan.*
19. What's play to you is death to us. (*Fable of the boys stoning the frogs.*)

PLEASE.

1. He is not yet born who can please everybody. *Dan.*
2. He labors in vain who tries to please everybody. *Latin.*
3. He must be a sad fellow that nobody can please.
4. He must rise betimes that would please everybody. *Dutch.*
5. He that would please all and himself too,
Undertakes what he cannot do.
6. If you be not pleased put your hand in your pocket and please yourself.
7. It is hard to please everybody. *Dutch.*
8. Jupiter himself cannot please everybody. *Latin.*
9. No dish pleases all palates alike.
10. One cannot please everybody and one's father. *Fr.*
11. To please will always be the wish of benevolence, to be admired the constant aim of ambition. *Dr. Johnson.*

12. We cannot so act as to please all the world.

Petrarch.

13. He had need rise betimes who would please everybody.

Fr., Dan.

Pleasantry.

1. Pedants who proscribe pleasantry are like cripples who decry dancing.

Pleasure.

1. A day's pleasure and a year's grief. *M. Greek.*

2. A man of pleasure is a man of pains. *Young.*

3. A pleasant thing never comes too soon. *Dan.*

4. A pleasure is well paid for that is long expected.

Ital.

5. After pleasant scratching comes unpleasant smarting.

Dan.

6. After the greatest danger is the greatest pleasure.

7. Cent per cent we pay for every vicious pleasure.

8. Consider not pleasures as they come but as they go.

Aristotle.

9. Every one takes his pleasure where he finds it.

Fr.

10. Fie upon the pleasure fear can corrupt.

La Fontaine.

11. Fly the pleasure that will bite to-morrow.

12. Fly pleasure and it will follow thee.

13. For my own pleasure, as the man said when he struck his wife.

14. For one pleasure a thousand pains.

15. From short pleasure long repentance. *Fr.*
16. Hours of pleasure are short.
17. If you long for pleasure you must labor hard to get it. *Chinese.*
18. In hawks, hounds, arms and love for one pleasure a thousand pains. *Fr.*
19. In the pursuit of pleasure the greatest virtues lie neglected. *Cicero.*
20. Never pleasure without repentance.
21. No sensual pleasures ever lasted but for an hour.
22. Of sinful pleasure only repentance remains.
23. One day of pleasure is worth two of sorrow.
24. Our pleasures are imagined but our griefs are real.
25. Pleasure gives law to fools, God to wise men.
26. Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain. *Cowper.*
27. Pleasure is the greatest incentive to evil. *Plato.*
28. Pleasure often comes from pain. *Bulwer.*
29. Pleasure should follow business. *Bea.*
30. Pleasure that comes too thick grows fulsome.
31. Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
Or, like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white, then melts forever. *Burns.*
32. Pleasures are the baits of evils. *Latin.*
33. Pleasures steal away the mind. *Dutch.*
34. Pleasure's the hook of evil. *Massinger.*
35. Pleasures while they flatter, sting.

36. Say to pleasure, "Gentle Eve, I will have none of your apples."

37. Short pleasures, long laments.

38. Short pleasure often brings long repentance.

Dan.

39. Sweet is pleasure after pain.

Dryden.

40. That is a cursed pleasure that makes a fool.

41. The most delightful pleasures cloy without variety.

Syrus.

42. The pleasures we enjoy are lost by coveting more.

43. The reward of unlawful pleasure is lawful pain.

44. There is little due to pleasure but much to health.

45. There is no pleasure but palls and all the more if it costs nothing.

Sp.

46. True grandeur is to govern our passions and true pleasure to enjoy ourselves.

La Fontaine.

Plebeian.

1. It is dangerous for a plebeian to grumble in public.

Syrus.

Pledge.

1. Beware of a pledge that eats.

Por.

2. He has a good pledge of the cat who has her skin.

Fr.

3. Of the good man a good pledge and of the bad neither pledge nor surety.

Por.

Plenty.

1. It is a fair degree of plenty to have what is necessary.

2. Plenty is dainty.

15. From short pleasure long repentance. *Fr.*
16. Hours of pleasure are short.
17. If you long for pleasure you must labor hard to get it. *Chinese.*
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2. He has a good pledge of the cat who has her skin. *Fr.*

3. Of the good man a good pledge and of the bad neither pledge nor surety. *Por.*

Plenty.

1. It is a fair degree of plenty to have what is necessary.

2. Plenty is dainty.

Plot.

1. A mischievous plot may produce a good end.
2. A tragical plot may produce a comical conclusion.

3. Who cannot be crushed by a plot. *Shaks.*
 Plough, Ploughing.

1. A plough that worketh shines, but still water stinks. *Dutch.*

2. An ox and an ass don't yoke well to the same plough. *Dutch.*

3. De plough pint is close kin to de meal bag.
American Negro.

4. Drive not too many ploughs at once; some will make foul work.

5. He that would by the plough thrive,
 Himself must either hold or drive.

6. He who ploughs with young oxen makes crooked furrows. *Ger.*

7. If your plough be jogging, you may have meat for your horses.

8. Ne'er put the plough afore the owsen.

9. Plough deep and you will have plenty of corn. *Sp.*

10. Plough deep while sluggards sleep,
 And you will have corn to sell and keep.

11. Plough or not plough you must pay your rent.
Sp.

12. Take care of your plough and your plough will take care of you. *Ger.*

13. The plough goes not well if the ploughman hold it not.

Poem.

1. Let your poem be kept nine years. *Horace.*

Poet.

1. God has chosen a poet generally when he has a message to give.

2. It is not good to be the poet of a village. *Ger.*

3. Ne'er

Was flattery lost on poet's ear,
A simple race, they waste their toil
For the vain tribute of a smile. *Scott.*

4. Poets are born, but orators are made.

5. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world. *Bea.*

6. The poet is born, not made. (*Poeta naitur, not fit.*)

7. The poet of all sorts of artificers is proudest of his work.

8. Those who are poets can make soup of sausage skewers. *Hans Andersen.*

9. To a poet even a rush may be vocal. *Turk.*

Poetry.

1. Poetry is the art of substantiating shadows, and of lending existence to nothing. *Burke.*

2. There is a pleasure in poetic pains
Which only poets know. *Cowper.*

Poison.

1. Poison and the dagger are the Eastern bill of rights.

2. Poison quells poison. *Ital.*

3. Poison still is poison though drunk in gold.
Massinger.

15. From short pleasure long repentance. *Fr.*
16. Hours of pleasure are short.
17. If you long for pleasure you must labor hard to get it. *Chinese.*
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31. Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed ;
Or, like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white, then melts forever. *Burns.*
32. Pleasures are the baits of evils. *Latin.*
33. Pleasures steal away the mind. *Dutch.*
34. Pleasure's the hook of evil. *Massinger.*
35. Pleasures while they flatter, sting.

36. Say to pleasure, "Gentle Eve, I will have none of your apples."

37. Short pleasures, long laments.

38. Short pleasure often brings long repentance.

Dan.

39. Sweet is pleasure after pain.

Dryden.

40. That is a cursed pleasure that makes a fool.

41. The most delightful pleasures cloy without variety.

Syrus.

42. The pleasures we enjoy are lost by coveting more.

43. The reward of unlawful pleasure is lawful pain.

44. There is little due to pleasure but much to health.

45. There is no pleasure but palls and all the more if it costs nothing.

Sp.

46. True grandeur is to govern our passions and true pleasure to enjoy ourselves.

La Fontaine.

Plebeian.

1. It is dangerous for a plebeian to grumble in public.

Syrus.

Pledge.

1. Beware of a pledge that eats.

Por.

2. He has a good pledge of the cat who has her skin.

Fr.

3. Of the good man a good pledge and of the bad neither pledge nor surety.

Por.

Plenty.

1. It is a fair degree of plenty to have what is necessary.

2. Plenty is dainty.

Plot.

1. A mischievous plot may produce a good end.
2. A tragical plot may produce a comical conclusion.

3. Who cannot be crushed by a plot. *Shaks.*

Plough, Ploughing.

1. A plough that worketh shines, but still water stinks. *Dutch.*

2. An ox and an ass don't yoke well to the same plough. *Dutch.*

3. De plough pint is close kin to de meal bag. *American Negro.*

4. Drive not too many ploughs at once; some will make foul work.

5. He that would by the plough thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

6. He who ploughs with young oxen makes crooked furrows. *Ger.*

7. If your plough be jogging, you may have meat for your horses.

8. Ne'er put the plough afore the owsen.

9. Plough deep and you will have plenty of corn. *Sp.*

10. Plough deep while sluggards sleep,
And you will have corn to sell and keep.

11. Plough or not plough you must pay your rent. *Sp.*

12. Take care of your plough and your plough will take care of you. *Ger.*

13. The plough goes not well if the ploughman hold it not.

Poem.

1. Let your poem be kept nine years. *Horace.*

Poet.

1. God has chosen a poet generally when he has a message to give.

2. It is not good to be the poet of a village. *Ger.*

3. Ne'er

Was flattery lost on poet's ear,

A simple race, they waste their toil

For the vain tribute of a smile. *Scott.*

4. Poets are born, but orators are made.

5. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world. *Bea.*

6. The poet is born, not made. (*Poeta naitur, not fit.*)

7. The poet of all sorts of artificers is proudest of his work.

8. Those who are poets can make soup of sausage skewers. *Hans Andersen.*

9. To a poet even a rush may be vocal. *Turk.*

Poetry.

1. Poetry is the art of substantiating shadows, and of lending existence to nothing. *Burke.*

2. There is a pleasure in poetic pains

Which only poets know. *Cowper.*

Poison.

1. Poison and the dagger are the Eastern bill of rights.

2. Poison quells poison. *Ital.*

3. Poison still is poison though drunk in gold.

Massinger.

4. The antidote before the poison. (*To offer an excuse before an accusation.*) *Latin.*

5. What does not poison, fattens. *Ital.*

6. What's one man's poison, Signor,
Is another's meat or drink.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

Pole.

1. A Pole would rather steal a horse on Sunday
than eat butter or milk on Friday. *Ger.*

Policy.

1. Policy goes beyond strength. *Fr.*

2. Policy may be virtuous as well as vicious.

Politeness.

1. A hunchback making a bow. (*Excessive politeness.*) *Chinese.*

2. A civil denial is better than a rude grant.

3. Hat in hand goes through the land. *Ger.*

4. Politeness is benevolence in small things.

Macaulay.

5. To be truly polite remember you must be
polite at all times and under all circumstances.

6. A man without ceremony had need of great
merit in its place.

7. After the land's manner is mannerly. *Dutch.*

8. As charity covers a multitude of sins before
God, so does politeness before men. *Greville.*

9. At Rome do as Rome does.

10. Cap in hand never did any harm. *Ital.*

11. One never loseth anything by politeness.

12. One outward civility is current pay for
another.

Politicians.

1. Old politicians chew on wisdom past. *Pope.*
2. Politicians never love nor hate. *Chesterfield.*

Politics.

1. In politics nothing is contemptible. *Bea.*
2. There are no miracles in politics. *Maga.*

Ponder.

1. Ponder long before you act.

Pools.

1. Standing pools gather filth.

Poor.

1. A fallen rich man may make a good master, but not an enriched poor man. *Ital.*
2. A lamb is as dear to a poor man as an ox to the rich.
3. A north wind has no corn and a poor man no friend. *Sp.*
4. A poor man can gain nothing by contending with the great. *Cingalese.*
5. A poor man has few acquaintances. *Dan.*
6. A poor man has no friends. *Ashantees (Africa).*
7. A poor man has not many marks for fortune to shoot at.
8. A poor man is all schemes. *Sp.*
9. A poor man is hungry after eating. *Por.*
10. A poor man's joy has much alloy. *Dan.*
11. A poor man's shilling is but a penny.
12. A poor man wants something, a covetous man all things.
13. A poor man's debt makes a great noise.

14. A ragged sack holds no grain, a poor man is not taken into counsel. *Ital.*

15. As long as there are some poorer than you, praise God even if you are unshod. *Gipsy.*

16. Be considerate toward the poor.

17. For poor people, small coin.

18. Every poor man is counted a fool.

19. He is not poor that hath not much, but he that craves much.

20. He is not poor who has a competency. *Horace.*

21. He is poor indeed who can promise nothing.

22. He is too poor to buy a rope to hang himself.

Ger.

23. He who devours the substance of the poor, will find at length a bone to choke him. *Fr.*

24. If poor, act with caution.

25. Look on the poor with gentle eyes, for in such habits often angels desire alms. *Massinger.*

26. Much wisdom is lost in poor men's mouths.

Ger.

27. Much wisdom is smothered in a poor man's head. *Dutch.*

28. Much wit is lost in a poor man's purse. *Ger.*

29. No one is poor but he who thinks himself so.

Por.

30. No one so hard upon the poor as the pauper who has got into power. *Dan.*

31. Not he who has little, but he who wishes for more, is poor. *Seneca.*

32. Poor and content is rich and rich enough.

Shaks.

33. Poor folks are glad of pottage.
34. Poor folks say "thank you" for a little.
35. Poor folk's wisdom goes for little. *Dutch.*
36. Poor men do penance for rich men's sins. *Ital.*
37. Poor men have no souls. (*So think the rich.*)
38. Poor men seek meat for their stomachs, rich men stomach for their meat.
39. Poor men's money and cowards' weapons are often flourished. *Ital.*
40. Poor men's tables are soon spread.
41. Poor men's words have little weight. *Greek.*
42. Poor people's words go many to the sackful. *Ger.*
43. Poor, what he can; rich, what he will. *M. Greek.*
44. Poor without debt is better than a prince. *Turk.*
45. That man is not poor who has the use of things necessary. *Horace.*
46. The dainties of the great are the tears of the poor.
47. The devil wipes his tail with the poor man's pride.
48. The impartial earth is open to the poor as well as the sons of kings. *Horace.*
49. The pleasures of the mighty are the terrors of the poor.
50. The poor advanced makes friends of enemies,
For who not needs, shall never lack a friend. *Shaks.*

51. The poor ye always have with you.
New Testament.
52. The poor are rich when they are satisfied. *Ger.*
53. The poor do penance for the follies of their superiors. *Ital.*
54. The poor can live in one house together when two kings cannot in a kingdom. *Ger.*
55. The poor cannot, the rich will not. *Ger.*
56. The poor live secure. *Ger.*
57. The poor must dance as the rich pipe. *Ger.*
58. The poor man's honor is worth more than the rich man's gold. *Ger.*
59. The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the force of the crown. *Wm. Pitt.*
60. The poor man eats at double cost. *Dan.*
61. The poor man has his crop destroyed by hail every year. *Sp.*
62. The poor is aye put to the worst. *Scotch.*
63. The poor pay for all.
64. The poor man's budget is full of schemes. *Sp.*
65. The poor man's coin always grows thin. *Dan.*
66. The poor man seeks for food, the rich man for appetite. *Dan.*
67. The poor man's penny unjustly obtained is a coal of fire in the rich man's purse.
68. The poor man's wisdom is as useless as a palace in a wilderness. *Gaelic.*
69. The poor man turns his cake and another comes and takes it away.
70. The poor man wants much, the miser everything

71. The poor man must keep his word, and the rich when it suits him. *Ger.*

72. The poor pour, and the rich drink, the wine. *Ger.*

73. The poor rich man is emphatically poor.

74. The poor sing free throughout the world. *Ger.*

75. The poor sit in Paradise on the first benches. *Ger.*

76. The poor trying to imitate the powerful perish. *Phædrus.*

77. The wise discourses of a poor man go for nothing.

78. There are many things that may not be uttered by men in threadbare coats. *Juvenal.*

79. There is God's poor, and the devil's poor; the first from Providence, the other from vice.

80. To contemn the poor because of his poverty is to affront God's providence.

81. We give the rich, and take from the poor. *Ger.*

82. What the poor are to the poor none know but themselves and God. *Charles Dickens.*

83. When poor, liberal; when rich, penurious. *Sp.*

84. When the poor become rich they sink the village. *Ger.*

85. When you eat think of the poor. *Cingalese.*

86. Wherever a poor man is, there is his destiny. *M. Greek.*

87. Who closes his ear to the poor, Peter will not hear when he knocks. *Ger.*

88. Whoso stoppeth his ear at the cry of the poor, shall cry himself and not be heard. *Hebrew.*

89. Withhold not the wages of the poor.

Poor-houses.

1. The poor-houses are filled with the honestest people. *Sp.*

Pope.

1. After one pope another is made. *Ital.*
2. Every priestling conceals a popeling. *Ger.*
3. He that has the pope for his cousin need not fear hell fire. *Sp.*
4. He who has the pope for his cousin may soon be a cardinal. *Ger.*
5. He who never budges from Paris will never be pope. *Sp.*
6. If you would be a pope you must think of nothing else.
7. It is hard to sit in Rome an' fight wi' the pope.
8. One living pope is better than ten dead. *Ital.*
9. The corpse of the pope takes up no more ground than the sacristan's. *Don Quixote.*
10. The pope and a peasant know more than the pope alone. *Ital.*
11. We cannot all be pope of Rome. *Ger.*

Port.

1. Any port in a storm.
2. It is not every man's lot to gain the port of Corinth. (*A port difficult to enter.*) *Horace.*
3. Many have come to a port after a storm.
4. No wind can do him good who steers for no port.

5. The worse the passage the more welcome the port.

Portuguese.

1. A Portuguese apprentice, who can't sew, yet would be cutting out. *Sp.*

Possession.

1. A bird in a cage is worth a hundred at large.

Ital.

2. A crown in pocket doth you more good than an angel spent.

3. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

4. A sparrow in hand is worth a pheasant that flieth by.

5. A thousand cranes in the air are not worth one sparrow in the fist. *Egyptian.*

6. Better a feather in the hand than a bird in the air. *Ger.*

7. Better a finch in the hand than a parrot in the Indies.

8. Better a leveret in the kitchen than a wild boar in the forest. *Livonian.*

9. Better a mouse in the pot than no flesh at all.

10. Him that is in possession God helps. *Ital.*

11. I'll not change a cottage in possession for a kingdom in reversion.

12. One bird in the net is better than a hundred flying.

13. One quill is better in the hand, than geese upon the strand. *Dutch.*

14. Possession and good right with lance in hand.

Sp.

15. Possession is as good as a title. *Fr.*
 16. Possession is eleven points in the law and they say there are but twelve.
 17. Possession is nine points of the law.
 18. Possession is the grave of pleasure.
 19. Prospect is often better than possession.
 20. Rather possess a freehold though but a cottage than live in a palace belonging to another.

Possible.

1. Madam, if it is possible, it is done ; if it is not possible, it shall be done. *Fr.*

Posterity.

1. Posterity allows to every man his true value and his proper honors. *Tacitus.*

Pot.

1. A cracked pot never fell off the hook. *Ital.*
 2. A little pot is soon hot. *Dutch.*
 3. Little pots soon boil over. *Ger., Dutch.*
 4. Many a good drop of broth is made in an old pot.
 5. That which will not make a pot may make a pot lid.
 6. The flawed pot lasts longest.
 7. The pot boils best on your own hearth. *Dan.*
 8. The pot that boils too much loses its flavor. *Por.*
 9. 'Tis God's blessing makes the pot boil.
 10. When the pot boils over it cools itself.
 11. While the pot boils friendship blooms. *Ger.*
 12. Who boils his pot with chips makes his broth smell of smoke.

13. You may cook in small pots as well as in large ones. *Dan.*

Poverty.

1. All is lost when the people fear death less than poverty. *Chinese.*

2. A narrow fortune is a cramp to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*

3. A threadbare coat is armor proof against highwaymen.

4. Bear wealth—poverty will bear itself.

5. Better be poor than wicked.

6. Better poor with honor than rich with shame. *Dutch.*

7. Deep draughts and long morning slumbers soon make a man poor. *Dan.*

8. Do not through fear of poverty surrender liberty. (*Fable of the horse and the stag.*)

9. Every one likes to wipe his shoes on poverty. *Ger.*

10. Hard is the path from poverty to renown. *Latin.*

11. He bears poverty very ill who is ashamed of it.

12. He becometh poor who dealeth with a slack hand. *Bible.*

13. He has no share in the sun, *i. e.*, is abjectly poor. *M. Greek.*

14. He whose expenses exceed his receipts shall come to poverty. *Cingalese.*

15. His wit got wings and would have flown,
But poverty still kept him down.

16. Honest poverty is thinly sown. *Fr.*

17. How many sink into the sordid hut of cheerless poverty. *Thomson.*

18. If you would grow poor without perceiving it employ workmen and go to sleep. *For.*

19. It is hard to find one who bears poverty with a noble spirit. *Aristides.*

20. It is more easy to praise poverty than to bear it. *Ital.*

21. It is no sin to be poor. *Ger.*

22. Kin or no kin, woe to him who has nothing. *Ital.*

23. My poverty, not my will, consents. *Shaks.*

24. No better masters than poverty and want. *Dutch.*

25. No man lives so poor as he was born.

26. Nothing to be got without pains but poverty.

27. Old age and poverty are two heavy burthens, either is enough. *Ger.*

28. Pain, distress, and poverty have frightful looks. *Locke.*

29. Poverty and hunger have many learned disciples. *Ger.*

30. Poverty and love are hard to hide.

31. Poverty breeds strife.

32. Poverty craves many things, but avarice more. *Ital.*

33. Poverty has no kin. *Ital.*

34. Poverty has no shame. *Sp.*

35. Poverty is a complication of evils.

36. Poverty is a good that all men hate. *Ger.*

37. Poverty is a shirt of fire. *Turk.*
38. Poverty is a sort of leprosy. *Fr.*
39. Poverty is cunning, it catches even a fox. *Ger.*
40. Poverty is death in another form. *Latin.*
41. Poverty is no shame, but being ashamed of it
is. *Ger.*
42. Poverty is no sin. *Fr., Sp.*
43. Poverty is no sin, but it is a branch of roguery.
Sp.
44. Poverty is no sin, but it is terribly inconvenient.
45. Poverty is not dishonorable in itself, but only when it is the effect of idleness, intemperance, prodigality and folly. *Plutarch.*
46. Poverty is shamefully borne by a sluggard.
47. Poverty is shamed and persecuted all over the globe. *Lucan.*
48. Poverty is the daughter of laziness. *Ger.*
49. Poverty is the mother of all arts. *Ital.*
50. Poverty is the mother of health.
51. Poverty is the reward of idleness. *Dutch.*
52. Poverty is the sister of a sound mind.
53. Poverty is the sixth sense. *Ger.*
54. Poverty is the worst guard to chastity.
55. Poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bedfellows.
56. Poverty makes a man mean.
57. Poverty never sped well in love. *Por.*
58. Poverty on an old man's back is a heavy burthen.

59. Poverty parteth friends (or fellowship).
60. Poverty shows us who are our friends and who are our enemies. *Latin.*
61. Poverty trieth friends.
62. Pride and poverty are ill met yet often together.
63. Prison and Lent were made for the poor. *Sp.*
64. The poverty of the poor shall be at an end when they shall learn to minister to the wants of each other. *Cingalese.*
65. The worst part of poverty is to bear it impatiently.
66. Their rise is one of difficulty whose minds are impeded by poverty. *Latin.*
67. They only are ashamed of poverty who are poor against their will. *Aristides.*
68. Though poverty bring sorrow, riches create inquietude.
69. To be poor the Greeks did not hold scandalous unless it was due to one's own indiscretion. *Fielding.*
70. To be poor without being free is the worst state into which man can fall. *Fr.*
71. To feed many persons and to build many houses is the readiest way to poverty. *Greek.*
72. Unmanly poverty subdues the heart,
Cankers each wound and sharpens every dart. *Callimachus.*
73. When money is sent flying out of the window, it's poverty comes in at the door.

74. Who doth sing so merry a note,
As he who cannot change a groat ?

Power.

1. All human power is but comparative.
2. Arbitrary power is most easily established on
the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

Washington.

3. For sovereign power all laws are broken. *Sp.*

4. He is most powerful who governs himself.

Seneca.

5. No power, no respect.

6. Power can achieve more by gentle means
than by violence.

7. Power goes before talent. *Dan.*

8. Power, like a desolating pestilence, pollutes
whate'er it touches. *Shelley.*

9. Power on my head or the raven on my corpse.

Turk.

10. Power weakeneth the wicked.

11. The nature of sovereign power is not to en-
dure a rival. *Tacitus.*

12. When power puts in its plea, the laws are si-
lent. *Massinger.*

Practice.

1. Practice makes perfect. *Ger., Sp.*

2. Practice makes perfect. *Literal: The boxer's
fist must keep to its task and the singer's voice no rest
must ask.* *Chinese.*

3. Practice makes the master.

4. Practice not your art, and 'twill soon depart.

Ger.

5. Practice what you preach.
6. Suppose you wish to excel before an expert, practice well. *Chinese.*
7. *Praise.*
1. A man finds no sweeter voice in the world than that which chants his praises. *Fontenelle.*
2. A puff of wind and popular praise weigh alike.
3. Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed. *Thomas Morton.*
4. Be not the trumpeter of your own praise. *Greek.*
5. Damn with faint praise.
6. Even too much praise is a burden.
7. Every pedler praises his own needles. *Sp., Por.*
8. Every potter praises his own pot and the more if it be cracked. *Ital., Sp.*
9. Faint praise is akin to abuse.
10. Full praise must not be given to the horse that wins the race, but to the man that keeps the stable. *Chinese.*
11. Good things should be praised. *Shaks.*
12. He dwells afar from neighbors who is fain to praise himself.
13. He is a fool that praises himself and a madman that speaks ill of himself. *Dan.*
14. He that doeth good for praise only meriteth but a puff of wind.
15. He that is loudly praised will be clamorously censured.

16. He that praiseth bestows a favor, and he that detracts commits a robbery.

17. He that praiseth publicly will slander privately.

18. He that refuseth praise the first time does it because he would have it the second.

19. He who praises himself befouls himself. *Ital.*

20. He who praises himself must have bad neighbors. *Ger.*

21. If thou wouldst have praise, die. *Welsh.*

22. In doing what we ought we deserve no praise because it is our duty. *St. Augustine.*

23. It is more difficult to praise rightly than to blame.

24. It is not good praising a ford until one be over.

25. Let another man praise thee and not thine own mouth.

26. Let every man praise the bridge he goes over.

27. Neither praise nor dispraise any before you know them.

28. Neither praise nor dispraise thyself; thine actions serve the turn.

29. Neither speak well or ill of yourself; if well, men will not believe you, if ill they will believe a great deal more than you say.

30. Never praise a man for being like a woman, nor a woman for resembling a man. *Quædaretus.*

31. Never sound the trumpet of your own praise.

32. None ever gives the lie to him that praiseth him.
33. Of whom to be disprais'd were no small praise.
Milton.
34. Old praise dies unless you feed it.
35. One has only to die to be praised. *Ger.*
36. Our praises are our wages. *Shaks.*
37. Praise a fool and you may make him useful.
Dan.
38. Praise doth a wise man good and a fool harm.
39. Praise borrowed from ancestors is but sorry praise.
Dan.
40. Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed. (*The correct quotation is as above.*) *Thomas Morton.*
41. Praise is not pudding.
42. Praise is pleasing to him that thinks he deserves it.
43. Praise is the hire of virtue.
44. Praise makes good men better and bad men worse.
45. Praise not the unworthy on account of their wealth.
Bias.
46. Praise not yourself. *Cingalese.*
47. Praise paves the way to friendship. *Dan.*
48. Praise the sea and keep on land. *Fr., Ital.*
49. Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.
Broadhurst.
50. Praise undeserved is scandal in disguise.
Pope.

51. Praise without profit puts little in the pot.
52. Praise yourself, basket, for I want to sell you.
Sp.
53. Praises are a spur to virtue, but flatteries are a subtle poison.
Petrarch.
54. Praising is not loving.
Ger.
55. Self-praise defiles.
56. Self-praise is half slander.
57. Self-praise is odious.
58. Self-praise is the ground of hatred.
59. Self-praise stinks.
60. The praise of a wise man is worth a whole theatre of others.
Pittacus.
61. The praise of a fool is censure in disguise.
62. The public is more disposed to censure than to praise.
Addison.
63. The sweetest of all sounds is praise.
Xenophon.
64. The virtues of the young are increased by praise.
Theophrastus.
65. They that value not praise will never do anything worthy of it.
66. Too much praise is a burthen.
67. True praise takes root and spreads.

Prate.

1. Prate is but prate, 'tis money buys land.
2. Prate is but prate, but its the duck that lays the egg.

Praying.

1. A prayer of a dog does not reach heaven. *Sp.*
2. A short prayer ascends to heaven. *Sp.*

3. Affliction teaches a wicked man to pray,
prosperity never. *Ben Jonson.*
4. Apollo hears when invoked. *Latin.*
5. Don't say amen to an unacceptable prayer.
Turk.
6. He has milka prayer, but little devotion.
7. He invokes Heaven if a flea bite him. *Latin.*
8. He prayeth well who loveth well,
Both man and bird and beast ;
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small. *Coleridge.*
9. He that would learn to pray let him go to sea.
10. More things are wrought by prayer than this
world dreams of. *Tennyson.*
11. Much praying but no piety.
12. None can pray well but he that lives well.
13. Pray to the saint until you have passed the
slough. *Dutch.*
14. Prayer is the voice of faith.
15. Prayer should be the key of the day and the
lock of the night.
16. Prayers move the hand that moves the uni-
verse.
17. Rather go rob with good men than pray with
bad. *Por.*
18. Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees. *Cowper.*
19. The fewer the words the better the prayer.
Ger.
20. The prayer of the stranger is accepted.
Turk.

21. The prayers that are forced do not penetrate into heaven. *Turk.*

22. The stranger's prayer is heard.

23. "They shall have no more of our prayers than we of their pies," quoth the vicar of Layton.

24. When the pirate prays there is great danger.

25. Who knows not how to pray, let him go sail the sea. *Ital.*

Preacher, Preaching.

1. A young preacher, a new hell.

2. Good preachers give fruits, not flowers. *Ital.*

3. He is a good preacher who follows his own preaching. *Ger.*

4. He is past preaching who does not care to do well. *Fr.*

5. He preaches well that lives well.

6. He preaches patience that never knew pain.

7. He that will not be saved needs no preacher. *Ger.*

8. He who will not go to heaven needs no preaching. *Ger.*

9. It is bad preaching to deaf ears. *Ger.*

10. It is easy preaching to the fasting with a full belly. *Ital.*

11. It is easy to preach fasting with a full belly.

12. The life of a pious minister is visible rhetoric. *Hooker.*

13. The most disorderly students make the most pious preachers. *Ger.*

14. There are many preachers who don't hear themselves. *Ger.*

15. There is no good in preaching to the hungry.

16. You canna preach out of your own pulpit.

Precaution.

1. Precaution is better than repentance. *Greek.*

2. Precaution said "Good friend, this counsel keep, strip not until you're laid to sleep." *Dutch.*

Precept.

1. Precept begins, example completes. *Fr.*

2. Precepts may lead, but examples draw.

Precious.

1. Precious ointments are put in small boxes.

Fr.

2. Precious things are mostly in small compass.

Dutch.

Precipitate.

1. Precipitate counsel, perilous deed. *Dan.*

Precedence.

1. At a dangerous passage yield precedence.

Ital.

2. Be ye last to go over a deep river.

Precedent.

1. A precedent embalms a principle. *Bea.*

2. To follow foolish precedents and to wink with both our eyes, is easier than to think.

Giles' proverbs.

Precepts.

1. Whatever precepts you give be short. *Latin.*

Precocity.

1. Early ripe, early rotten.

2. He dies before he is old who is wise before his day. *Latin.*
3. Soon fire, soon ashes. *Dutch.*
4. Soon grass, soon hay. *Dutch.*
5. Soon old, soon cold; soon old, soon with God. *Ger.*
6. Soon ripe, soon rotten. *Latin.*
7. So wise so young, they say do never live long. *Shaks.*
8. What ripens fast does not last.

Prepared.

1. It is better to be always prepared than to suffer once. *Latin.*

Preparation.

1. Preparation for war is sometimes the best security for peace.
2. Preparation is half the battle, and nothing is lost by being on one's guard. *Don Quixote.*

Present.

1. Past and to come seem best, things present worst. *Shaks.*

Presumption.

1. Presumption first blinds a man, then sets him running.

Pretence.

1. If you want a pretence to whip a dog, it is easy enough to say he ate up the frying-pan.
2. On a little pretext the wolf seizes the sheep. *Ital., Dutch.*
3. You have daily to do with the devil and pretend to be frightened at a mouse.

4. You pretend the public but intend yourself.
5. You pretend to be a visitor, but are really a spy.

Prettiness.

1. Prettiness dies quickly.
2. Prettiness makes no pottage.

Prevention.

1. Prevention is better than cure. *Coke.*
2. Prevention is the best bridle. *Feltham.*

Prey.

1. If one should be a prey, how much the better
To fall before the lion than the wolf. *Shaks.*

Pride.

1. A man may have a just esteem of himself without being proud.
2. A Burston horse and a Cambridge master of arts will give way to nobody.
3. A clown enriched knows neither relation or friend. *Fr.*
4. A little dog, a cow without horns, and a short man, are generally proud.
5. A man well mounted is always proud. *Fr.*
6. A proud look makes foul work in a fair face.
7. A proud mind and a poor purse are ill met.
8. A proud pauper and a rich miser are contemptible beings. *Ital.*
9. A very proud man is always wilful.
10. And the devil did grin, for his darling sin
Is pride that apes humility. *Coleridge.*

11. As proud as a cock on his own dunghill.
12. As proud as an apothecary.
13. As proud come behind as go before.
14. But yesterday out of the shell, to-day he despises the shell. *Turk.*
15. Decency and decorum are not pride.
16. Every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the king's horses.
17. "Fie upon thee, how black thou art," said the kettle to the sauce-pan. *Dan.*
18. He does not think milk and water of himself.
19. He is as proud as a peacock, and calls for ram's milk. *M. Greek.*
20. He that is proud eats up himself. *Shaks.*
21. He that is too proud to ask, is too good to receive.
22. He who is on horseback no longer knows his own father, *Russian.*
23. He who is puffed up with the first gale of prosperity will bend beneath the first blast of adversity.
24. I do hate a proud man, as I hate the engendering of toads. *Shaks.*
25. I wa'd na ca' the king my cousin.
26. If pride lead the van, beggary brings up the rear. *Franklin.*
27. If pride were an art, how many doctors we should have. *Ital.*
28. It is good pride to desire to be the best of men.

29. It is not a sign of humility to declaim against pride.
30. It is pride, not nature, that craves much.
31. Neediness conquers pride.
32. No pride like that of an enriched beggar.
- 32½. Nothing more thankful than pride when complied with.
33. Of all vice pride loudest calls and for the largest bowl. *Young.*
34. Peacock, look at your legs. *Ger.*
35. Pride and grace ne'er dwell in one place.
36. Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, supped with infamy.
37. Pride continues not. *Ger.*
38. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.
39. Pride feels no cold.
40. Pride goes before and shame follows after.
41. Pride goes hated, cursed and abominated by all. *Hammond.*
42. Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall. *Bible.*
43. Pride had rather go out of the way than go behind.
44. Pride in prosperity turns to misery in adversity.
45. Pride increaseth our enemies, but putteth our friends to flight.
46. Pride is as loud a beggar as want and great deal more saucy.
47. Pride is the mask of one's own faults. *Hebrew.*

48. Pride is the sworn enemy of content.
49. Pride is joined with many virtues, chokes them all.
50. Pride, like anger, builds among the stars,
But pleasure, lark like, rests upon the ground.
Young.
51. Pride leaves home on horseback but returns on foot.
Ger.
52. Pride loves no man and is beloved by no man.
53. Pride may lurk under a threadbare coat.
54. Pride must have a fall. *Shaks.*
55. Pride must suffer pain. *Hans Andersen.*
56. Pride ne'er leaves its master till it gets a fa'.
57. Pride often borrows the cloak of humility.
58. Pride scorns a director and cholera a counsellor.
59. Pride scorns the vulgar, yet lies at its mercy.
60. Pride sleeps in a gilded crown, contentment in a cotton nightcap.
Punch.
61. Pride still is aiming at the best abodes,
Men would be angels, angels would be gods.
Pope.
62. Pride the first peer and president of hell.
De Foe.
63. Pride the never failing vice of fools. *Pope.*
64. Pride triumphant rears her head,
A little while and all her power is fled.
Goldsmith.
65. Proud as a peacock, all strut and show.

66. Proud looks lose hearts, but courteous words win them.

67. The best manners are stained by the addition of pride.

68. The man in boots does not know the man in shoes.

69. The nobler the blood the less the pride. *Dan.*

70. The noblest character is stained by the addition of pride. *Claudianus.*

71. The pride of the poor does not endure. *Dan.*

72. The pride that holds its head high rarely picks up anything, whereas modesty like a diver gathers pearls by keeping his head low. *Punch.*

73. The proud man, who gets wet through rather than ride in the carriage of an inferior. *Punch.*

74. There are some who despise pride with greater pride. *Ital.*

75. 'Tis good beating proud folks for they'll not complain.

76. 'Tis pride and not nature that craves much.

77. 'Tis pride in fashion that puts humility out of countenance.

78. When a proud man hears another praised he thinks himself injured.

79. When pride rides shame lackeys.

80. When they came to shoe the horses of the pacha the beetle stretched out his leg.

81. You a gentleman and I a gentleman, who will milk the cow? (*Satire on pride.*) *Turk.*

82. You a lady, I a lady, who is to put the sow out of doors? (*Satire on pride.*) *Gallician.*

83. You gazed at the moon and fell into the gutter.

Priest.

1. A priest must be the guardian of truth. *Ger.*
2. A priest's pocket is not easily filled. *Dan.*
3. Bad priests bring the devil into the church.
4. Either fight not with priests or beat them to death. *Ger.*
5. Give the priest a drink for the clerk is thirsty. *Ital.*
6. If a priest be a priest, if a ploughman be a ploughman. *M. Greek.*
7. It is just the priest should live by the altar. *Fr.*
8. Lang standing and little offering makes a poor priest.
9. Like priest, like people.
10. Priests pay each other no tithes. *Ger.*
11. Priests pray for enemies but princes kill. *Shaks.*
12. Priests should not prate out of the confessional.
13. Such as the priest, such is the clerk.
14. That priest is a fool who decries his relics. *Ital.*
15. The bites of priests and wolves are hard to heal. *Ger.*
16. The priest does more than the physician. *Ger.*
17. The priest forgets that he was a clerk.

18. The priest to his book ; the peasant to his plough. *Dan.*

19. The priests ought not to survive their temples. *Tacitus.*

20. The quarrel of priests is the devil's jubilee. *Ger.*

21. Vilify not your parish priest.

22. When the priest visits you do not be overjoyed ; he will soon begin to beg. *Russian.*

Prince.

1. A good prince does not cut out freedom's tongue. *Ger.*

2. A good prince is not the object of fear. *Diogenes.*

3. A good prince must have a tongue, a pen and a heart. *Ger.*

4. A great prince should have many ears and many eyes. *Ger.*

5. A prince ought to be aware not only of his enemies, but of his flattering followers. *Dionysius.*

6. A prince wants a million, a beggar but a groat.

7. A prince who would possess subjects must respect their faith. *Hindoo.*

8. A prince without letters is a pilot without eyes. *Ben Jonson.*

9. A wise prince is covered with a bulwark of gold.

10. All are not princes who ride with the emperor. *Dutch.*

11. All the virtues that a prince acquires are so many misfortunes to the wicked. *Chinese.*
12. As princes fiddle, subjects must dance. *Ger.*
13. Happy a subject when the prince is guided by justice, not his passionate will. *Massinger.*
14. If the prince wants an apple, the servants take the tree. *Ger.*
15. No prince is poor that has rich subjects. *Ger.*
16. Princes and asses do nothing unurged. *Ger.*
17. Princes can make knights, but not learned men. *Ger.*
18. Princes do not think of rendering their subjects happy unless when they have nothing else to do. *Chinese.*
19. Princes have long arms. *Ital.*
20. Princes have long arms and many ears. *Ger.*
21. Princes keep good reckoning ; they never lose anything. *Fr.*
22. Princes know only what they must. *Ger.*
23. Princes or lords may flourish or may fade. *Goldsmith.*
24. Princes will not be served on conditions. *Fr.*
25. Princes use men as the husbandmen use bees. *Fr.*
26. Subjects from princes' crimes grow bold. *Aaron Hill.*
27. The blemish of a prince who has forfeited his word can never be removed. *Chinese.*
28. The hand of the prince is as great as his territory. *Ger.*

29. The prince that is feared by many must of necessity fear many.

30. The prince who deserves the favor of Heaven should practise and honor the five virtues, charity, justice, prudence, fidelity and politeness. *Chinese.*

31. The surest guard for a prince or other chief is the sincere affections of his people. *Plutarch.*

32. The vices of a prince draw shoals of followers.

33. The word of a prince should never be disputed or recalled. *Timour.*

34. Their power and their will are the measures princes take of right and wrong.

35. There is no prince so bad, whose favorites and ministers are not worse. *Burke.*

36. They are not all princes who ride with the Czar.

37. We rise in glory as we sink in pride ;
Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.

Young.

Principles.

1. We are best of all led to men's principles by what they do. *Butler.*

2. Their feet, through faithless leather, met the dirt,

And oftener changed their principles than shirt. *Young.*

Prison.

1. A prison is a house of care, a place where none can thrive ;

A touchstone true to try a friend, a grave for one alive.

Sometimes a place of right, sometimes a place
of wrong,

Sometimes a place of rogues and thieves and
honest men among.

Inscription on Edinburgh old Tolbooth.

2. It is better to make conditions in the bush
than in prison. *Dan.*

Proclamations.

1. To whisper proclamations is ridiculous.

Procrastination.

1. Procrastination is the thief of time ;
Year after year it steals till all are fled. *Young.*

Prodigal.

1. The prodigal robs his heir ; the miser himself.

Prodigality.

1. Prodigality and profligacy are twins in every
country. *Maga.*

Profanity.

1. Nothing will justify profanity.
Stonewall Jackson.

2. That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy. *Shaks.*

Profits.

1. For profits small as pin heads, they rush from
east to west. *Chinese.*

2. Great capital, great profits. *Chinese.*

3. Great profits, great risks. *Chinese.*

4. Hold back some goods for a thousand days
and you will be sure to sell at a profit. *Chinese.*

5. Profit is better than fame.

6. Small profits and often, are better than large profits and seldom. *Ger.*
7. Small profits are sweet. *Dan.*
8. Small profits on large capital are after all great. *Chinese.*
9. Great profits on small capital are after all small. *Chinese.*
10. Stock that never lies dead naturally yields a profit. *Chinese.*
11. The pain o'ergangs the profit.
12. What's none of my profit shall be none of my peril.

Projects.

1. Man has many projects but God cuts them short. *M. Greek.*
2. Man projects all his life and dies without realizing. *Fr.*

Promise.

1. A great many shoes are worn out before a man does what he says.
2. A promise is a debt. *Ger., Ital.*
3. A promised dollar is not worth half. *Ger.*
4. All promises are either broken or kept.
5. Don't promise what you cannot perform. *Turk.*
6. Expect nothing from him who promises a great deal. *Ital.*
7. Fair promises bind fools. *Ital.*
8. Give no credit to great promises.
9. He loses his thanks who promises and delays.

10. He promises like a merchant-man, and pays like a man-of-war.

11. He ruins himself in promises and clears himself by giving nothing. *Fr.*

12. He that promises too much means nothing.

13. His promises are lighter than the breath that utters them.

14. In the land of promise a man may die of hunger. *Dutch.*

15. Lavish promises lessen credit. *Horace.*

16. Men apt to promise are apt to forget.

17. Neither promise wax to the saint, nor cakes to the child. *M. Greek.*

18. No greater promisers than those who have nothing to give. *Dutch.*

19. Nothing weighs lighter than a promise. *Ger.*

20. Promise little and do much.

21. Promises and undressed cloth are apt to shrink. *Dan.*

22. Promises are for fools.

23. Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken.

24. Promises don't fill the belly. *Ger.*

25. Promises fill no sack. *Ger.*

26. Promises make debts and debts make promises. *Dutch.*

27. Promises may make friends, but 'tis performance keeps them.

28. Promises must not fill the place of gifts.

Latin.

29. Promising and performing are two things.
Fr., Dutch.
30. Promising is not giving but serves to content
fools. *Por.*
31. Take heed, girl, of the promise of a man, for
it will run like a crab. *Sp.*
32. There is no piety in keeping an unjust
promise.
33. There is no virtue in a promise unless it be
kept. *Dan.*
34. Thy promises are like Adonis's garden,
That one day blossomed and fruitful were the
next. *Shaks.*
35. To promise is easy, to keep it troublesome.
Dan.
36. To promise more butter than bread. *Fr.*
37. To promise more carts than oxen. *Ital.*
38. To promise much means giving little. *Por.*
39. When a man repeats a promise again and
again he means to fail you.
40. Who makes no promises has none to perform.
Ger.
41. Who promises much and does little, dines a
fool on hope. *Ger.*
- Prophet.**
1. A prophet is not without honor save in his
own country and in his own house. *New Testament.*
2. No man is a prophet in his own country.
- Prophecy.**
1. The best reply to a prophecy is another fore-
cast. *New York World (newspaper).*

Prosperity.

1. All claim kindred with the prosperous. *Latin.*
2. He that considers in prosperity, will be less afflicted in adversity.
3. In prosperity no altars smoke. *Ital.*
4. In prosperity think of adversity. *Dutch.*
5. In time of affliction a vow, in time of prosperity an inundation of wickedness.
6. It is no easy matter to bear prosperity decently.
7. Let the wretched hope and the prosperous be on their guard. *Latin.*
8. Oh, how portentous is prosperity!
How, comet-like, it threatens while it shines!
Young.
9. Prosperity and vanity are often lodged together.
10. Prosperity destroys fools and endangers the wise.
11. Prosperity discovers vices and adversity virtues.
12. Prosperity engenders sloth. *Livy.*
13. Prosperity forgets father and mother. *Sp.*
14. Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them. *Pacuvius.*
15. Prosperity gives some appearance of higher sentiments, even to persons of mean spirit.
Plutarch.
16. Prosperity is a ray of the sun that the least shadow can interrupt; adversity is sometimes like the refreshing rain of Spring. *Chinese.*

17. Prosperity is a stronger trial of virtue than adversity. *Rochejoucauld.*

18. Prosperity is like a tender mother but blind who spoils her children.

19. Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes. *South.*

20. Prosperity is the nurse of anger. *Latin.*

21. Prosperity is the worst enemy men usually have.

22. Prosperity lets go the bridle.

23. Prosperity is the thing in the world we ought to trust least.

24. Prosperity tries the human heart with the deepest probe and brings forth the hidden character. *Tacitus.*

25. Prosperity's right hand is industry and her left hand is frugality.

26. Prosperous men sacrifice not ; *i. e., they forget God.*

27. Prosperous men seldom mend their faults.

28. The prosperous man cannot easily form a right idea of misery. *Quintillian.*

29. The prosperous man does not know whether he is loved. *Lucan.*

30. They must be strong legs that can support prosperous days. *Ger.*

31. When prosperity smiles, beware of its guiles. *Dutch.*

32. When prosperity was mounted, she let go the bridle and soon came tumbling out of the saddle. *Franklin.*

Proverb.

1. A man's life is often builded on a proverb.
2. A proverb, a true word. *Ger.*
3. A proverb deceives not; the heavens fall not. *Ger.*
4. A proverb is a remnant of the ancient philosophy preserved amidst very many destructions on account of its brevity and fitness for use.
Syrus quoting from a work of Aristotle now lost.
5. A proverb is condensed popular wisdom.
Carl Seelbach.
6. A proverb is much light condensed in one flash. *Simmons.*
7. A proverb lies not; its sense only deceives. *Ger.*
8. A proverb—much matter decocted into a few words. *Fuller.*
9. A proverb is the child of experience.
10. A proverb is the experience of half a century, extracted from a dozen folio volumes and compressed in a crystal.
11. A proverb is the interpretation of the words of the wise. *Bible.*
12. A proverb is the wit of one man and the wisdom of many. *John Russell.*
13. A wise man who knows proverbs reconciles difficulties. *Yoruba.*
14. All the good sense of the world runs into proverbs.
15. An apologue of Æsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

16. As the country so the proverb. *Ger.*
17. *Cessit in proverbium.* (*It has become a proverb.*)
18. Generally a fable is a proverb put in action.
Maga.
19. I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
To be candle-holder and looker-on. *Shaks.*
20. * * * * Jewels five words long
That on the stretched forefinger of all time
Sparkle forever. *Tennyson.*
21. Maxims expressed in a few words and become popular.
La Rousse.
22. Proverbs are the children of experience.
23. Proverbs are the daughters of daily experience.
Dutch.
24. Proverbs are the echoes of experience.
L' Abbe de St. Pierre.
25. Proverbs are the jewels of the multitude.
Popular Encyclopadia.
26. Proverbs are the language of the gods. *Vico.*
27. Proverbs are the wisdom of ages. *Ger.*
28. Proverbs are the wisdom of the streets.
29. Proverbs bear age, and he would do well to view himself in them as in a glass.
- 30. Proverbs lie on the lips of fools.
31. Short sentences drawn from long experience.
Cervantes.
32. Short sentences frequently repeated by the people.
Johnson.
33. Short sentences into which as in rules the ancients have compressed life. *Johann Agricola, 1558.*

34. Solomon made a book of proverbs, but a book of proverbs never made a Solomon.

35. The genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs. *Bacon.*

36. The ingredients of a good proverb are sense, shortness and salt. *Howell.*

37. We have many coarse proverbs, but of good meaning. *Ger.*

38. Well-known and well-used dicta framed in a sort of out-of-the-way form and fashion. *Erasmus.*

39. When a poor man makes a proverb he does not break it. *Ger.*

Providence.

1. If you leap into a well, Providence is not bound to help you out.

2. If you oblige those who can never pay you, you make Providence your debtor.

3. Providence alone can extricate us out of the labyrinths we often fall into. *Turkish Spy.*

4. Providence assists not the idle. *Latin.*

5. Providence for the most part sets us on a level. *Spectator.*

6. Providence is better than rent.

7. Providence knows better what we require than we do ourselves. *La Fontaine.*

8. Providence is supremely wise, alike in what it gives and what denies.

9. Providence will sooner or later procure the felicity of the virtuous and innocent. *Fielding.*

10. There is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow.

Proving.

1. He that proves too much proves nothing.

Latin.

2. Prove all things ; hold fast that which is good.

New Testament.

3. That which proves too much proves nothing.

Provision.

1. Provision in season makes a bien (plentiful) house.

Prude.

1. A prude often preserves her reputation when she has lost her virtue.

Spectator.

Prudence.

1. Abandon not your old clothes till you get your new.

Gaelic.

2. A good "take heed" will surely speed.

3. A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

4. A prudent man does not make the goat his gardener.

Hungarian.

5. A prudent man procures in summer the sleigh and in winter the wagon.

Roumanian.

6. All things belong to the prudent.

7. A nail secures the horseshoe, the shoe the horse, the horse the man, the man the castle, and the castle the whole land.

Ger.

8. Be on the safe side.

9. Attempt not to fly like an eagle with the wings of a wren.

10. Be prudent with valor and brave without ostentation.

Agricola.

11. Colts by falling and lads by losing grow prudent. *Sp.*
12. Destroy the lion while he is but a whelp.
13. Do not ship all in one bottom. *Ger.*
14. Do not wade where you see no bottom. *Dan.*
15. No protecting deity is wanted if there be prudence. *Juvenal.*
16. Prudence is the charioteer of all virtue. *Latin.*
17. Prudence is the parent of success.
18. Prudence supplies the want of every good. *Juvenal.*
19. The most prudent yields to the strongest. *Ital.*
20. The prudent still have fortune on their side. *Spectator.*

Prying.

1. Who is always prying has a dangerous life. *Sp.*

Pudding.

1. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. *Dutch.*
2. The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the bag.

Puff.

1. Puff not against the wind.

Pull.

1. Pull down your hat on the wind side.
2. Pull gently at a weak rope.

Pun.

1. Who makes a pun will pick a pocket.

Punctuality.

1. Punctuality begets confidence and respect.

2. Punctuality is the soul of business.

Punishment.

1. A monarch should be slow to punish, swift to reward. *Ovid.*

2. Birchen twigs break no ribs.

3. It is cruelty to the innocent not to punish the guilty. *Syrus.*

4. It is less to suffer punishment than to deserve it. *Ovid.*

5. Let them who have deserved their punishment bear it patiently. *Ovid.*

6. It is seldom that punishment though lame of foot has failed to overtake a villain. *Horace.*

7. Man punishes the action, but God the intention.

8. Many without punishment, none without sin.

9. Punishment comes slowly, but it comes. *Ger.*

10. The worst punishment of all is that in the court of his own conscience, no guilty man is acquitted. *Juvenal.*

11. When men of talents are punished, authority is strengthened. *Tacitus.*

12. Who punishes one threatens a hundred. *Fr.*

Pure.

1. To the pure all things are pure. *Latin.*

Purse.

1. A dainty stomach beggars the purse.

2. A full purse has many friends. *Ger.*

3. A full purse is better than ten friends. *Ger.*

4. A full purse makes the heart light. *Ger.*

5. A full purse makes the mouth run over.
6. A full purse never lacks friends.
7. A handsome hostess is bad for the purse.
8. A handsome landlady is bad for the purse.
9. A light purse makes a heavy heart.
10. A poor spirit is poorer than a poor purse.
11. A purse without money is but a piece of leather.
12. All is not gain that is put in the purse.
13. All is not won that is put in the purse.
14. An empty purse causes a full heart. *Fielding.*
15. An empty purse damps a bargain. *Gaelic.*
16. An empty purse frightens away friends.
17. An empty purse and a new house make a man wise, but too late. *Por.*
18. An empty purse fills the face with wrinkles.
19. An empty purse frights away friends.
20. An empty purse is heavy but sickness presses heavier. *Roumanian.*
21. An empty purse makes a man wise too late. *Por.*
22. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.
23. Be it for better or be it for worse,
Be ruled by him that beareth the purse.
24. Better an empty purse than an empty head. *Ger.*
25. Better an empty purse than gold saved. *Ger.*
26. But for all that the honest man has not got his purse. *Fr.*
27. Give every man good words, but keep your purse strings close.

28. Gold and silver are a good provision in the purse.

29. Gold is gold though it be in a rogue's purse.
Dan.

30. He hath left his purse in his other breeches.

31. He that buys and lies shall feel it in his purse.

32. He that has but four and spends five has no need of a purse.

33. He that hath money in his purse cannot want a head for his shoulders.

34. He that hath no money needeth no purse.

35. He that in his purse lacks money,
Hath in his mouth much need of honey.

36. He that shows his purse longs to be rid of it.

37. He who does not open his eyes must open his purse.
Ger.

38. He who has his purse full preaches to the poor man.
Fr.

39. Heavy purses and light hearts can sustain much.
Dutch.

40. His purse and his palate are ill met.

41. His purse is made of toad-skin; *i. e.*, he is a covetous person.

42. If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it from him.
Franklin.

43. If you put nothing in your purse you can take nothing out.

44. It is petty expenses that empty the purse. *Ital.*

45. Keep your purse and your mouth closed.

46. Let your purse be your master.

47. Little winnings make a heavy purse.
48. My son, put money in thy purse and there keep it.
49. One pin for your mouth and two for your purse.
50. Open thy purse (*viz., receive thy money*) and then open thy sack (*viz., deliver the goods*).
51. Open your purse and I will open my mouth.
Por.
52. Out of an empty purse the most expert thief cannot steal.
Ger.
53. Please the eye and pick the purse.
54. Put money in thy purse.
Shaks.
55. Put your hand quickly to your hat and slowly to your purse and you will take no harm.
Dan.
56. So it goes in the world : one has the purse, the other the gold.
Ger.
57. That is but an empty purse that is full of other men's money.
58. The epicure puts his purse into his belly, the miser his belly into his purse.
59. The man who has lost his purse will go wherever you wish.
Horace.
60. The purse strings are the most common ties of friendship.
61. There is nothing agrees worse,
Than a proud mind and a beggar's purse.
62. Who has an empty purse must have a sweet tongue.
Ger.
63. Who has little money needs only a small purse.
Ger.

64. Who has no money in his purse must have honey in his mouth. *Ital.*

65. Wrinkled purses make wrinkled faces.

66. Yes, ready money is Aladdin's lamp. *Byron.*

Pursuits.

1. Trifling pursuits true wisdom casts away.

Horace.

Put.

1. Put a stout heart to a steep hill.

2. Put by for a rainy day.

3. Put on your spurs and be at your speed.

4. Put the right man in the right place.

5. Put your finger in the fire, and say 'twas your ill fortune. *Scotch.*

Q.

Quackery.

1. Quackery has no friend like gullibility.

2. The healer of others is himself full of wounds. (*Applied to pretenders to medical skill.*)

Quaileth.

1. He who quaileth at the sight of a precipice or an abyss, will never travel on the dangerous paths of this world. *Abd-ar-Rahman.*

Quality.

1. Quality without quantity is little thought of.

Quandary.

1. I am neither at the ford nor the bridge.

2. Midway between the earth and starry Olympus. *Latin.*

Quarrel.

1. Avoid the first quarrel. (*Good advice to a newly married couple as well as others.*)

2. An old quarrel is easily renewed. *Ital.*
3. * * * * Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in
Bear't that the opposer may beware of thee.
Shaks.
4. Forbear a quarrel with a friend to move,
Anger breeds hatred, concord sweetens love.
Dutch.
5. Greatly to find quarrel in a straw
When honor's at the stake. *Shaks.*
6. He that parts the fray goeth away with the
blows. *Massinger.*
7. He who interferes with the quarrels of rela-
tions must pass through life without a friend. *Maga.*
8. He who quarrels with a drunken man injures
one who is absent. (*He that is drunk is gone from
home.*) *Latin.*
9. In a false quarrel there is no true valor.
10. Interfere not in the quarrels of others.
11. It is better to keep out of a quarrel than to
make it up afterwards.
12. It takes two to make a quarrel.
13. No foolery like falling out.
14. None but cats and dogs are allowed to quar-
rel in my house.
15. Quarrels could not last long were but pru-
dence one side.
16. The greatest quarrels do not always rise from
deepest injuries. *Terence.*
17. They who in quarrels interpose
Must often wipe a bloody nose. *J. Gay.*

18. Two cannot fall out if one does not choose.
Sp.
19. Two cocks in one yard do not agree. *Ital.*
20. Two crocodiles cannot live in one hole.
West African Negro.
21. Two dogs over one bone seldom agree.
Ger., Dutch.
22. Two sparrows on one ear of wheat cannot agree.
23. When neighbors quarrel, lookers on are more apt to add fuel than water. *Dan.*
24. When one hits you with a stone, hit him with a piece of cotton. *Turk.*
25. When one will not, two cannot quarrel. *Sp.*
26. When two quarrel, both are in the wrong.
Dutch.

Questions.

1. A prudent question is one half of wisdom.
Bacon.
2. Hasty questions require slow answers. *Dutch.*
3. He that makes a question where there is no doubt must make an answer where there is no reason.
4. He that nothing questioneth nothing learneth.
5. I wish to see face and back ; *i. e., both sides of the question.* *Sfik or old Calabar, Africa.*
6. It is not calling your neighbors names that settles a question. *Bea.*
7. Never answer a question until it is asked.
8. No question is settled until it is settled right.
New York Freeman's Journal.

9. There are few questions that have not their answers. *Ger.*

10. 'Tis not every question that deserves an answer.

11. To a man full of questions make no answer at all. *Plato.*

12. To question a wise man is the beginning of wisdom. *Ger.*

13. Unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. *Swiss.*

Quick.

1. Quick and good go not well together. *Ger.*

2. Quick and good sit not under the same hat. *Ger.*

3. Quick and well-done don't agree. *Ital., Dan.*

4. Quick at meat, quick at work.

5. Quick come, quick go.

6. Quick enough if good enough. *Ger.*

7. Quick landlords make careful tenants.

Quiet.

1. The highest degree of earthly happiness is quiet. *Dr. Johnson.*

Quiet People.

1. It is the quiet people who are dangerous. *La Fontaine.*

Quotations.

1. To patch-work, learned quotations are allied ;
Both strive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*

R.

Rabbit.

1. Like a rabbit, fat and lean in twenty-four hours.
2. Smart rabbit go home fo' de snow done fallen. *American Negro.*

Rabble.

1. Sometimes the rabble discovers what is right. *Latin.*

Race.

1. He lives to build, not boast, a generous race;
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face. *Savage the bastard.*
2. It is better to be the first of one's race than the last (meanest). *Fr.*
3. The decay of a race is an inevitable necessity unless it lives in deserts and never mixes its blood. *Bea.*

Race.

1. The race is got by running.
2. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

Rack.

1. The rack can extort a false confession from the innocent. *Latin.*

Ragamuffin.

1. He who is always drinking and stuffing
Will in time become a ragamuffin. *Ger.*

Rage.

1. Rage furnishes no weapon. *Latin.*
2. Rage is a brief insanity. (*Ira brevis furor est.*)

Raillery.

1. No raillery is worse than that which is true.
2. Raillery which plays with the foibles of the great is long remembered and seldom forgiven.

Tacitus.

Rain.

1. After great droughts come great rains. *Dutch.*
2. "Agree between yourselves" (as to the time) quoth Arlotto, "and I will make it rain." *Ital.*
3. A heavy shower is soon over. *Ital.*
4. A little rain stills a great wind. *Fr.*
5. After rain comes sunshine. *Fr., Ger., Dutch.*
6. It is pleasant to look on the rain when one stands dry. *Dutch.*
7. Much rain wears the marble. *Shaks.*
8. One already wet does not fear the rain. *Turk.*
9. Small rain lays a great wind. *Ital.*
10. Small rain lays great dust.
11. Some rain, some rest.
12. When it rains it pours.

Rainbow.

1. The rainbow at night is the sailor's delight.
2. The rainbow in the morning gives the sailor warning.

Rank.

1. Rank has its bores as well as pleasures. *Bea.*
2. The rank is but the guinea stamp,
A man 's a man for a' that. *Burns.*
3. There is a rank of mind as well as of birth.

Rare.

1. Rare commodities are worth more than good.

Rascal.

1. A rascal grown rich has lost all his kindred.
2. A rascal praised, you make his faults your own. *Horace.*

Rashness.

1. A rash man, a skin of good wine and a glass vessel do not last long. *Por.*
2. A rash man provokes trouble, but when the trouble comes is no match for it. *Chinese.*
3. It is best not to be rash. *Walter Scott.*
4. Rash presumption is a ladder which will break the mounter's neck.
5. Rashness brings success to few, misfortune to many. *Phædrus.*
6. Rashness is not always fortunate. *Livy.*
7. Rashness is not valor.

Rasp.

1. You must use the rasp before you turn to the sand-paper.

Rat.

1. A good rat will not injure the grain near its own hole. *Chinese.*
2. A rat makes a hole, a snake inhabits it. *Tamil.*
3. A rat may flood a province. *Sydney Smith, speaking of Holland.*
4. An old rat easily finds a hole. *Dutch.*
5. An old rat won't go into a trap. *Dutch.*
6. Do you not smell a rat? *Ben Jonson.*
7. Many a rat devours the lion. *Ger.*
8. Rats and conquerors must expect no mercy in misfortune.

9. Rats do not play tricks with kittens. *Sp.*
 10. Rats desert a sinking ship.
 11. The rat betrayed by his own trap perishes.
Latin.
 12. The rat that has but one hole is soon caught.
Sp., Dutch.
 13. The very rats had instinctively quit it (the ship).
Shaks.

Raven.

1. A raven can wish a long time before the horse die therefrom. *Ger.*
 2. Foster a raven and it will pluck out your eyes. *Sp.*
 3. He that takes a raven for his guide will light on carrion. *Oriental.*
 4. The raven chides blackness.
 5. The raven doth not hatch a lark. *Shaks.*
 6. The raven is fair when the rook is not by.
Dan.
 7. The young ravens are beaked like the old.
Dutch.
 8. "Thou art a bitter bird," said the raven to the starling.
 9. When the ravens cry the rain follows. *Ger.*
 10. Who doth the raven for a guide invite,
 Must marvel not on carcasses to light.
Oriental.

Razor.

1. A razor against a whetstone, *i.e.*, he has met his match. *Latin.*
 2. The razor cannot shave itself.
West African Negro.

Reading.

1. And better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt or read to scorn.

Walter Scott.

2. By reading a man antedates his life and
makes himself contemporary with ages past. *Collier.*

3. He that can read and meditate will not find
his evenings long or life tedious.

4. Read and you will know.

Mother of Sir William Jones.

5. Reading between the lines.

6. Reading maketh a full man, conversation a
ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon.*

Ready.

1. He who is not ready to-day will be less so
to-morrow. *Ovid.*

Reason.

1. A man without reason is a beast in season.

2. Do not an ill thing in company nor alone, but
above all respect yourself; govern yourself by
reason. *Pythagoras.*

3. He that does not reason is a slave.

4. He that will not reason is a bigot.

5. I have no other but a woman's reason,
I think him so because I think him so. *Shaks.*

6. If you will not hear reason, she will surely
rap your knuckles.

7. Neither great poverty nor great riches will
hear reason.

8. Reason binds the man.

9. Reason does not come before years. *Ger.*

10. Reason governs the wise man and cudgels the fool.

11. Reason lies between the bridle and the spur.
Ital.

12. Reason not with the great,
'Tis a perilous gate. *Fr.*

13. Reason serves when pressed, but honest instinct comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

14. Strong reasons make strong actions. *Shaks.*

15. Swift instinct leaps, slow reason feebly climbs.
Young.

16. The reason of the strongest is always the best.
La Fontaine.

17. There are subjects upon which we cannot reason, we can only feel. *Maga.*

18. 'Tis in vain to speak reason where it will not be heard.

19. To tell a lie and give a reason for it.

20. Two principles in human nature reign,
Self-love to urge and reason to restrain.

21. We reason from our heads but act from our hearts.
Fielding.

Rebel, Rebellion.

1. To despise life is the first qualification of a rebel.
Gibbon.

2. Who draws his sword against his prince must throw away the scabbard.

3. An insurrection that stands still is an insurrection ruined.
Maga.

4. Conquered rebellion strengthens a government.
Fielding.

Rebuke.

1. Open rebuke is better than secret hatred.
2. Rebuke with soft words and hard arguments.
3. Rebuke ought not to have a grain more of salt than of sugar.

Receiver.

1. The receiver is as bad as the thief.

Receiving.

1. What is worth receiving is worth returning.
Ital.
2. Who receives should thank, who gives should be silent.
Ger.

Reckoning.

1. A short reckoning makes long friendship. *Ital.*
2. Always count the cost.
3. Don't reckon your eggs before they are laid.
Ital.
4. Don't reckon without your host. *Ger.*
5. He that reckoneth before his host must reckon again.
6. I may go over my reckoning but not over my time. *Dutch.*
7. Merry is the feast-making until we come to the reckoning.
8. Misreckoning is no payment.
9. Old reckonings breed new disputes.
Fr., Ital., Sp.
10. Reckon not your chickens before they are hatched.
11. Short reckonings make long friends.
Fr., Ger., Por., Dutch.

12. The fairer the hostess the fouler the reckoning.

13. The fairer the hostess the heavier the reckoning. *Ger.*

14. Who can reckon well will not become poor. *Ger.*

15. Who reckons without his host must reckon again. *Dutch.*

16. Wine and roast? Yes, yes! Count and bill! Woe, woe! *Turk.*

Red.

1. "Red is love's color," said the wooer to his foxy charmer. *Ger.*

Reed.

1. He that sits among reeds may cut pipes as he pleases.

2. Lean not on a reed.

3. Thou trusted in the staff of this broken reed. *Bible.*

4. Where there are reeds there is water.

Refinement.

1. Over refinement is the herald of the decay of a country.

Reformation, Reforms.

1. A true reformation must begin at the upper end.

2. Fire and faggots are but sad reformers.

3. He who reforms, God assists. *Sp.*

4. Reforms are generally most unpopular where most needed. *Martin's History of India.*

5. To turn over a new leaf.

Refusing.

1. A prompt refusal has in part the grace of a favor granted. *Latin.*
2. Some refuse roast meat and afterwards long for the smoke of it. *Ital.*
3. To refuse graciously is half to grant a favor. *Syrus.*
4. Who refuses, muses. *Fr.*

Regard.

1. I am the slave of him who regards me and the king of him who disregards me. *Turk.*

Relations (Kindred).

1. A bag full of flour and a purse full of money are the best relations in the world. *Roumanian.*
2. Curse on accounts with relations. *Sp.*
3. Dine with thy aunt, but not every day.
4. Go not every evening to your brother's house.
5. Go to your aunt's house but not every day. *Sp.*
6. He who abandons his poor kindred God forsakes him.
7. If my aunt had been a man, she'd have been my uncle.
8. I want more for my teeth than my relations. *Por.*
9. Let us have florins and we shall find cousins. *Ital.*
10. Much kindred, much trouble. *Fr.*
11. My sister's son is a kinsman beyond dispute. *Sp.*

12. My teeth are nearer than my kindred. *Sp.*
 13. No relation is poor. *Sp.*
 14. Poor relations have little honor. *Dan.*
 15. Relations or not relations my turnips are
 three hundred cash per picul. *Chinese.*
 16. The kinsman's ears will hear it.
 17. The nearest boor is the nearest kinsman when
 the calf lies in the ditch. *Dutch.*
 18. Though my father-in-law is a good man, I do
 not like a dog with a bell.
 19. With a relation eat and drink, but transact no
 business with him. *M. Greek.*

Religion.

1. A man should be religious but not supersti-
 tious. *Latin.*
 2. A man without religion is like a horse with-
 out a bridle. *Latin.*
 3. A profitable religion never wants proselytes. *Ital.*
 4. All things that are good and beautiful make
 us more religious. *Bea.*
 5. Be not righteous over much. *Bible.*
 6. Each one holds his own religion for the best.
Ger.
 7. "I have learned religion, I believe what I
 will," said the cobbler. *Ger.*
 8. It matters not what religion an ill man is of.
 9. Much religion but no goodness.
 10. No man's religion ever survived his morals.

11. Our religion and our language we suck in with our milk.

12. Religion has true and lasting joys ; weigh all and so if anything have more let heaven go.

13. Religion is the best armor but the worst cloak.

14. Religion lays not an icy hand on the true joys of life. *Buckminster.*

15. Religion was never designed to make our pleasures less.

16. Religion should be the rule of life, not a casual incident to it. *Bea.*

17. Religious contention is the devil's harvest. *Fr.*

18. The strength of empire is in religion.

Ben Jonson.

19. There never was and never will be a country without a religion. *Byron.*

Remedy.

1. Divine Providence always places the remedy by the side of the evil. *Fr.*

2. Extreme remedies are never the first to be resorted to.

3. How readily do men at ease prescribe to those who're sick at heart. *Terence.*

4. No one tries extreme remedies at first. *Seneca.*

5. Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,
Which we ascribe to Heaven, *Shaks.*

6. The best remedy against an ill man is much ground between both.

7. The remedy is worse than the disease. *Scotch.*

8. The remedy of to-morrow is too late for the evil of to-day. *Sp.*

9. There is a remedy for all things but the appointed time to die. *Turk.*

10. There is a remedy for everything could men find it.

11. There is a remedy for everything except death. *Fr., Sp., Dutch, Dan.*

12. Where remedies are needed, sighing avails not. *Ital.*

Remember.

1. It is as well now and then not to remember all we know. *Syrus.*

2. Remember Lot's wife. *New Testament.*

3. Remember Milo's end,
Wedged in that timber which he strove to rend. *Roscommon.*

4. That is pleasant to remember which was hard to endure. *Ital.*

5. That which was endured with difficulty is remembered with delight. *Seneca.*

6. We have all forgotten more than we remember.

7. What was hard to bear is sweet to remember. *Por.*

8. What you remember to your cost you remember long. *Dan.*

Remembrance.

1. The remembrance of a well spent life is sweet.

Remorse.

1. Remorse is the echo of a lost virtue. *Bulwer.*

Removing.

1. I never saw an oft-removed tree, nor yet an oft-removed family that throve so well as those that settled be. *Franklin.*

2. One is never so rich as when he moves from one house to another. *Fr.*

3. Plants oft removed never thrive. *Ger.*

4. Remove an old tree and it will wither to death.

5. Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set. *Solomon.*

6. Three removes are as bad as a fire.

7. Trees often transplanted seldom prosper.

Dutch.

8. Two removes are as bad as a fire.

Renter.

1. The owner has one house, the renter a thousand. *Turk.*

Repair.

1. He that repairs not a part builds all.

2. He who does not repair a gutter has a whole house to repair. *Sp.*

3. It is better to repair the beginning than the end. *Ger.*

4. Let him that receives the profit repair the inn.

Repentance.

1. A noble mind disdains not to repent. *Homer.*

2. Amendment is repentance.

3. Every one finds sin sweet and repentance bitter. *Dan.*

4. He that protects an ill man may live to repent
it.
5. Late repentance is seldom worth much. *Dan.*
6. Not to repent of a fault is to justify it.
7. He who seeks repentance for the past
Should woo the angel virtue in the future.
Bulwer.
8. I left what I know for what I hear and re-
pented. *Sp.*
9. He that repents of a fault upon right grounds
is almost innocent. *Seneca.*
10. Repentance costs dear. *Fr., Sp.*
11. Repentance does not bring the lost back. *Ger.*
12. Repentance follows hasty counsels. *Syrus.*
13. Repentance is not to be measured by inches
and hours.
14. Repentance is the heart's medicine. *Ger.*
15. Repentance is the whip for fools.
16. Short acquaintance brings repentance.
17. Take nothing in hand that may bring repent-
ance. *Dutch.*
18. That may be soon done which brings long re-
pentance. *Dan.*
19. The sinning is the best part of repentance.
(*An atrocious maxim.*) *Arabian.*
20. Thou must repent,
And one bad act with many deeds well done
mayst cover. *Milton.*
21. 'Tis never too late to repent.
22. When all is consumed repentance comes too
late.

23. You will never repent of being patient and sober.

Report.

1. In the report of riches and goodness always bate one half. *Sp.*
2. Report makes the wolf bigger than he is. *Ger.*

Reproach.

1. Reproach is infinite and knows no end.
2. The sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

Reproof.

1. A smart reproof is better than smooth deceit.
2. Public reproof hardens shame.
3. Reprove not a scorner lest he hate thee; rebuke a wise man and he will love thee. *Bible.*
4. Reprove others but correct thyself.
5. Reprove thy friend privately, commend him publicly. *Solon.*
6. Reproof never does a wise man harm.
7. Who reproves the lame must go upright. *Dan.*
8. It is better to reprove privately than to be angry secretly.

Reputation.

1. A bad wound may be cured, bad repute kills. *Sp.*
2. A good name covers theft. *Ger.*
3. A good name is a rich inheritance. *Ger.*
4. A good name is a second inheritance. *Ger.*
5. A good name is better than a golden girdle. *Fr.*
6. A good name is better than precious ointment. *Bible.*

7. A good name is better than riches. *Bible.*
8. A good name keeps its lustre in the dark.
9. A good reputation is a fair estate.
10. A great reputation is a great charge.
11. A good name is sooner tint than won.
12. A man had better die than lose his good name. *Turk.*
13. A man's character reaches town before his person. *Dan.*
14. A splendid reputation is not amongst the necessaries of life. *Dr. Johnson.*
15. A wounded reputation is seldom cured.
16. Beware of him who regards not his reputation.
17. Good name in man or woman
Is the immediate jewel of their soul. *Shaks.*
18. Good repute is better than a golden belt. *Fr.*
19. Good repute is like the cypress, once cut it never puts forth leaf again. *Ital.*
20. He deserves no man's good word of whom all men speak well. *Arabian.*
21. He that regardeth not his reputation despiseth virtue.
22. He who hath lost his reputation is a dead man among the living. *Sp.*
23. He who hath lost his good name how shall he in the future earn his living. *Latin.*
24. He is born in a good hour who gets a good name.
25. How difficult it is to save the bark of reputation from the rocks of ignorance. *Petrarch.*

26. If one's name be up he may lie abed.
27. It is better to lose an eye than one's reputation.
Turk.
28. It takes a lifetime to build up a good reputation; it may be lost in a moment.
29. Let every man strive to add a good name to his other capital.
30. No ruins are so irreparable as those of reputation.
31. One man may steal a horse, and another may not look over the hedge.
32. Our reputation for wisdom depends much on our success.
Euripides.
33. Reputation is commonly measured by the acre.
34. Reputation is often got without merit and lost without fault.
35. Reputation serves to virtue as light does to a picture.
36. Repute hangs a man.
Fr.
37. Take away my good name, take away my life.
38. The first step to a good name is a good life, the next is good behavior.
39. The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation.
Shaks.
40. The reputation of a man depends on the first steps he makes in the world.
Pope.
41. There is no reputation so clear but a slanderer may stain it.
42. When his name is up he may lie abed.
Spectator.

43. When your name is up you may lie abed till noon.

Requit.

1. He that looks for a requital serves himself, not me.

Resolution.

1. A resolute man cares nothing about difficulties. *Tamil.*

2. Be resolved and the thing is done. *Chinese.*

3. Bold resolution is the favorite of Providence.

4. Every task can be accomplished by a man of resolution. *Chinese.*

5. He who refuses to serve either king or prince is possessed of lofty resolution. *Chinese.*

6. He who resolves suddenly repents at leisure.

7. In things that must be it is good to be resolute.

8. Once resolved, the trouble is over.

9. Resolution is independent of great age, but without it one lives a hundred years in vain. *Chinese.*

10. Set a stout heart to a steep hill-side. *Scotch.*

11. Set hard heart against hard hap.

12. The first thing a scholar does is to establish resolution. *Chinese.*

13. With ease a man of worth establishes a family, and what is hard to the true superior man when he resolves. *Chinese.*

14. Without resolution a man must make his living by the sweat of his brow. *Chinese.*

Respect.

1. Respect a man, he will do the more.

2. Respect for one's parents is the highest of the duties of civil life. *Chinese.*

Rest.

1. A man rests all over when he lies down. *Stonewall Jackson.*
2. A short rest is always good. *Dan.*
3. All that are in a bed must not have quiet rest.
4. Alternate rest and labor long endure. *Ovid.*
5. Better a little with rest than much with unrest. *Ger.*
6. Men tire themselves in pursuit of rest. *Sterne.*
7. Rest comes from unrest and unrest from rest. *Ger.*
8. Rest is good after the work is done. *Dan.*
9. Rest is sweet after strife. *Owen Meredith.*
10. Rest is the sweet sauce of labor. *Plutarch.*
11. Rest is won only by work. *Turk.*
12. Rest makes rusty. *Dan.*
13. Silken rest tie all my cares up. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
14. The fertile field becomes sterile without rest. *Sp.*
15. Too much rest itself becomes a pain. *Homer.*

Retreat.

1. A brave retreat is a brave exploit.
2. Flying men often meet their fate. *Livy.*
3. He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day. *Butler.*
4. He who retires does not fly. *Don Quixote.*

5. In all the trade of war no feat
Is nobler than a brave retreat.

Butler.

Retribution.

1. As they brew so let them bake.
2. As they pipe to me I will dance. *Por.*
3. As they sow let them reap.
4. As you begun the dance you may pay the
piper. *Dutch.*
5. As you brew so drink.
6. As you have ground so eat. *M. Greek.*
7. As you make your bed so you must lie on it,
8. As you salute you will be saluted. *Ital.*
9. As you sow you shall reap.
10. Every one reaps as he sows. *Por.*
11. For it is sport to have the engineer hoist by
his own petar. *Shaks.*
12. He falls into the pit who leads another into
it. *Sp.*
13. He is caught in his own snare. *Latin.*
14. He is dead in his own den.
North American Indian.
15. He that makes his bed ill lies thereon.
16. He that digs a pit falls into it himself. *Ger.*
17. He who laid a snare for me has fallen into
it. *Sp.*
18. Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot that it
may singe yourself. *Shaks.*
19. Perfidy often recoils upon its author.
La Fontaine.
20. Subtlety set a trap and was caught itself.

21. They thought to put others in a sleeve and they are put in themselves.

22. Those who sow injustice reap hate and vengeance. *Fr.*

23. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. *New Testament.*

24. You are bottled in your own jug. *North American Indian.*

25. You are mired in the hole which you dug yourself. *North American Indian.*

26. You gather a rod for your own back.

27. You were caught with your own chaff. *North American Indian.*

Revenge.

1. Forgetting of a wrong is a mild revenge.

2. He's like the pope's mule that kept his kick for seven years. *Ital.*

3. He who cannot revenge himself is weak ; he who will not is contemptible. *Ital.*

4. He who will have a good revenge let him leave it to God.

5. He who would seek revenge must be on his guard. *Dan.*

6. If I ever catch his cart overthrowing I'll give it one shove.

7. If you want to be revenged hold your tongue. *Sp.*

8. In taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over he is superior.

9. It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.

10. It is but the weak and little mind that rejoices in revenge. *Juvenal.*

11. It is more wisdom sometimes to dissemble wrongs than to revenge them.

12. It is worse to do than revenge an injury.

13. No one delights more in revenge than a woman. *Juvenal.*

14. Nothing so easy as to revenge an offence; nothing so grand as to pardon it.

15. Revenge a hundred years old has still its milk teeth. *Ital.*

16. Revenge at first though sweet,

Bitter ere long back on itself recoils. *Milton.*

17. Revenge converts a little right into a great wrong. *Ger.*

18. Revenge in cold blood is the devil's own act and deed.

19. Revenge is an expensive luxury.

20. Revenge is new wrong.

21. Revenge is sure though sometimes slow paced. *Dryden.*

22. Revenge is sweet.

23. Revenge remains not unrevenged. *Ger.*

24. Since he cannot be revenged on the ass he falls on the pack-saddle.

25. Sit down and dangle your legs and you will see your revenge. *Ital.*

26. Sweet is revenge,—especially to women.

Byron.

27. The best revenge is to prevent the injury.

28. The revenge of an idiot is without mercy.

29. The whirligig of time brings in its revenges.
Shaks.
30. There is small revenge in words, but words may be greatly revenged.
31. 'Tis sure the mighty will revenge at last.
La Fontaine.
32. To lose one eye that you may deprive another of two.
Sp.
33. To forget wrong is the best revenge.
34. To revenge is no valor, but to bear. *Shaks.*
35. Wait for time and place to take your revenge for it is never well done in a hurry. *Ital.*
36. Who holds his peace and gathers stones, will find a time to throw them. *Por.*

Revolutions.

1. Revolutions never go backward.

Reward.

1. Desert and reward go not often together.

Rich.

1. A little house well filled, a little land well tilled, and a little wife well willed are great riches.
2. A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.
3. A rich child often sits in a poor mother's lap.
Dan.
4. A rich man's foolish sayings pass for wise ones.
Sp.
5. A rich man is either a rogue or a rogue's heir.
Latin.
6. A rich man is never ugly in the eyes of a girl.
Fr.

7. A rich man knows not his friends. *Ger.*
8. A rich man without understanding is a sheep with golden wool. *Ger.*
9. A rich mouthful, a heavy groan.
10. All ask if a man be rich, none if he be good. *Latin.*
11. All strive to give to the rich man.
12. And his best riches, ignorance of wealth. *Goldsmith.*
- √ 13. At the door of the rich are many friends, at the door of the poor none. *Hebrew.*
14. Before the rich man is willing to give, the poor man dies. *Turk.*
15. Better rich in God than rich in gold.
16. Every one is kin to the rich man.
17. For one rich man that is content there are a hundred who are not.
18. Give me neither poverty or riches. *Bible.*
19. God help the poor, for the rich can help themselves. *Scotch.*
20. God help the poor, the rich help themselves. *Ger.*
21. God help the poor, the rich can beg.
22. God sends us some wheat of our own when the rich men go to dinner.
23. God sends us of our own when rich men go to dinner.
24. He alone is rich who makes a proper use of his riches. *Horace.*
25. He has riches enough who need neither borrow nor flatter.

26. He is not fit for riches who is afraid to use them.

27. He is not rich who is not satisfied. *Ger.*

28. He is rich enough who does not want. *Ital.*

29. He is rich enough who has true friends. *Ger.*

30. He is rich enough who owes nothing.

Ger., Fr., Ital.

31. He is rich that is satisfied.

32. He is richest who is content with least, for content is the wealth of a nation.

33. He is truly rich who desires nothing and he is truly poor who covets all. *Solon.*

34. He that is poor all his kindred scorn him; he that is rich all are kin to him.

35. He that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Proverbs.*

36. He that never fails never grows rich. *Ital.*

37. He that oppresses the poor to increase his riches and he that giveth to the rich shall surely come to want. *Bible.*

38. He who despises small things seldom grows rich. *Dan.*

39. He who has good health is young and he is rich who has no debts.

40. He who hastens to be rich incurs peril.

Chinese.

41. He who is rich can have no vice, and he that is poor no virtue. *Fielding.*

42. He who wants to be rich in a year comes to the gallows in half a year. *Fr., Ital., Sp.,*

43. I never knew a silent rich man. *Fr.*

44. I would rather be a hog than an ignorant rich man. *Bishop Hall.*

45. If rich be not elated, if poor be not dejected. *Socrates.*

46. If riches were granted even beggars would become rich. *M. Greek.*

47. Is it not sheer madness to live poor to die rich? *Juvenal.*

48. It is a miserable sight to see a poor man proud and a rich man avaricious. *Ital.*

49. It is better to be poor and well, than rich and ill. *African.*

50. It is better to be poor with honor than rich with shame. *Ger.*

51. It is not without a purpose when a rich man greets a poor man with kindness. *Plautus.*

52. It would make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.

53. Men often seem rich to become rich. *Maga.*

54. Moderate riches will carry you, if you have more you must carry them.

55. Once poor, my friend, still poor you must remain,

The rich alone have all the means of gain.

Martial.

56. No good man ever becomes suddenly rich.

Syrus.

57. No man is so rich as to say, "I have enough."

Latin.

58. Not possession but use is the only riches.

59. Rich for yourself, poor for your friend.

60. Rich in gold, rich in care. *Ger.*
61. Rich men and fortunate men have need of much prudence.
62. Rich men are slaves condemned to the mines.
63. Rich men feel misfortunes that pass over poor men's heads.
64. Rich men have no faults.
65. Rich men seem happy, great and wise, all which the good man only is.
66. Rich men's spots are covered with money.
67. Rich people are everywhere at home. *Ger.*
68. Riches abuse them who know not how to use them.
69. Riches and cares are inseparable.
(*Fable of the mouse and the weasel.*)
70. Riches and favor go before wisdom and art. *Dan.*
71. Riches and virtue do not often keep each other company.
72. Riches are always restless; it is only to poverty the gods give content. *Maga.*
73. Riches are as precious as life. *Turk.*
74. Riches are but the baggage of fortune.
75. Riches are but the baggage of virtue.
76. Riches are first to be sought for, after wealth virtue.
77. Riches are like muck which stink in a heap but spread abroad make the earth fruitful.
78. Riches are often abused but never refused. *Dan.*

79. Riches breed care, poverty is safe. *Dan.*
80. Riches cause arrogance, poverty meekness.
Ger.
81. Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches, *Chinese.*
82. Riches endless is as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Shaks.
83. Riches fall not always to the lot of the most deserving. *Latin.*
84. Riches have made more men covetous, than covetousness hath made men rich.
85. Riches have their embarrassments. *Fr.*
86. Riches have wings.
87. Riches make men worse in their latter days.
88. Riches never come even by chance to him whose destiny it is to be poor. *Chinese.*
89. Riches only adorn the house, but virtue adorns the person. *Chinese.*
90. Riches only give us meat, fire and clothes.
Pope.
91. Riches rule the roast.
92. Riches serve a wise man but command a fool.
93. Riches take peace from the soul but rarely if ever confer it. *Petrarch.*
94. Riches well got and well used are a blessing.
95. Riches will bear out folly. *Latin.*
96. Riches without understanding, a body without a soul. *Ger.*
97. That man is rich who hath a sufficiency and desires no more.

98. The abuse of riches is worse than the want of them.

99. The foolish sayings of the rich man pass for laws in society. *Don Quixote.*

100. The rich and ignorant are sheep with golden wool. *Ital.*

101. The rich are trustees under God for the poor.

102. The rich can only eat with one mouth. *Ger.*

103. The rich devour the poor, and the devil devours the rich and so both are devoured. *Dutch.*

104. The rich have many friends. *Dutch.*

105. The rich man does not know who is his friend.

106. The rich man has more relations than he knows. *Fr.*

107. The rich man is often poorer than the beggar. *Ger.*

108. The rich need not beg a welcome.

109. The rich never want for kindred.

110. The rich ruleth over the poor and the borrower is servant to the lender. *Bible.*

111. The richest man carries nothing away with him but his shroud. *Fr.*

112. The richest man whatever his lot,
Is he who's content with what he has got;
Dutch.

113. The ways to enrich are many and most of them foul for you. *Terence.*

114. The whole world is the house of the rich and they may live in whatever apartment they please;
Fielding.

115. There are none so poor they cannot help, and none so rich as not to need help. *Ger.*

116. There be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side them.

117. There is no one so rich that he does not still want something. *Ger.*

118. There is no revenging yourself on a rich man. *Don Quixote.*

119. 'Tis brave scrambling at the rich man's dole.

120. To be rich one must have a relation at home with the devil. *Ital.*

121. To become rich in this world it needs only to turn one's back on God. *Ital.*

122. To whom can riches give repute or trust,
Content, or pleasure, but the good and just?
Pope.

123. We heap up riches as if we should live always. *Fr.*

124. What need a rich man be a thief?

125. When riches increase, the body decreaseth.

126. Who is healthy and free is rich. *Ger.*

127. Who will become rich must cast his soul behind the money chest. *Ger.*

128. Who will become rich must have great care and little conscience. *Ger.*

129. Who will become rich must rise at four; who is rich may lie till seven. *Ger.*

130. Who would be rich in a year gets hanged in half a year. *Sp.*

131. Who would be rich must keep his soul under cover of his cash box. *Ger.*

Ridicule.

1. Ridicule is the test of truth.
2. The dread of ridicule extinguishes originality in its birth. *Maga.*

Ridiculous.

1. A fear of becoming ridiculous is the best guide in life and will save one from all sorts of scrapes. *Bea.*

Riding.

1. A canter is a cure for every evil. *Bea.*
2. Be the horse good or bad always wear your spurs. *Ital.*
3. Before you mount look at the girth. *Dutch.*
4. Better a begging mother than a riding father.
5. Better badly mounted than proud on foot. *Ger.*
6. Better ride, when saddles do lack,
On a pad than on a bare horse's back.
7. He rode sure indeed that never caught a fall.
8. He that can't ride a gentle horse must not attempt to break a mad colt.
9. He that rides before he is ready wants some o' his gear.
10. He who knows the road can ride at full trot. *Ital.*
11. He who rides behind another does not saddle when he will. *Sp.*
12. He who rides on the giant's shoulders sees further than he who carries him. *Fr.*
13. He who rides the horse is his master. *Dan.*
14. He who rides the mule shoes her. *Fr.*

15. If two men ride a horse one must ride behind.
Shaks.
16. It is good to go afoot when one is tired of riding.
Dutch.
17. More belongs to riding than a pair of riding boots.
Ger.
18. Ne'er rode, ne'er fall.
19. Ride on but look before you. *Dutch.*
20. Ride softly that we may come sooner home.
21. Riding the only thing that princes ever do well because horses are no flatterers. *Swift.*
22. The best horseman is always on his feet.
23. When you ride a young colt see your saddle be well girt.
24. You ride as if you went to fetch a midwife.

Right.

1. A hundred years of wrong do not make an hour of right. *Ger.*
2. A man in the right with God on his side is the majority. *Beecher.*
3. Be sure you're right, then go ahead.
Davy Crockett.
4. Between right and wrong never balance a moment.
5. Entreaty and right do the deed. *Sp.*
6. Every one says "my right is good." *Fr.*
7. Good right needs no help. *Dutch.*
8. I would rather be wrong with this man than right with others. *Latin.*
9. Little between right and wrong.

River.

1. A smooth river washes away its banks. *Servian.*
2. Swollen rivers subside rapidly. *Latin.*
3. The course of a river is not to be altered. *Latin.*
4. The greatest rivers must run into the sea. *Ger.*
5. The river does not swell with clear water. *Ital.*
6. The river which runneth with sound beareth away along with it stone and water. *Spanish Gypsy.*
7. When the river makes a noise it is either dried up or much swollen. *Sp.*
8. Where the river is deepest it makes least noise. *Ital., Sp., Por.*
9. You, a river, are contending with the ocean. *Latin.*

Rhyme.

1. For rhyme the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Butler.*
2. It's neither rhyme nor reason.

Righteous.

1. Be not righteous overmuch. *Bible.*
2. Many are the afflictions of the righteous. *Bible.*
3. The green burns for the dry, and the righteous pay for sinners. *Sp.*
4. The righteous find peace when the wicked feel torment.
5. The righteous pays for the sinner. *Por.*

6. Who is righteous overmuch is a morsel for the old one. *Dutch.*

Risk.

1. It is better to risk, than to delay overmuch.
2. It is necessary to risk something. *Latin.*
3. Swift risks are often attended with precipitate falls.

Road.

1. All roads lead to the mill. *Syriac.*
2. De public road aint free for de rattlesnake. *American Negro.*
3. Had you but seen those roads before they were made,
You'd lift up your hands and bless General Wade.
4. The beaten road is the safest. *Coke.*
5. The nearer the inn, the longer the road. *Ger.*
6. Whatever way you take there is a league of bad road. *Sp.*

Robbing.

1. He that is robbed not wanting what is stolen,
Let him not know it, and he's not robbed at all. *Shaks.*
2. To rob a robber is not robbing. *Fr.*
3. To steal for pence is dastardly and mean;
To rob for millions with a soul serene,
Soils not the fingers; all such is clean.

Robin Hood.

1. Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow.
Many talk of Little John that never did him know.

2. Robin Hood's pennyworth. (*Applied to those who having gotten a thing irregularly sell it much below cost.*)

3. Tales of Robin Hood are good enough for fools.

Rochefoucauld.

1. Rochefoucauld is the greatest philosopher for administering consolation to the idle, the envious, and worthless of mankind. *Addison.*

Rock.

1. The rock that resists a crow-bar gives way to the roots of a tender plant. *Tamil.*

Rocket.

1. Goes up like a rocket, comes down like a stick.

2. The final event to himself (Mr. Burke) has been, that as he rose like a rocket he fell like a stick. *Thomas Paine.*

Rocking-chair.

1. Better to keep de rockin' chair in de cabin lof' till Sunday. *American Negro.*

Rogue.

1. After a long experience of the world, I affirm before God, I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy. *Junius.*

2. A rogue in grain is a rogue amain.

2½. A thread will tie an honest man better than a rope will do a rogue.

3. He who has left a rogue behind him has made a good day's journey. *Ger.*

4. He who would catch a rogue must watch behind the door. *Dutch.*

5. If you pity rogues you are no great friend of honest men.

6. If you save a rogue from the gallows he will rob you before night.

7. It is easier to fill a rogue's belly than his eyes.

Dan.

8. Much better never catch a rogue than let him go again.

9. No greater rogue than he who marries only for money, and no greater fool than he who marries only for love.

Dr. Johnson.

10. No rogue like the godly rogue.

11. Nobody calls himself rogue.

12. One rogue is usher to another still, *Homer.*

13. One rogue does not betray another. *Ger.*

14. One rogue knows another. *Ger.*

15. One rogue makes another.

16. To a rogue a rogue and a half. *Fr.*

17. When a rogue kisses you count your teeth.

Hebrew.

18. When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own.

19. When rogues go in procession the devil carries the cross.

Ital.

20. You cannot make a good archbishop of a rogue.

Dan.

Roman.

1. Wherever the Roman conquered he inhabited.

Gibbon.

Rome.

1. All roads lead to Rome.

Ital.

2. Every road leads to Rome. *Fr., Sp.*
3. He who would live at Rome must not quarrel with the pope. *Fr.*
4. I found Rome brick, I left it marble. *Augustus Cæsar.*
5. I had rather be the first man in a village than the second man in Rome. *Cæsar.*
6. It is folly to live in Rome and quarrel with the pope. *John Russel.*
7. Rome was not built in a day.
8. The nearer to Rome the worse Christian. *Dutch.*
9. There are many roads to Rome. *Ital.*
10. When you are at Rome do as Rome does.
11. Where the pope is Rome is. *Ital.*
12. Ye drive a snail to Rome.

Root.

1. When the root is worthless so is the tree. *Ger.*

Rope.

1. Name not a rope in the house of him that hanged himself.

Rose.

1. An onion will not produce a rose. *Latin.*
2. Among thorns, grow roses.
3. Brief, while the rose doth bloom gather it straight;
No rose, but thorns, remain for those who wait.
4. Every rose has its thorn. *Ital.*
5. For the rose the thorn is often plucked.

6. Gather the rose and leave the thorn behind.

7. He who would gather roses must not fear
thorns. *Dutch.*

8. No house without a mouse, no barn without
corn, no rose without a thorn. *Ger.*

9. Not every one may pluck roses.

10. Pluck the rose, and leave the thorns. *Ital.*

11. Roses and maidens soon lose their bloom.
Ger.

12. Roses fall but the thorns remain. *Dutch.*

13. Roses have thorns.

14. Soon fades the rose, once past the fragrant
hour,

The loiterer finds a bramble for a flower,

Dr. Johnson, from the Greek.

15. Strew no roses before swine. *Dutch.*

16. The bud becomes a rose, and the rose a hip.
Fr.

17. The faded rose no suitor knows.

18. The fairest rose at last is withered.

19. The rose is queen. *Ger.*

20. The roses fall and the thorns remain. *Ital.*

21. There are more thistles than roses. *Ger.*

22. Under the thorn grow the roses. *Ger.*

23. You may break, you may shatter the vase as
you will,

But the scent of the roses will hang round it
still. *Moore.*

Rowing.

1. He looks one way and rows another.

2. He that's carried down the stream need not row.

3. It is good rowing with set sail. *Dutch.*

4. You may row your heart out, if the wind and tide set against you.

Rubbish.

1. Rubbish is only matter out of place.

Rudder.

1. He that will not be ruled by the rudder, must be ruled by the rock. *Cornish.*

2. One that will not answer to the rudder must answer to the rock.

Rudeness.

1. Rudeness will repel when courtesy would attract friends.

Ruin.

1. You are creeping on your knees to the fire-place ; *i.e., going to ruin.* *Kaffir.*

Rule.

1. No rule (general) without an exception.

2. Submit to the rule you have yourself laid down. *Latin.*

3. The good old rule sufficeth them, the simple plan,

That they should take who had the power
and they should keep who can. *Old Song.*

Ruling.

1. He that hath a fellow ruler, hath an over-ruler.

2. He that is heady is ruled by a fool.

3. He who would rule, must hear and be deaf,
see and be blind. *Ger.*

4. No ruler good save God.
5. No single man is born with the right of controlling all the rest. *Warton.*
6. Rulers always hate and suspect the next in succession. *Tacitus.*

Running.

1. He must not talk of running that cannot go.
2. He runs as fast as if he had eggs in his shoes. *Dutch.*
3. He runs far that never turns.
4. He runs heavily who is forced to run. *Dan.*
5. He runs the wild goose chase. (*A horse race in any direction the leader chooses to take.*) *Shaks.*
6. He that runs fast will not run long.
7. He that runs fastest gets most ground.
8. He that runs fastest gets the ring. *Shaks.*
9. He that runs in the dark may well stumble.
10. He that runs, loses ground in the end. *Ger.*
11. It is not enough to run : one must start in time. *Fr.*
12. There is no use running : to set out betimes is the main point. *La Fontaine.*
13. Who runs is followed. *Dutch.*
14. You run like Teague before your errand.
15. What is the use of running when we are not on the right road ? *Ger.*

Russian.

1. A Russian without the knout seldom does good. *Ger.*
2. In a Russian stick three Jews. *Ger.*

3. Let the Russian not die and he would not let thee live. *Ger.*

4. Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar.

5. You may praise a Russian a thousand times but his eyes will still be blue. (*The reverse of handsome according to the Usberg taste.*)

Rust.

1. Rust consumes iron and envy consumes itself. *Dan.*

2. Rust wastes more than use. *Fr.*

S.

Sack.

1. A full sack pricks up its ear. *Ital.*

2. A sack is best tied before it is full. *Fr.*

3. A sack was never so full but it could hold another grain. *Fr., Ital.*

4. An auld sack craves meikle clouting.

5. Every man must carry his own sack to the mill. *Ital., Dan.*

6. Everyone goes with his own sack to the mill. *Ital., Dan.*

7. He fears the sack who has been in it. *Dan.*

8. He has command of the sack who is seated on it. *Dan.*

9. I hope I may tie up my sack when I please.

10. Into a holed sack it is indifferent whether you put or not. (*Spoken of a spendthrift.*)

11. It is a bad sack that will abide no clouting.

12. Like a collier's sack, bad without and worse within. *Sp.*

13. Nothing can come out of a sack but what is in it. *Ital.*

14. Old sacks want much patching.

15. Three or four daily will bring you to the bottom of the sack.

16. When a man is in a sack he must get out at the top or at the bottom. *Dan.*

17. When the sack is full it pricks up its ears. *Ger., Dutch.*

18. You may know by a handful the whole sack.

Sackcloth.

1. Under the sackcloth there is something else. *Sp., Por.*

Sacrifice.

1. It is not the beast but the mind that makes the sacrifice.

Saddle.

1. A saddle fits more backs than one.

2. Always put the saddle on the right horse.

3. He that eats his fowl alone must saddle his horse alone. *Sp., Por.*

4. My heart and soul at your service, but not the pack-saddle. *Sp., Por.*

5. On his own saddle one rides the safest. *Ger.*

6. One should put the saddle on the right horse. *Ger.*

Sadness.

1. Sadness and gladness succeed each other.

Safety.

1. The way to be safe is never to feel secure.

Sagacious.

1. The sagacious are generally lucky. *Maga.*

Sail, Sailing.

1. He enters the port with a full sail. *Virgil.*

2. He that will not sail till all dangers are over
must not put to sea.

3. He that will not sail until he have a full, fair
wind will lose many a voyage.

4. Hoist your sail when the wind is fair.

5. If thou sailest with a bad wind thou hadst
need understand tacking.

6. It is good sailing (or steering) with wind and
tide. *Dutch.*

7. It is safest sailing within reach of the shore.

8. On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

9. Sail while the wind blows; wind and tide
wait for no man. *Dan.*

10. Set your sail according to the wind. *Fr.*

11. To set up his sail to every wind.

12. You cannot sail as you would but as the wind
blows. *Dan.*

13. You must shift your sail with the wind. *Ital.*

Sailor.

1. A good sailor may mistake in a dark night.

2. A seaman if he carry a millstone will have a
quail out of it.

3. If the sailors become too numerous the ship
sinks. *Arabian.*

Saint.

1. A great ceremony for a small saint.
2. A saint sleeps not on soft beds. *Roumanian.*
3. A young saint, an old devil.
4. All are not saints who go to church. *Ital.*
5. All saints do not work miracles. *Ital.*
6. Don't believe in the saint unless he works miracles. *Ital.*
7. Every one praises his own saint. *Ital.*
8. Every saint has its festival. *Ital.*
9. Let a saint be ever so humble he will have his wax taper. *Dan.*
10. Saint cannot if God will not. *Fr.*
11. The old saints are forgotten in the new. *Por.*
12. The river passed, the saint forgotten. *Ital.*
13. The saint has no believers unless he works miracles. *Ital.*
14. The saint who works no cures has few pilgrims at his shrine. *Fr.*
15. The saint's day over, farewell the saint. *Fr.*
16. There is no chapel so small but has its saint. *Fr.*
17. There is no saint so petty but claims his own candle. *Ger.*
18. They are not all saints who use holy water.
19. To every saint his candle. *Fr., Ital.*
20. When the fields yield not, the saints have not. *Sp.*

Salt.

1. Salt spilt is never all gathered. *Sp., Dutch.*

Sameness.

1. Sameness is the mother of disgust; variety the cure. *Petrarch.*

Satiety.

1. Cherries are bitter to the glutton blackbird. *Ger.*
2. Even honey occasions satiety. *M. Greek.*
3. Satiety causes disgust; abundance begets indifference. *Ger.*
4. Vetches seem bitter to a full-cropped pigeon. *Ital.*
5. When the mouse has had enough the meal is bitter. *Dutch, Dan.*

Satires.

1. Satires run faster than panegyrics.

Satisfied.

1. I satisfied, the world is satisfied. *Ital.*
2. Who is satisfied is well paid. *Ger.*

Sauce.

1. More sauce than meat.
2. Though the sauce be good yet you need not forsake the meat for it.
3. We don't care for the sauce so long as there is fish in the kettle. *Ital.*
4. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. *English woman's proverb.*
5. You spoil a good dish with ill sauce.

Savage.

1. A niggardly savage is nowhere to be found. *Tamil.*

Saving, Savers.

1. For age and want save while you may,
No morning sun lasts a whole day.
2. From saving comes having.
3. He who saves, finds. *Sp.*
4. He who saves in little things can be liberal
in great ones. *Ger.*
5. He who would save should begin with the
mouth. *Dan.*
6. No alchemy like saving.
7. Of saving cometh having.
8. Save thoroughly if you will, kill thoroughly
if you kill. *Chinese.*
9. Saving comes too late when you get to the
bottom. *Seneca.*
10. Saving is a greater art than gaining. *Ger.*
11. Saving is getting.
12. Saving is the first gain.
13. Some savers in a house do well.
14. To save for old age, earning one maravedi
and drinking three. *Sp.*
15. When a man is rich, he begins to save. *Ger.*
16. Who saves, saves for the cat. *Ital.*

They Say.

1. "They say" is a fool (or a liar). *Fr., Ital.*
2. "They say" is often proved a great liar.
3. "They say" is half a liar.

Saying.

1. Say before they say; *i.e., tell your own story first.* *Sp.*

2. Say good-morning to the bean seller, not to the druggist. *African.*
3. Saying gangs cheap.
4. Say no ill of the year till it is past.
5. Say not all thou knowest, but believe all that thou sayest. *Ger.*
6. Say not all that you know, believe not all that you hear, do not all that you can.
7. Say nothing when you are dead.
8. That which is unsaid may be said ; that which is said cannot be unsaid. *Dan.*
9. The less said, the sooner mended. *Dutch.*
10. There is nothing ill said that is not ill taken.
11. To say little and perform much, is the characteristic of great minds.
12. What every one says must be true.
13. What is said is said and no sponge can wipe it out. *Ger.*

Saying and Doing.

1. Between saying and doing many a pair of shoes is worn out. *Ital.*
2. Between saying and doing there is a long road. *Sp., Dan.*
3. Easier said than done. *Chinese.*
4. Easy to say, hard to do.
5. Everybody says it, nobody does it. *Ger., Dan.*
6. From saying to doing is a long way. *Ital.*
7. It is better to do well than to say well. *Ital.*
8. It is sooner said than done.
9. Little said is soon amended.

10. No sooner said than done.
11. Saying and doing are two things.
12. Saying well causes a laugh, doing well causes silence. *Fr.*
13. Say-well and do-well, end with one letter,
Say-well is good, but do-well is better.

Saw.

1. Saw thin, shear thin.

Scandal.

1. And there's a lust in man no charm can tame
Of loudly publishing our neighbor's shame ;
On eagles' wings immortal scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born and die.
Stephen Harvey's Juvenal.
2. Every one that repeats it, adds something to
the scandal, *Ovid.*
3. Greatest scandal waits on greatest state.
Shaks.
4. Scandal is a bit of false money and he who
passes it is frequently as bad as he who originally
utters it. *Punch.*
5. Scandal, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable
streams, but it is extremely difficult to trace it to its
source. *Punch.*
6. Scandal will not rub out like dirt when it is
dry.
7. Thy tongue is nae scandal.

Scar.

1. A scar nobly got is a good livery of honor.

Shaks.

2. He laughs at scars that never felt a wound.

Ger.

3. He jests at scars that never felt a wound.

Shaks.

4. The generous motive dignifies the scar.

Homer.

5. Though the sore may heal, yet a scar may remain.

6. What deep wounds ever close without a scar ?

Scatter.

1. Scatter with one hand, gather with two.

Scavenger.

1. What scavenger was ever soiled by being pelted with mud.

Sceptres.

1. Sceptres and suitors hate competitors.

Scheme.

1. Who can secure a thousand-year's scheme ?

Chinese.

Scholar, Student.

1. A scholar has no *ennui*.

Richter.

2. A scholar may be beguiled thrice, a soldier but once.

3. A student has usually three maladies : poverty, itch and pride.

Ger.

4. Dear the school-boy spot,

We ne'er forget, though there we are forgot.

Byron.

5. Every good scholar is not a good schoolmaster.

6. Great scholars are not the shrewdest men. *Fr.*

7. He is the best scholar, who has learned to love well.

8. It is as easy to be a scholar as a gamester.

Harries.

9. John has been to school to learn to be a fool.

Fr.

10. The scholar may war the master.

11. There mark what ill the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the patron and the jail.

Dr. Johnson.

12. Who robs a scholar robs the public. *Sp.*

Science.

1. All useless science is an empty boast. *Shaks.*

2. Science is a plant whose roots indeed are at Mecca, but its fruit ripens at Herat. *Arabic.*

3. Science is organized knowledge. *Spenser.*

Sciences.

1. The sciences have bitter roots, but their fruits are sweet.

2. The sciences have had their martyrs as well as religion. *Richardson.*

Scoff.

1. He that scoffs at the crooked, had need go very straight himself.

Scoffer.

1. The scoffer's own house is often on fire. *Dan.*

Scolding.

1. He scolds most that can hurt the least. *Dan.*

2. She will scold the devil out of a haunted house.

3. Since you have been scolding me, I have counted a hundred and twenty holes in that nutmeg-grater. *Sp.*

4. Who more ready to call her neighbor "scold," than the arrantest scold in the parish ?

Scorn.

1. Scorn at first makes after love the more.
2. Scorn no man's love though of mean degree,
Much less make anyone thine enemy. *Hubert.*

Scornful.

1. Never was a scornful person well received.

Scorning.

1. Scorning is catching.

Scotchman.

1. A Scotsman is aye wise a-hent the hand.
2. A Scottisman and a Newcastle grindstone travel all the world over. *Northumberland, England.*
3. Much may be made of a Scotsman if he be caught young. *Dr. Johnson.*

Scribbling-fry.

1. Hot, envious, proud the scribbling fry,
Burn, hiss and bounce, waste paper, stink
and die.

Sea.

1. A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner.
2. All water runs to the sea.
3. Being on the sea, sail ; being on the land,
settle.
4. Better on the heath with an old cart than at
sea in a new ship. *Dutch.*

5. Better poor on land than rich at sea.
Dutch, Ger.
6. Do not prepare thyself until thou see the sea.
Tamil.
7. Even the sea, great as it is, grows calm. *Ital.*
8. He goes a great voyage who goes to the bottom of the sea.
9. He ought not to complain of the sea who returns to it a second time. *Ital.*
10. He that is at sea hath not the wind in his hands. *Dutch.*
11. He that is at sea must either sail or sink.
Dan.
12. He who does not know his way to the sea should take a river for his guide. *Plautus.*
13. He who is at sea does not direct the winds.
Fr., Dutch.
14. If a man would learn to pray let him go to sea.
Fr.
15. Praise the sea but keep on land.
George Herbert.
16. The master of the sea will always acquire the dominion of the land. *Gibbon.*
17. The sea and air are common to all men.
Queen Elizabeth.
18. The sea refuses no river.
19. 'Tis a great way to the bottom of the sea.
20. 'Tis hard to sail over the sea in an egg shell.

Seaman.

1. The good seaman is known in bad weather.

Search.

1. Search all things, hold fast that which is true.

Secret.

1. A secret between two is God's secret; a secret between three is everybody's. *Sp.*

2. A secret fire is discovered by the smoke.

Catalan.

3. A secret imparted is no longer a secret. *Ital.*

4. A secret is seldom safe in more than one breast. *Swift.*

5. A secret once told is no secret at all. *Searle.*

6. A man with whom the secrets of a lady are not safe, must be the most contemptible of mortals.

Fielding.

7. Bestow on me what you will so it be none of your secrets.

8. Conceal not your secret from your friend or you deserve to lose him. *Por.*

9. Confide a secret to a dumb man and it will make him speak. *Livonian.*

10. Do not disclose your secret to your wife nor trust your enemy at any time. *Tamil.*

11. Do not speak of secret matters in a field that is full of little hills. *Hebrew.*

12. Do not tell your secrets behind a wall or a hedge. *Sp.*

13. He has let the cat out of the bag; *i.e., exposed the secret.*

14. He who keeps his own secret avoids much mischief. *Sp.*

15. He who revealeth his secret makes himself a slave.

16. He who telleth his own secret will hardly keep another's. *Ital., Sp.*

17. If my shirt knew my design I'd burn it.

18. If you want to know secrets seek for them in trouble or in pleasure. *Sp.*

19. If you would teach secrecy to others begin with yourself.

20. It is wise not to seek a secret and honest not to reveal it.

21. No man is required to tell his own secrets.

Dr. Johnson.

22. No secrets but between two.

23. Nothing is so burdensome as a secret. *Fr.*

24. Oil and water, woman and a secret, are hostile properties. *Bulwer.*

25. Secrets travel fast in Paris. *Napoleon.*

26. Tell your secret to your servant and you make him your master.

27. The bosoms of the wise are the tombs of secrets. *Oriental.*

28. The only way to keep a secret is to say nothing. *Fr.*

29. The secret of two is God's secret; the secret of three is everybody's secret. *Fr.*

30. There is no secret time will not reveal.

31. There is nothing so secret but it transpires.

Dutch.

32. Three are too many to keep a secret, and two too few to be merry.

33. Three know it, all know it. *Ital.*
34. Thy secret is thy prisoner; if thou let it go,
thou art a prisoner to it.
35. To a woman and a magpie tell your secrets
in the market-place. *Sp.*
36. To him that you tell your secret you resign
your liberty.
37. To tell our secrets is often folly; to communi-
cate those of others is treachery. *Rambler.*
38. Unless you wish your enemy to know your
secret tell it not to your friend. *Turk.*
39. Where you tell your secret you surrender
your freedom. *Por.*
40. Would you know secrets search for them in
grief or pleasure.
41. Your secret is your property. *Rothschild.*

Secure.

1. He that is secure is not safe.
2. He that is too secure is not safe.
3. None are secure from desperation, few from
subtilty. *Byron.*

Security.

1. Security is nowhere safe. *Ger.*
2. Security is the first cause of misfortune. *Ger.*

Seditious.

1. The most seditious are the most cowardly.
Tacitus.

Seeing.

1. I wa'd rather see't than hear tell o't.
2. Seeing's believing, but feeling's the truth.

15. He who reveals his secret makes himself a slave.

16. He who tells his own secret will hardly keep another's. *Ital. Sp.*

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Seeing.

1. I wa'd rather see't than hear tell o't.
2. Seeing's believing, but feeling's the truth.

3. Seldom seen, soon forgotten.
4. We shall see, as the blind man said. *Fr.*
5. What we see we believe. *Fr.*
6. Who sees with the eye of another is as blind as a mole. *Ger.*

Seeking.

1. He that seeks finds. *Sp.*
2. He that seeks finds and sometimes what he would rather not. *Ital.*
3. He who is well and seeks ill, if it come God help him. *Sp.*
4. Seek till you find and you'll not lose your labor. *Sp.*
5. Seek your salve where you got your sore.
6. Who seeks what he should not, finds what he would not. *Ger.*

Seeming.

1. Life is arched with changing skies,
Rarely are they what they seem.
2. Things are not what they seem.
3. To seem and not to be is throwing the shuttle without weaving.

Self-command.

1. The noblest task is to command one's self.

*Maga.***Self-conceit.**

1. Conceit may puff a man up, but never props him up. *Ruskin.*
2. It is a good thing to have the conceit taken out of us.

3. "Let us agree not to step on each other's feet," said the cock to the horse.

4. Self-conceit deprives the wasp of honey.

Yoruba (Africa).

5. Stand up, cent, and let the dollar sit down.

6. Stand up, farthing, and let the florin sit down.

Ger.

7. The goslings would lead the geese to grass.

Fr.

8. There is more hope of a fool, than of him that is wise in his own conceit.

Bible.

9. There is not a mite but fancies itself a cheese.

Lavater.

10. 'Tis self-conceit makes opinion obstinate.

Self-depreciation.

1. He that makes himself a sheep shall be eaten by the wolf.

2. He that makes himself dirt is trod on by the swine.

3. He who lies down in the wash will be eaten by the swine.

Dutch, Dan.

4. He who lies on the ground must expect to be trodden on.

Ger.

5. He who makes a mouse of himself will be eaten by the cats.

Ger.

6. He who makes himself a dove is eaten by the hawk.

Ital.

7. He who makes himself a servant is expected to remain a servant.

Ital.

8. He who makes himself honey will be eaten by the bees.

Ger., Dutch.

9. He who makes himself nothing is nothing.

Ger.

10. He who throws himself under the bench will be left to lie there.

Dan.

11. Who lets another sit on his shoulder will soon have him on his head.

Ger.

12. Who makes himself mutton the wolf eats.

(Barbary States) Joel Barlow.

13. Who would not have feet set on his neck, let him not stoop.

Ital.

Self-confidence.

1. Self-confidence is the first requisite to human greatness.

Self-conquest.

1. Self-conquest is the greatest of victories.

Plato.

Self-defence.

1. Self-defence is nature's oldest law.

Dryden.

Self-denial.

1. The more a man denies himself, the more will he receive from Heaven.

Horace.

Self-doing.

1. Self done is soon done.

Ger.

2. Self done, well done.

Ger.

3. Self do, self have.

Self-esteem.

1. He who esteems none but himself is as happy as a king.

Ital.

Self-exaltation.

1. Self-exaltation is the fool's paradise.

Self-exertion.

1. Generals and premiers spring not from seed corn : men must exert themselves. *Chinese.*
2. Give orders and do it yourself and you will be rid of anxiety. *Por.*
3. Give order and do no more and nothing will be done. *Sp., Por.*
4. He spins from himself like a spider.
5. He that performs his own errand saves his messenger's hire. *Dan.*
6. He that would have a thing done quickly and well must do it himself. *Ital.*
7. He that would have the fruit must climb the tree.
8. Hope in the Lord but exert yourself. *Russian.*
9. Paddle your own canoe.
10. When it rains pottage you must hold up your dish.
11. Would you have potatoes grow by the pot-side ?

Self-fear.

1. When you have no observers be afraid of yourself.

Selfishness.

1. A man overboard, a mouth the less. *Dutch.*
2. All men row galley-way ; *i.e.*, towards themselves.
3. Each person for his own skin. *Turk.*
4. Every man draws the water to his own mill,
5. Every man for himself and God for us all. *Ger.*

6. Every man thinks of advancing himself, but no one thinks of the danger that may accrue to the public weal. *Plutarch.*
7. Every old woman blows under her own kettle. *Servian.*
8. Every one draws toward his own side.
9. Every one has his hands turned towards himself. *Polish.*
10. Every one rakes the embers to his own cake. *Arabian.*
11. Every one rakes the fire under his own pot. *Dan.*
12. For my peck of salt set the kiln on fire.
13. He is better with a rake than a fork.
14. He sets my house on fire only to roast his eggs.
15. Let me gain by you and no matter whether you love me or not.
16. Like the dog in the manger, you'll not eat yourself nor let the horse eat.
17. No. 1 is the first house in the row.
18. Self is the first object of charity. *Latin.*
19. Self is the man. *Dutch, Ger.*
20. Selfishness in council brings misfortune to the State. *Ger.*
21. Selfishness puts all in its own sack. *Ger.*
22. The gardener's dog neither eats greens (or lettuce) nor lets any one else eat them. *Ital., Sp., Por.*

Self-love, Self-lovers.

1. It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire (though) it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*

2. Of all mankind each loves himself the best. *Terence.*

3. Self-love and self-conceit fills the land with fools. *Ger.*

4. Self-love exaggerates our faults as well as our virtues. *Goethe.*

5. Self-love is the greatest of flatterers. *Rochefoucauld.*

6. Self-love is a mote in every man's eye.

7. Self-love is a thief. *Ger.*

8. Self-love, my liege, is not so great a sin
As self-neglecting. *Shaks.*

9. Self-love—nobody's else love. *Dutch.*

Self-control.

1. Know prudent, cautious, self-control is wisdom's root. *Burns.*

Self-mastery.

1. He that is master of himself will soon be master of others.

Self-preservation.

1. A drowning man would catch at razors. *Ital.*

2. As sore fights the wren as the crane. (*All are equally courageous in extremity.*)

3. He that is carried down the torrent catcheth at everything.

4. He that is drowning shouts though he be not heard. *Ital.*

5. Self-preservation is the first law of nature.

Self-reliance.

1. For that thou can'st do thyself rely not on another.

2. I am the only one of my friends I can rely upon.

Terence.

3. Rely on yourself.

La Fontaine.

Self-respect.

1. All must respect those who respect themselves.

Bea.

Self-restraint.

1. Who restraineth himself in the use of things lawful will never encroach on things forbidden.

Dr. Johnson.

Self-seeing.

1. O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourself as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us
An' foolish notion.

Burns.

Self-sustaining.

1. He flies with his own wings.

Latin.

Selling.

1. Rather sell than be poor.

2. Sell him for an ass at the fair who talks much and does little.

3. Sell me dear and measure me fair.

4. Sell publicly and buy privately.

5. Some sell and don't deliver.

Fr.

6. They that sell kids and have no goats, how came they by them?

7. While the dust is on your feet sell what you have bought.

8. Who will sell a blind horse praises the feet.

Ger.

9. You must sell as markets go.

Send.

1. Send a man of sense on an embassy and you need not instruct him.

2. Send a wise man on an errand and say nothing to him.

3. Send not for a hatchet with which to break open an egg.

4. Send you to the sea, ye'll na get salt water.

Sense.

1. All complain of want of silver but none of want of sense.

Scotch.

2. Sense comes with age.

3. Take care of your sense; the sound will take care of itself.

4. The man of sense does not hang up his knowledge.

Por.

5. When one sense is suppressed it only retires into the rest.

Pope.

Senses.

1. He that feeds his senses feasteth his enemies.

Sensible.

1. The sensible man hopes little and despairs of nothing.

Fr.

2. The sensible man understands a half a word.

Fr.

Sermon.

1. A good sermon must be brief, clear and vigorous. *Ger.*
2. A sermon without Augustine is a stew without bacon. *Sp.*
3. Funeral sermon, lying sermon. *Ger.*
4. He profits most by the Lenten sermon who has two full meals in his stomach. *Ger.*
5. Long sermon, little attention. *Ger.*

Servant.

1. A faithful servant is more than a mother. *Tamil.*
2. A good servant makes a good master. *Ital.*
3. A good servant must have good wages.
4. A servant and a cock should be kept but one year.
5. A servant is a paid enemy.
6. A servant is known by his master's absence.
7. A servant knows more than he should tell. *Ger.*
8. A servant never yet miscarried through excess of respect.
9. A servant should know more than he tells. *Latin.*
10. A smiling boy seldom proves a good servant.
11. A young serving man—an old beggar.
12. An honest and diligent servant is an humble friend.
13. An honest and faithful servant is a jewel. *Ben Jonson.*
14. At a bridge, a plank, or a river, the servant foremost, the master behind.

15. At the end of one year the man has the habits of his master. *Sp.*

16. Bad is a bad servant, but 'tis worse being without him.

17. By the servant the master is known. *Ger.*

18. Do not stuff your servant with bread and he won't ask for cheese. *Sp.*

19. Eat of your own and call yourself mine, *i. e., be my servant and feed yourself.* *Por.*

20. Give a new servant bread and eggs, but after a year bread and a cudgel.

21. Grandfather's servants are never good.

22. He can give little to his servant who licks his own trencher.

23. He is the devil's valet ; he does more than he is ordered.

24. He that would be ill served must keep plenty of servants. *Ital.*

25. He that would be well served must know when to change his servants.

26. He who has servants has unavoidable enemies. *Sp.*

27. If the servant grows rich and the master poor they are both good for nothing. *Ger.*

28. If you have a loitering servant set his dinner before him and send him on an errand. *Sp.*

29. If you pay not a servant his wages he will pay himself.

30. If you would have a faithful servant and one that you like, serve yourself. *Franklin.*

31. If you would have a good servant take neither a kinsman nor a friend.

32. Many servants, little service. *Ger.*
 33. Many servants, many enemies. *Ger.*
 34. No silver, no servant.
 35. Servants should put on patience when they put on livery.
 36. Servants will not be diligent when the master's negligent.
 37. The lazy servant takes eight steps to avoid one. *Sp., Dutch.*
 38. The more servants the worse service. *Dutch.*
 39. The servant holds a key to the closet that contains the family skeleton.
 40. The servant of a king is a king.
 41. The servant wench that has a mother in town swoons seven times a day. *Sp.*
 42. Three things are of equal worth: the old servant, dog and horse. *Ger.*
 43. What enjoyment! to have little to eat and keep a servant. *Sp.*
 44. Who has many servants has many thieves.

Dutch.

Serving.

1. A service done to the unwilling is no service.
 2. He who serves is not free. *Sp.*
 3. He who serves many masters must neglect some. *Sp.*
 4. He who serves the public hath but a scurvy master. *Ital., Dutch.*
 5. He who serves the public obliges nobody.
 6. He who will not serve one master must needs serve many. *Ital.*

7. Proffered service is little valued. *Dutch.*
 8. Serve as a serf or fly like a deer, *Fr.*
 9. Serve God in your calling; 'tis better than always praying.
 10. Serve yourself till your bairns come to age.
 11. Service is no inheritance.
 12. Services unrequired go unrequited. *Ger.*
 13. Serving one's own passion is the greatest slavery.
 14. Small service is true service while it lasts.
Wordsworth.
 15. They also serve who only stand and wait.
Milton.
 16. Unwilling service earns no thanks. *Dan.*
 17. Whoever serves well and says nothing makes claim enough. *Ital.*
 18. Who serves well asks enough.
 19. He is a slave of the greatest slave, who serveth nothing but himself.
 20. He that serves everybody is paid by nobody.
 21. He that serves the public is paid by nobody.
 22. He that serves well need not be afraid to ask his wages.
 23. He who would serve everybody gets thanks from nobody. *Dan.*
 24. If you wish to be well served, serve yourself.
Sp., For.

Seven.

1. Seven brothers in a council make wrong right.
Sp.

2. Seven may be company but nine are confusion.

3. Seven's a banquet, nine's a brawl. *Latin.*

Sexes.

1. There are three sexes: men, women and clergymen. *Fr.*

Shadow.

1. He stands the shadow of a mighty name,

Lucan.

2. What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. *Burke.*

Shame.

1. Having sold his sense of shame he carries his price under his arm. *Tamil.*

2. He is lost whose shame is lost.

3. He that cannot conceal his own shame will not conceal another's.

4. He that despises shame wants a bridle.

5. He who has no shame has no conscience. *Sp.*

6. Ingenuous shame once lost is never regained.

Syrus.

7. In the land of the naked, people are ashamed of clothes. *Livonian.*

8. It is no shame to yield to him, that we must not oppose.

9. Many a one would like to lay his own shame on another's back.

10. One doth the blame, another bears the shame.

11. Shame comes to no man unless he helps it on the way. *Dan.*

12. Shame is worse than death. *Russian.*

13. Shame lasts longer than poverty. *Dutch.*

14. Shame lost, honor lost.
15. Shameful craving must have shameful ^λway.
16. Shame may restrain what the law does not prohibit. *Seneca.*
17. Shame of poverty is almost as bad as pride of wealth.
18. Shame once banished never returns in favor. *Syrus.*
19. Some, thinking to avenge their shame, increase it. *Fr.*
20. That man is lost who is lost to shame. *Plautus.*
21. The worst kind of shame is being ashamed of frugality or poverty. *Livy.*
22. There is no honor where there is no shame. *Ital.*
23. Where there is shame there is virtue. *Ger.*
24. Who fears no shame comes to no honor. *Dutch.*
25. Who has no shame, all the world is his own. *Ital.*
26. Who loseth shame once loseth it forever. *Ger.*

Sharpers.

1. Between two sharpers the sharpest. *Sp.*
2. The sharper soon cheats the covetous man. *Sp., Por.*
3. When sharpers prey upon one another there is no game abroad.
4. When sharpers quarrel, the wolf has a winning game.

Shaving.

1. A bald head is soon shaven.
2. A beard well lathered is half shaved. *Sp.*
3. After shaving there's nothing to shear.
Fr., Ital., Por.
4. Bald heads are soon shaven.
5. St. Francis shaved himself first and then he shaved his brethren. *Ital.*
6. The executioner is a clean shaver. *Ger.*
7. 'Tis ill shaving against the wool.

Sheep.

1. A little sheep always seems young. *Fr.*
2. A mild sheep is sucked by every lamb. *Ital.*
3. A sheep's bite is never more than skin deep.
Ital.
4. Coupled sheep drown one another. *Dutch.*
5. Every lamb knows its own dam.
6. Every time the sheep bleats it loseth a mouthful.
7. Good pastures make fat sheep. *Shaks.*
8. He who has sheep has fleeces. *Sp.*
9. It is a bad sheep that is too lazy to carry its own fleece.
Dan.
10. It is a foolish sheep that makes the wolf her confessor.
11. It is madness for a sheep to treat of peace with a wolf.
12. Make thyself a sheep and the wolf is ready.
Russian.
13. Make yourself a sheep and the wolves will eat you.
Ital., Fr., Ger.

14. Many a sheep goes out woolly and comes home shorn. *Dan.*
15. One mangy sheep spoils a whole flock. *Dan.*
16. One sheep follows another.
17. One stable will hold many patient sheep. *Ger.*
18. Shear the sheep but don't flay them. *Fr.*
19. Shear sheep that have them.
20. Silly sheep, where one goes all go. *Sp.*
21. That is a woeful silly sheep that goes to the wolf to confess.
22. That sheep has his belly full that butts his companion.
23. The deceived sheep that went for wool came back shorn. *Sp.*
24. The lamb goes to the spit as soon as the sheep. *Don Quixote.*
25. The lamb has no choice when in the jaws of the wolf. *Chinese.*
26. The scabbier the sheep the harder it bleats. *Dutch.*
27. The sheep does not bite the wolf. *Ger.*
28. The sheep on the mountain is higher than the bull on the plain. *Fr.*
29. The sheep out of the fold, the wolf eats it. *M. Greek.*
30. The sheep should have his belly full who quarrels with his mate. *Bea.*
31. The sheep that bleats is strangled by the wolf. *Ital.*
32. The sheep that bleats most does not give the most wool. *Ger.*

33. The sheep that bleats most gives the least milk. *Dan.*
34. The sheep that bleats loses a mouthful. *Fr., Ital., Sp., Por.*
35. The sheep that is too tame is sucked by too many lambs. *Fr.*
36. The well-fed sheep makes a cloak of its tail. *Sp.*
37. 'Tis a silly sheep that makes the wolf her confessor. *Fr., Ital.*
38. When one sheep is over the dam the rest follow. *Dutch.*
39. When one sheep leads the way the rest follow. *Chinese.*
40. Where every hand fleeceth the sheep goes naked.

Shepherds.

1. An excessive number of shepherds harms the flock. *Chinese.*
2. Straying shepherd, straying sheep. *Ger.*
3. The good shepherd shears, not flays. *Ital.*
4. The more shepherds the less care. *Dan.*
5. The shepherd even when he becomes a gentleman smells of the lamb, *M. Greek.*
6. When many shepherds tend the sheep,
They but so much the longer sleep. *Dutch.*
7. When the shepherd is angry with his sheep he sends them a blind guide.
8. When the shepherd strays the sheep stray. *Dutch.*

Shift.

1. A good shift may serve long but it cannot serve forever.

Ship.

1. A dear ship stands long i' the haven.
2. A great ship must have deep water.
3. A little leak will sink a great ship.
4. A little ship needs but a little sail.
5. All ships leak : some midships, some in the bows, some in the hold. *Ital.*
6. Better is an old carriage than a new ship. *Dan.*
7. Better on a sound boat than a leaky ship. *Ger.*
8. Don't give up the ship. *Lawrence.*
9. Don't spoil the ship for a half-penny-worth of tar.
10. Great ships require deep waters.
11. He who steadies himself between two ships will certainly be drowned. *Russian.*
12. It is hard to track the path the ship follows in the ocean. *Dan.*
13. Many commanders sink the ship. *M. Greek.*
14. Many drops of water will sink the ship.
15. Many grains of sand will sink a ship. *Dan.*
16. Ships fear fire more than water.
17. The great ship has also great dangers. *M. Greek.*
18. The ship does not go without the boat. *Ital.*
19. 'Tis skill not strength that governs a ship.

20. To a crazy ship every wind is contrary. *Ital.*
 21. Two captains sink the ship. *Turk.*
 22. When the helm is gone the ship will soon be wrecked. *Dan.*
 23. When the ship is sunk every one knows she might have been saved.
 24. Where the ship goes the brig can go. *Ital.*
 25. You may take a ship to water, but you cannot make it swim. *Punch.*

Shipwreck.

1. A general shipwreck is a consolation to all. *Latin.*
 2. A wreck on a shore is a beacon at sea. *Dutch.*
 3. After shipwrecks there is a harbor. *Latin.*
 4. All wrecks come to the shore ; the shore never goes to the wreck. *Fr.*
 5. He is foolish to blame the sea who is shipwrecked twice. *Syrus.*
 6. He that has been shipwrecked shudders at still water. *Ovid.*
 7. He who is shipwrecked the second time cannot lay the blame on Neptune.
 8. Let another's shipwreck be your sea mark.
 9. No one can complain of the sea who twice suffers shipwreck. *Ger.*
 10. Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease. *Prior.*
 11. Show mercy to those that are shipwrecked, *Phocylides 540 years before Christ.*
 12. To look at a shipwreck from the shore. *Latin.*

Shirt.

1. Close sits my shirt but closer my skin.

2. He that has more smocks than shirts in a bucking,
Had need be a man of good forelooking.
Chaucer.
3. He that has no shirt wishes every day for ten yards of cloth. *Turk.*
4. My shirt is nearer than my cloak. *Dutch.*
5. Near is my shirt but nearer is my skin.
6. The shirt is nearer than the doublet.
Ital., Sp., Dan.

Shoe.

1. All feet tread not in one shoe.
2. Better cut the shoe than pinch the foot.
3. Every shoe fits not every foot.
4. Dr. Luther's shoes will not fit every village priest. *Ger.*
5. Fit the foot to the shoe, not the shoe to the foot. (*Applied to those acting absurdly.*) *Por.*
6. He has found a last for his shoe.
7. His shoes are made of running leather.
8. If your shoe pinches you, give it your man.
9. No one knows better where the shoe pinches than he who wears it. *Ital., Ger.*
10. None know where the shoe pinches but he that wears it. (*Exclamation of the Roman noble who had just put away his wife.*)
11. Not every wood will make wooden shoes. *Dan.*
12. One cannot make all shoes over the same last.
13. One must make the shoe according to the foot. *Ger.*

14. One shoe will not fit every foot. *Ger.*
 15. Over shoes, over boots.
 16. Shoes made by the elder brother's wife are a pattern for the younger brother's wife to copy. *Chinese.*
 17. The fairest looking shoe may pinch the foot.
 18. The finest shoe often hurts the foot.
 19. The same shoe does not fit every foot. *Ital.*
 20. There never was a shoe however handsome that did not become an ugly slipper. *Ital.*
 21. To cast an old shoe after one. (*This is done to bring good luck.*)
 22. To him who hath a shoe under his foot it is the same as if the world was covered with leather.
 23. Two feet in one shoe. *Turk.*

Shoemaker.

1. Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last. *Latin.*
 2. Shoemaker, stick to your last. *Ger., Sp., Dutch.*
 3. Shoemakers and tailors lie readily. *Ger.*
 4. Shoemakers go to mass and pray that sheep may die. *Sp.*
 5. Shoemakers and tailors count hours.
 6. Shoemakers should na be sailors that can neither steer nor row.
 7. Six awls make a shoemaker.

Short.

1. An inch too short is as bad as an ell. *Dutch.*

Shot, Shooting.

1. A chance shot will kill the devil. *Irish.*

2. A fine shot never killed a bird. *Ital.*
3. A man does not always aim at what he means to hit.
4. A miss is as good as a mile.
5. An inch in missing is as bad as an ell.
6. An inch of a miss is as good as a mile.
7. He is a bad shot who cannot find an excuse. *Ger.*
8. He must shoot well who always hits the mark. *Dutch.*
9. He that shoots always right forfeits his arrow.
10. He that is always shooting must sometimes hit.
11. He who once hits will ever be shooting.
12. He who shoots often hits at last. *Ger.*
13. He will shoot higher that shoots at the moon than he that shoots at a dunghill, though he miss the mark.
14. It is not enough to aim, you must hit. *Ital.*
15. Not every ball hits. *Ger.*
16. Often shooting hits the mark. *Ger.*
17. One cannot take aim at things too high.
18. One does not always hit what one aims at. *Fr.*
19. One may as much miss the mark by aiming too high as too low.
20. Shoot not beyond the mark. *Terence.*
21. When he hits 'tis history,
When he misses 'tis mystery.
- Shower.**
1. It is the first shower that wets. *Ital.*

Showing One's Self.

1. He that does not show himself is overlooked.
Sp.

Shrew.

1. Every one can tame a shrew but he that hath her.
2. Govern a horse with a bit and a shrew with a stick.
Dan.
3. It will be fair weather when the shrews have dined.
4. Onions, smoke and a shrew make a good man's eye water.
Dan.
5. The gray mare is the better horse, *i.e.*, the wife rules the husband.
6. There are three things from which no good can be got without a beating : a walnut tree, a donkey, and a shrew.
Dan.
7. There is little peace in that house where the hen crows and the cock is mute.
Ital.
8. Three things drive a man out of doors : smoke, a leaky roof, and a shrew.
Ital.
9. In an evil hour thou bring'st her home. (*You are marrying a shrew.*)
Horace.

Sickness.

1. Away with thee, sickness, to where they make a good pillow for thee.
Sp.
2. Be lang sick that you may be soon hale.
3. He is in great danger who being sick thinks himself well.
4. In time of sickness the soul collects itself anew.
Pliny.

5. It is better to be sick than care for the sick.
Turk.
6. It is easy for a man in health to preach
patience to the sick.
7. Sickness comes in haste and goes at leisure.
Dan.
8. Sickness comes on horseback and departs on
foot.
Dutch.
9. Sickness comes uninvited ; no need to bespeak
it.
Dan.
10. Sickness is every man's master. *Dan.*
11. Sickness is felt but health not at all.
12. Sickness tells us what we are.
13. Sickness will spoil the happiness of an em-
peror as well as mine.
14. The chamber of sickness is the chapel of de-
votion.
15. The sick man is free to say all. *Ital.*
16. The sick man is vexed with the flies on the
wall. *Ger.*
17. The sick man sleeps when the debtor cannot.
Ital.
18. The sickness of the body may prove the
health of the soul.
19. "Who can escape sickness?" quoth the
drunken wife when she lay in the gutter.

Signs.

1. Old signs do not deceive. *Dan.*

Silence.

1. A judicious silence is always better than truth
spoken without charity. *De Sales.*

2. A silent tongue and a true heart are the most admirable things on earth. *Ger.*

3. Be checked for silence but never taxed for speech. *Shaks.*

4. Be silent and pass for a philosopher. *Latin.*

5. Be silent or say something better than silence. *Ger.*

6. Be silent or speak something worth hearing.

7. Better be silent than talk ill. *Por.*

8. Better silence than ill speech. *Swedish.*

9. Better silent like a fool than talk like a fool. *Ger.*

10. Deep rivers move in silence, shallow brooks are noisy.

11. Deep vengeance is the daughter of deep silence. *Byron.*

12. Few ever repented of having forborne speech. *Rambler.*

13. From a silent man and a dog that does not bark deliver us. *Sp.*

14. From a silent person remove your dwelling. *Sp.*

15. God rights the man that keeps silence. *Persian.*

16. He that is silent gathers stones.

17. He that knows nothing, knows enough if he know how to be silent. *Ital.*

18. He that knows when to speak, knows too when to be silent. *Archimedes.*

19. He who is silent gains store. *Sp.*

20. He who would prosper in peace must suffer in silence. *Ger.*

21. I have often regretted having spoken, never having kept silent. *Syrus.*

22. I prefer silent prudence to loquacious folly. *Cicero.*

23. If a word be worth one shekel, silence is worth two.

24. In silence there is many a good morsel.

25. In the company of strangers silence is safe.

26. It is good speaking that improves good silence. *Dutch.*

27. It is well to know how to be silent till it is time to speak. *Por.*

28. Least said is soonest mended.

29. Many have suffered by talking, few by silence.

30. More have repented of speech than of silence.

31. Mute the camel labors with the heaviest load,
And the wolf dies in silence. *Byron.*

32. Of much speaking cometh repentance, but in silence is safety. *Ancient Brahmin.*

33. One accomplishes more by silence than by speech. *Ger.*

34. No one betrays himself by silence. *Ger.*

35. No one has ever injured another through silence. *Ger.*

36. No wisdom like silence.

37. Silence and look out, we shall catch both hen and chicks. *Sp.*

38. Silence and reflection cause no dejection. *Ger.*

39. Silence answers much. *Dutch.*
40. Silence brings friendship.
41. Silence gives consent.
Fr., Ital., Sp., Ger., Dutch.
42. Silence grips the mouse.
43. Silence has many advantages. *Menander.*
44. Silence in love betrays more woe
Than words, though ne'er so witty;
A beggar that is dumb you know
May challenge double pity. *Raleigh.*
45. Silence is a fine jewel for a woman but it is
little worn.
46. Silence is as great an art as speech. *Ger.*
47. Silence is better than unmeaning words.
Pythagoras.
48. Silence is consent.
49. Silence is deep as eternity, speech is shallow
as time. *Carlyle.*
50. Silence is learned by the many misfortunes
of life. *Seneca.*
51. Silence is more eloquent than words. *Ger.*
52. Silence is the answer to anger. *Ger.*
53. Silence is the god of the fortunate. *Ger.*
54. Silence is the greatest ornament in a woman.
Latin.
55. Silence is the mother of truth. *Bea.*
56. Silence is the sanctuary of truth.
57. Silence is the virtue of those who are not
wise.
58. Silence is wisdom and gets a man friends.

59. Silence is wisdom when speaking is folly.
60. Silence never betrays you.
John Boyle O'Reilly.
61. Silence puts an end to quarrels. *Tamil.*
62. Silence reaps what speech sows.
63. Silence seldom does harm.
64. Silence was never written down. *Ital.*
65. Silence is the sleep that nourishes wisdom.
Bacon.
66. Silence is the virtue of a fool. *Bacon.*
67. Silence aspires after truth. *Bacon.*
68. Silent men like still waters are deep and dangerous.
69. Some things are better praised by silence than remark. *Latin.*
70. Speaking comes by nature, silence by understanding. *Ger.*
71. Speaking is silver, silence is gold. *Dutch.*
72. Speaking silence is better than senseless speech. *Dan.*
73. Speech is oft repeated, silence never. *Dan.*
74. Speech is silver, silent golden; who speaks sows, who keeps silent reaps. *Persian.*
75. Study the power of silence.
76. The silence of the people is the lesson of kings.
77. The silent dog is the first to bite. *Ger.*
78. The silent man is most trusted. *Dan.*
79. The virtue of silence is a great piece of knowledge. *Ital.*

80. There is a gift beyond the reach of art : of being eloquently silent. *Bovee.*

81. There is a sure reward for faithful silence. *Horace.*

82. 'Tis easier to know how to speak than how to keep silent.

83. To be silent hurts no one, to be talkative does the mischief. *Latin.*

84. Too much speech and too much silence belong to the fool. *Ger.*

85. Unreasonable silence is folly.

86. We ought either to be silent or speak things better than silence. *Pythagoras.*

Silver.

1. A silver hammer breaks an iron door. *Fr.*

2. A silver key can open an iron lock.

3. Bad silver will only buy old sow's flesh. *Chinese.*

4. Bonny silver is soon spent.

5. Fight with silver spurs and you will overcome everything. *Latin.*

6. He that fights with silver is sure to overcome.

7. He that has no silver in his purse should have silver on his tongue.

8. Is no coin good silver but your penny?

9. Silver and gold are all men's dears. *Dan.*

10. Silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue. *Horace.*

11. Silver is the people's money. *Leland Stanford.*

12. White silver draws black lines.

Simple.

1. The simple man is the beggar's brother.

Sin.

1. A sin concealed is half pardoned. (*Meaning, when care is taken to conceal the scandal.*) *Fr., Ital.*
2. A sin confessed is half forgiven. *Ital.*
3. A sinful heart makes a feeble hand. *Scott.*
4. Auld sin, new shame.
5. Commit a sin thrice and you will think it allowable. *Hebrew.*
6. Compound for sins they're inclined to,
By damning those they've no mind to. *Butler.*
7. Conquer one besetting sin at a time.
8. Dissembled sin is double wickedness.
9. Every man has his besetting sin. *Cicero.*
10. Every one thinks himself without sin because he hath not that of others. *Ital.*
11. Every sin carries its own punishment.
12. Few love to hear the sins they love to act. *Shaks.*
13. I am a man more sinned against than sinning. *Shaks.*
14. In the land of sinners the unjust sit in judgment. *M. Greek.*
15. It is the property of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South.*
16. Keep yourself from opportunities and God will keep you from sin. *Ital.*
17. Nip sin in the bud.
18. Old sins breed new shame.

19. One sin another doth provoke. *Shaks.*
20. One sin opens the door for another. *Ger.*
21. Out of small sins come large. *Ger.*
22. Plate sin with gold and the strong lance of justice breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. *Shaks.*
23. Sin steals the horse and carries home the bridle honestly.
24. Sin brings its own punishment.
25. Sin that is hidden is half forgiven.
26. That man sins charitably who damns none but himself.
27. The good hate to sin from love of virtue, the bad hate to sin from fear of punishment. *Latin.*
28. The wages of sin is death. *New Testament.*
29. To fall into sin is human, to remain in sin devilish. *Ger.*
30. We are ever young enough to sin, never old enough to repent.
31. What is no sin is no shame. *Ger.*
32. Where one sin hath entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers.*
33. Who avoids small sins does not fall into great ones. *Ger.*
34. Who is not ashamed of his sins, sins double. *Ger.*

Sincerity.

1. Sincerity gives wings to power.
2. True sincerity sends for no witnesses.

Singing.

1. A man who can't sing is always striving to sing. *Latin.*
2. He that sings on Friday shall weep on Sunday.
3. He who pitches too high won't get through his song. *Ger.*
4. He who sings drives away sorrow. *Ital.*
5. He who sings frightens away his ills. *Don Quixote.*
6. None but fools and fiddlers sing at their meat.
7. Some sing who are not merry. *Ital.*
8. Who sings drives away care. *Sp.*

Sir Positives.

1. Two Sir Positives can scarce meet without a skirmish.

Sit.

1. As good sit still as rise up and fall.
2. Better sit still than rise and get a fall.
3. Don't budge if you sit at ease. *Ger.*
4. He sits fu still that hath riven breeks.
5. He sits not sure who sits too high.
6. He sits by moonshine and lies abed by sunshine.
7. He sits well who can rise without help *Dan.*
8. He that comes first may sit where he will.
9. He that sits among reeds, cuts pipes as he pleases. *Ger.*
10. Lowly sit, richly warm.

7. Were the sky to fall not an earthen pot
would be left whole. *Dutch.*

Slander.

1. A slanderer and a snake of deadly poison
have each two tongues. *Tamil.*

2. Among wild animals the slanderer is most
dangerous, among tame the flatterer. *Diogenes.*

3. Avoid a slanderer as you would a scorpion.

4. Defaming or slandering others is the greatest
of all sins.

5. For slander lives upon succession,
Forever housed where it once gets possession.
Shaks.

6. He that uttereth a slander is a fool. *Bible.*

7. He that gives himself leave to play with his
neighbor's fame may soon play it away.

8. He who blackens others does not whiten
himself. *Ger.*

9. He who repeats the ill he hears is the true
slanderer.

10. He who slanders his neighbor makes a rod
for himself. *Dutch.*

11. If the ball do not stick to the wall yet it will
leave some mark.

12. If you slander a dead man you stab him in
his grave.

13. Jocular slanders often prove serious injuries.

14. Lay it on, some of it will stick.

15. Lay your hand on your bosom and you will
not speak ill of another. *Por.*

11. Sit in your place and none can make you rise.
12. Sit still rather than rise and fall down.
13. They may sit in the chair that have malt to sell.

Six.

1. Six of one and half a dozen of the other.
2. Six things have no business in this world : a fighting priest, a coward knight, a covetous judge, a stinking barber, a soft-hearted mother and an itchy baker. *Fr.*

Skeleton.

1. There is a skeleton in every house.

Skill.

1. Skill and assurance are an invincible couple.
2. Skilled hands eat trout. *Dutch.*
3. Skill is stronger than strength.

Skin.

1. The skin is nearer than the shirt. *Fr.*
2. The toughest skin holds longest out. *Cumberland.*

Sky.

1. If the sky fall the pots will be broken.
2. If the sky fall we shall catch larks.
3. If the sky fall hold up your hands. *Sp.*
4. Neither heat nor cold abides always in the sky.
5. The titmouse holds up its feet to keep the sky from falling on it. *Persian.*
6. There is no relying on a starry sky.

7. Were the sky to fall not an earthen pot
would be left whole. *Dutch.*

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his grave.

13. Jocular slanders often prove serious injuries.

14. Lay it on, some of it will stick.

15. Lay your hand on your bosom and you will
not speak ill of another. *Por.*

16. Let him beat me too when I am absent.
(Remark of Socrates when a friend told him that an enemy had slandered him.)

17. Mary's mouth costs her nothing for she never opens it but at others' expense. *Franklin.*

18. No, 'tis slander
 Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose
 tongue
 Outvenoms all the worms of Nile. *Shaks.*

19. Slander expires at a good woman's door. *Dan.*

20. Slander flings stones at itself.

21. Slander is a more cruel weapon than the sword, and its wounds are incurable. *Fielding.*

22. Slanders are the devil's bellows to blow up contentions.

23. Slander leaves a score behind it.

24. Slander, slander, some of it will stick.

25. Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds
 An easy entrance to ignoble minds. *Juvenal.*

26. Slander, the foulest whelp of sin. *Pollok.*

27. Slander, whose edge is sharper than the sword.

28. Society produces not a more odious vermin than the slanderer. *Fielding.*

29. Such as give ear to slanderers are worse than slanderers themselves. *Domitian.*

30. The greatest slanderers are the most impatient of censure. *Warton.*

31. The only difference between a slanderer and an evil doer is, that the latter requires an opportunity. *Quintillian.*

32. The way to close the mouth of a slanderer is to treat him with contempt. *Chinese.*

33. There is no cure against a slanderer's bite. *Dan.*

34. There is no sufficient recompense for an unjust slander.

35. They that slander the dead are like envious dogs that bark and bite at bones. *Zeno.*

36. To slander with a matter of truth.

37. What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in a slanderous tongue. *Shaks.*

38. Who stabs my name would stab my person too,
Did not the hangman lie in the way. *Crown.*

Slave.

1. He is still a slave whose limbs alone are freed. *Ger.*

Slaves.

1. Slaves cannot breathe in England: if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free;
They touch our country, and their shackles
fall. *Cowper.*

2. There is a period in which the tamest slaves
rise into fury and revenge. *Gibbon.*

3. We ought not to forget that our slaves are
our fellowmen. *Cato.*

Slaying.

1. He that slays shall be slain.

Sleep.

1. All are not asleep who have their eyes shut.
Ger.
2. All who snore are not asleep. *Dan.*
3. Death's half-brother, sleep. *Dryden.*
4. Do not go to sleep early and rise late. *Hindoo.*
5. Every one will sleep as he makes his bed.
M. Greek.
6. He hath slept well who remembers not he slept ill.
7. He sleeps as dogs do when wives sift meal.
8. He sleeps soundly who has nothing to lose. *Fr.*
9. He who desireth to sleep soundly, let him buy the bed of a bankrupt.
10. He who lies long in bed his estate feels it.
11. He who sleeps alone keeps long cold; two soon warm each other. *Ger.*
12. He who sleeps by day will hunger by night.
Detroit Free Press.
13. He who sleeps catches no fish. *Ital.*
14. He who sleeps much learns little. *Sp.*
15. He who sleeps well does not feel the fleas. *Ital.*
16. If I sleep, I sleep for myself; if I work, I know not for whom. *Ital.*
17. If men had not slept the tares had not been sown.
18. I'll sleep on it. *Dutch.*
19. It is good to sleep in a whole skin.
Ger., Dutch, Dan.
20. It is not for a man in authority to sleep a whole night. *Homer.*

21. Let him who sleeps too much borrow the pillow of a debtor. *Sp.*
22. Not all are asleep who have their eyes shut. *Ital.*
23. O sleep! it is a gentle thing ;
Beloved from pole to pole. *Coleridge.*
24. One hour's sleep before midnight is better than two after. *Fr., Ger.*
25. One must not take his cares to bed with him. *Ger.*
26. Quiet sleep feels no foul weather.
27. Slavery's only service money—sweet sleep. *Bea.*
28. Sleep is a sovereign physic. *Massinger.*
29. Sleep is a thief : it steals half one's life. *Ger.*
30. Sleep is the brother of death. *Ger.*
31. Sleep makes every man as great or rich as the greatest.
32. Sleep not in time of peril.
33. Sleep over it and you will come to a resolution. *Sp.*
34. Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath ;
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shaks.*
35. Sleep that sometimes shuts up sorrow's eye. *Shaks.*
36. Sleep to the sick is half health. *Ger.*

37. Sleep without supping and waste without owing.

38. The less a man sleeps the more he lives.

39. Those who come from labor and exercise sleep more sweetly than the inactive and effeminate.

Alexander.

40. Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.

Young.

41. To sleep a dog's sleep.

42. We are all equals when we are asleep.

Don Quixote.

43. We can sleep with open gates—we have nothing to lose.

Loyal Songs.

44. When unbruised youth with unstuffed brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.

Shaks.

45. Who goes fasting to bed will sleep but lightly.

Dutch.

46. Who goes to bed supperless all the night tumbles and tosses.

47. You should go to the land of Nod where they pay you for sleeping.

48. You would do well in Slumberland where they have half a crown a day for sleeping.

Sleeve.

1. A broken sleeve holdeth the arm back.

Slippers.

1. Though golden slippers they must be put on the feet.

Tamil.

Sloth.

1. A slothful man hideth his hand in his bosom.

Bible.

2. A slothful man is a brother to him who is a great waster.

3. A slothful man never has time. *Ital.*

4. A slothful man is a beggar's brother.

5. Flee, sloth, for the indolence of the soul is the decay of the body. *Cato.*

6. Gaudy, slothful people are wasps that eat up the bee's honey.

7. He that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. *Bible.*

8. Sloth is the beginning of vice. *Dutch.*

9. Sloth is the key to poverty. *Ger., Sp., Por.*

10. Sloth is the mother of poverty.

11. Sloth is the nurse of vice and rust of action. *Massinger.*

12. Sloth like rust consumes faster than labor wears.

13. Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy. *Franklin.*

14. Sloth, that destructive siren, is ever to be avoided. *Horace.*

15. Sloth turneth the edge of wit.

16. Sloth wears out the body and consumes the mind.

Slough.

1. There is nothing like being bespattered for making one defy the slough. *Fr.*

2. Who has not himself stuck in the slough looks not for another therein. *Ger.*

Slow.

1. Be slow in choosing, but slower in changing.

2. Be slow in giving advice, ready to do a service.
3. Be slow to believe an evil report; deliberate well before repeating it.
4. Be slow to offend, swift to revenge. (*An inscription on a dagger.*)
5. Be slow to promise, quick to perform.
6. Slow and sure.
7. Slow at meat, slow at work.
8. Slow rises wealth by poverty depressed.

Dr. Johnson.

Sluggard.

1. A sluggard takes a hundred steps because he would not take one in due time.
2. At evening the sluggard is busy. *Ger.*
3. Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise. *Bible.*
4. Go to the ant, thou sluggard, learn to live
And by her busy ways reform thine own. *Smart.*
5. He who has a sluggard has a prophet. (*He invents excuses such as it is going to rain, etc.*) *M. Greek.*
6. Pull up the stones, you sluggard, and break the devil's head with them.
7. Sluggards are never scholars.
8. The sluggard makes his night till noon.
9. The sluggard's convenient season never comes.
10. The sluggard's guise: loth to go to bed and loth to rise.

11. 'Tis the voice of the sluggard; I hear him
complain,
"You have waked me too soon, I must slumber
again." *Watts.*

12. What better is the house for a sluggard rising
early?

Small.

1. A great gap may be filled with small stones.
Gaelic.
2. A small bolt to the house is better than none
at all. *Dan.*
3. A small cloud may hide both sun and moon.
Dan.
4. A small coin in a big jar makes a great noise.
Hebrew.
5. A small demerit extinguishes a long service.
6. A small hatchet fells a great oak. *Por.*
7. A small hurt in the eye is a great one.
8. A small matter hurts one that is sore.
9. A small pack becomes a small pedler.
10. A small sore wants not a great plaster.
11. A small stone is large enough to prop up a
large water jar. *African.*
12. A small sum may serve for a small reckoning.
13. Attention to small things is the economy of
virtue. *Chinese.*
14. Small axes fell great trees. *Ger.*
15. Small brooks make the greatest noise. *Ger.*

Smarts.

1. What smarts teaches.

Smile.

1. A cup must be bitter that a smile will not sweeten.
2. Better the last smile than the first laughter.
3. One may smile and smile and be a villain.

Shaks.

Smiles.

1. Smiles from reason flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food.

Milton.

Smith.

1. The smith's dog sleeps at the sound of the hammer and wakes at the grinding of teeth. *Sp.*
2. The smith's mare and the cobbler's wife are always the worst shod.

Smoke.

1. No smoke without fire. *Ger.*
2. Secret fire is discerned by its smoke. *Catalan.*
3. Smoke rises only from large blocks of wood. *Russian.*
4. The seller of smoke was punished by smoke.

Alexander Severus.

Snail.

1. The snail slides up the tower at last though the swallow mounteth it not.
2. The snail to be rid of annoyance bartered its eyes for horns. *Sp.*
3. Tramp on a snail and she'll shoot out her horns. *Bailey.*

Sneer.

1. A sneer cannot be answered.

2. Sneers are poor weapons at the best. *Maga.*
3. Who can refute a sneer. *Paley.*

Snow.

1. A snow year, a rich year.
2. In March much snow, to plants and trees
much woe. *Ger.*
3. Snow for a se' night is a mother to the earth,
forever after a step-mother.
4. Snow is the poor man's fertilizer.
5. The more snow the more healthy the season.
6. What lay hidden under the snow cometh to
light at last. *Dutch.*
7. When in the ditch the snow doth lie,
'Tis waiting for more, by and by.
8. When the snow falls dry it means to lie;
But flakes light and soft bring rain oft.
9. Whether you boil snow or pound it you will
have but water from it.

Sobriety.

1. Strength of mind rests in sobriety, for this
keeps the reason unclouded by passion. *Pythagoras.*

Softly.

1. Softly, don't raise a dust. *Ital.*

Soldier.

1. A beaten soldier fears a reed. *Japanese.*
2. Advantage is a better soldier than rashness.
Shaks.
3. A proud soldier is fellow to a king.
4. A soldier, fire, and water soon make room for
themselves. *Ital.*

5. A soldier ought to fear nothing but God and dishonor.
6. A true soldier is his country's strength, his sovereign's safety. *Ben Jonson.*
7. A young soldier, an old beggar. *Ger.*
8. A young trooper should have an old horse.
9. All are not soldiers who go to the wars. *Sp., Por.*
10. Away from the battle all are soldiers. *Ger.*
11. He is not a good soldier who fights with his tongue. *Ger.*
12. Ignorance, poverty, and vanity make many soldiers. *Zimmerman.*
13. It is the blood of the soldier that makes the general great. *Ital.*
14. Soldiers are martyrs to ambition.
15. Soldiers in peace are like chimneys in summer.
16. Soldiers must be well paid and well hanged. *Ger.*
17. The best soldiers come from the plough. *Ger.*
18. The blood of the soldier maketh the glory of the general.
19. The soldier is well paid for doing mischief. *Ital.*
20. The soldier's blood exalts the captain. *Ital.*
21. The soldiers fight and the kings are heroes. *Hebrew.*
22. The world without peace is the soldier's pay.

23. 'Tis honor with most lands to be at odds,
Soldiers should brook as little wrong as gods.

Shaks.

Solitude.

1. A solitary man is either a brute or an angel.
Ital.
2. Among the perils and dangers of life solitude's none of the least.
3. An absolute solitude is contrary to humanity.
Petrarch.
4. He makes a solitude and calls it peace. *Byron.*
5. In solitude, where we are least alone. *Byron.*
6. It is not good that man should be alone. *Bible.*
7. O solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Cowper's Alexander Selkirk.
8. One would not be alone even in Paradise.
Ital.
9. Solitude dulls the thought, too much company dissipates it.
10. Solitude is often the best society.
11. Solitude sometimes is best society. *Milton.*
12. Solitude is the despair of fools, the torment of the wicked and the joy of the good.

Solomon.

1. When he was born Solomon passed by his door and would not go in. *Sp.*

Something.

1. Something tastes better than nothing. *Ger.*
2. Something to every one is good division. *Ger.*
3. When one is getting something one is losing nothing. *Don Quixote.*

Son.

1. A debauched son of a noble family is a foul stream from a clear spring.
2. A good son is a good brother, good husband, good father, good kinsman, good friend, good neighbor and good citizen. *Chinese.*
3. A lame mule and a stupid son have to endure everything. *Sp.*
4. Alas, for the son whose father goes to heaven. *Por.*
5. A son pays his father's debts, but a father will not recognize his son's. *Chinese.*
6. A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother. *Bible.*
7. Even as the father was so will the son be. *Scribbleomania.*
8. Good wombs have borne bad sons. *Shaks.*
9. He that brings up his son to nothing breeds a thief.
10. He to whom God gave no sons the devil gives nephews. *Sp.*
11. He who picks up the staff of his father with respect will not beat his dog. *Chinese.*
12. His mother an onion, his father garlic, himself comes out conserve of roses. *Turk.*
13. Leave your son a good reputation and employment.
14. Let a daughter be the care of her mother, but the education of the son should be the delight of the father. *Pope.*
15. Like father, like son. *Por.*

16. She spins a good web that brings up her son well. *Sp.*

17. The portrait of the father is but a picture to the stranger, to the son a book which points out his duties. *Chinese.*

18. The son disgraces himself when he blames his father. *Chinese.*

19. The son that yawns at his father's oft repeated stories will weep little at his death. *Chinese.*

20. The tardy son reaps not with his father. *M. Greek.*

21. The ungrateful son is a wart on his father's face; to leave it is a blemish, to cut it off is pain. *Afghan.*

22. To your son give a good name and a trade. *Sp.*

23. Uprightness is the aliment of filial piety. *Chinese.*

24. We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow,
Our wiser sons will think us so. *Pope.*

25. Who has no son has no satisfaction. *Cingalese.*

Son-in-law.

1. A son-in-law of the same village and a ploughing buffalo are overwrought. *Tamil.*

2. A son-in-law's friendship is a winter's sun. *Sp.*

3. After the daughter is married then comes son-in-laws a plenty. *Fr.*

4. I see by my daughter's face when the devil takes hold of my son-in-law. *Ital., Sp.*

5. Invite your son-in-law to a fowl and he will take away the lemon. *Sp.*

6. The son-in-law's sack is never full. *Dan.*
7. To a son-in-law and a hog you need not show the way but once. *Sp.*
8. Who has gold can choose his son-in-law. *Ger.*

Song.

1. A good song is none the worse for being sung twice.
2. A silly song may be sung in many ways. *Dan.*
3. Be the day ever so long, at length cometh even song.
4. Give me the making of the songs of a people, I care not who makes their laws.
5. New songs are eagerly sung (or are liked best). *Ger., Dan.*
6. Sweet song has betrayed many. *Ger.*
7. There is an end o' an auld sang.

Soon.

1. Soon enough is well enough.
2. Soon gained, soon squandered. *Fr.*
3. Soon got, soon spent.
4. Soon hot, soon cold.

Sore.

1. It is ill healing an old sore.
2. Old sores are hardly cured.
3. One always knocks one's self on the sore place. *Fr.*
4. There is a salve for every sore. *Smollett.*
5. You rub the sore when you should rub the plaster. *Shaks.*

Sorrow.

1. A day of sorrow is longer than a month of joy. *Chinese.*
2. A sorrowing bairn was never fat.
3. All sorrows are bearable if there is bread. *Don Quixote.*
4. Alone in counsel, alone in sorrow. *Dan.*
5. Any mind that is capable of real sorrow is capable of real good. *Mrs. Stowe.*
6. Better two losses than one sorrow.
7. Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal. *Moore.*
8. Fat sorrow is better than lean sorrow.
9. For sorrow ends not when it seemeth done. *Shaks.*
10. Give sorrow words: the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'erfraught heart and bids it break. *Shaks.*
11. Hang sorrow, care'll kill a cat. *Ben Jonson.*
12. He gains enough who loses sorrow. *Fr.*
13. He who loves sorrow will always find something to mourn over. *Dan.*
14. He who swims in sin will sink in sorrow.
15. Immoderate sorrow causes great mischief. *Cingalese.*
16. It has pleased the gods that sorrow should act as companion to sorrow.
17. It is weel waitr they hae sorrow that buy it wi' their siller.

18. Light sorrows speak, great ones are dumb.
Spectator.
19. Make not two sorrows of one. *Bacon.*
20. One sorrow never comes but brings an heir,
That may succeed as his inheritor. *Shaks.*
21. On the sands of life sorrow treads heavily,
And leaves a print time cannot wash away.
Neele.
22. Rejoice not in another's sorrow. *Turk.*
23. Serve a great man and you will know what
sorrow is. *Sp.*
24. Shame on those hearts of stone that cannot
melt,
In soft adoption of another's sorrow. *A. Hill.*
25. Sin and sorrow are inseparable.
26. Sorrow and ill weather come unsent for.
27. Sorrow brings on premature old age. *Latin.*
28. Sorrow comes unsent for. *Latin.*
29. Sorrow concealed doth burn the heart to cin-
ders. *Shaks.*
30. Sorrow dwells on the confines of pleasure.
31. Sorrow ends not when it seemeth done.
32. Sorrow felt by a man conscious of his igno-
rance is like the joy of heaven. *Cingalese.*
33. Sorrow is always dry.
34. Sorrow is good for nothing but sin.
35. Sorrow is knowledge. *Byron.*
36. Sorrow seldom comes alone. *Dan.*
37. Sorrow will pay no debt.
38. Sorrows grow less every time they are told,
Just like the age of a woman. *Punch.*

39. Sorrows remembered sweeten present joy.
Pollok.
40. That which comes with sin goes with sorrow.
Dan.
41. The best cure for sorrow is to pity somebody.
42. The bridge between joy and sorrow is not long.
Ger.
43. The holidays of joy are the vigils of sorrow.
44. The sorrow men have for others hangs upon a hair.
45. The path of sorrow, and that path alone
Leads to the lands where sorrow is unknown.
Cowper.
46. This is the truth the poet sings,
That sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.
Tennyson.
47. 'Tis better to be lowly born and range with humble lovers in content, than wear a golden sorrow.
Shaks.
48. 'Tis held that sorrow makes us wise. *Tennyson.*
49. 'Tis not in the power of man to bear
The silent eloquence of female sorrow.
Massinger.
50. Two in distress make sorrow less.
51. When sorrow is asleep wake it not.
52. When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in batallions.
Shaks.
53. Whither goest thou, sorrow?—whither I am wont.
Sp.

Soul.

1. A little body often harbors a great soul.
2. A pensive soul feeds upon nothing but bitters.
3. A soul in a fat body lieth soft and is loth to rise.
4. As sight in the eye so is the mind in the soul.
5. Corn is cleansed with the wind and the soul with chastening.
6. It is nobler to convert souls than to conquer kingdoms. *Louis le Debonnaire.*
7. Lay not that flattering unction to your soul. *Shaks.*
8. Little bodies have great souls.
9. Little souls on little shifts rely. *Dryden.*
10. My chest locked up, my soul safe. *Por.*
11. Provide for thy soul by doing good works.
12. The body is the socket of the soul.
13. The body is the workhouse of the soul.
14. The soul is a prisoner which in escaping always kills his jailer.
15. The soul is not where it lives but where it loves.
16. The soul of a choleric man sits ever by the fireside.
17. What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul. *New Testament.*

Soup.

1. All ought to be made to taste the soup, *i. e., share the disagreeable.* *Grimm's Fairy Tales.*

Sour Grapes.

1. "Sour grapes," as the fox said when he could not reach them.
2. Sour grapes can never make sweet wine.

Sour Kraut.

1. Sour kraut is good for the cold fever. *Ger.*

Sowing.

1. After a bad harvest sow again. (*Don't yield to difficulties.*) *Latin.*
2. Do not abstain from sowing for fear of the pigeons.
3. Early sow, early mow.
4. He that sows his grain upon marble will have much hunger before harvest. *Arbuthnot.*
5. He that sows in the highway tires his oxen and loseth his corn.
6. He that sows iniquity shall reap sorrow.
7. He that sows thistles shall reap prickles.
8. He who sows hatred shall gather rue. *Dan.*
9. He who sows here shall reap hereafter. *Turk.*
10. He who sows his land trusts in God.
11. He who sows iniquity shall reap shame. *Dan.*
12. He who sows little reaps little. *Dan.*
13. He who sows money will reap poverty. *Dan.*
14. He who sows peas on the highway does not get all the pods into his barn. *Dan.*
15. He who sows thorns will never reap grapes.
16. He who sows well reaps well. *Sp.*
17. If thou wouldst have a good crop, sow with thy hand but pour not out of the sack.

18. If you sow thorns you will reap pricks. *Turk.*
19. Ill sowers make ill harvest.
20. Nobody sows a thing that will not sell. *Sp.*
21. Sow leaves in the mud and they'll grow like wood.
22. Sow good works and thou shalt reap gladness.
23. The early sower never borrows of the late.
24. They have sown the wind and they shall reap the whirlwind. *Bible.*
25. We must sow even after a bad harvest. *Dan.*
26. Who sows ill reaps ill. *Ital.*
27. Who sows thorns should not go barefoot. *Fr., Ital.*

Spaniard.

1. Beware of a white Spaniard and a black Englishman. *Dutch.*
2. It is better to be in the forest and eat pine cones, than to live in a castle with Spaniards. *Ital.*
3. Strip a Spaniard of every virtue and you have a Portuguese.
4. When a Spaniard sings either he is mad or has not a doit. *Sp.*

Spare.

1. Always to be sparing is always to be in want. *Dan.*
2. Better spare at the brim than at the bottom.
3. Better spare to have of thine own than to ask others.
4. Better spared than ill spent.
5. Ever spare, ever bare.

6. He that spares the wicked injures the good.
Syrus.
7. He that spares something to-day will have something to-morrow.
Dutch.
8. He that spares when he is young may spend when he is old.
9. He that spares vice wrongs virtue. *Fr., Ger.*
10. He that spareth the purse spoileth the child.
Fielding.
11. He that spareth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him chastiseth him betimes. *Bible.*
12. He who spends more than he should,
Shall not have to spare when he would.
13. It is as great a mischief to spare all as it is cruelty to spare none.
14. Spare well and spend well.
15. Spare when you are young, and spend when you are old.
16. Spare your breath to cool your pottage.
17. 'Tis too late to spare when the pocket is bare.
Ger., Dutch.

Spark.

1. A concealed spark is more to be feared than an open fire. *Ger.*
2. A large fire often comes from a small spark.
Dan.
3. A little spark kindles a great fire.
Ital., Ger., Sp.
4. A little spark shines in the dark. *Fr.*
5. A little spark will set a whole city on fire.
Arabian.

6. A small spark can cause a great conflagration.

Chinese.

7. A small spark makes a great fire.

8. Blacksmiths' children are not afraid of sparks.

Dan.

9. Even the smallest spark shines brightly in darkness.

Latin.

10. From a spark the house is burnt.

Dutch.

11. The smith has always a spark in his throat.

12. The spark sleeps in the stone.

Ger.

Sparrow.

1. A sparrow is a little bird yet it has liver and gall all complete.

Chinese.

2. A sparrow suffers as much when it breaks its leg as does a Flanders' horse.

Dan.

3. Auld sparrows are ill to tame.

4. Every sparrow to its ear of wheat.

5. How can sparrows expect to be admitted into the society of peacocks?

Hans Andersen.

6. Sparrows fight for corn which is none of their own.

7. Sparrows should not dance with cranes, their legs are too short.

Dan.

8. The sparrow builds in the martin's nest.

Sparta.

1. Sparta is not buried up in one man.

Callicrotides.

Speak.

1. He speaks of things more ancient than chaos.

2. He speaks one word nonsense and two that have nothing in them.

3. He that speaks lavishly shall hear as knavishly.

4. He that speaks me fair and loves me not,
I'll speak him fair and trust him not.

5. He that speaks not, God hears not. *Sp.*

6. He that speaks of things that do not concern him, shall hear of things that will not please him.

Arabian.

7. He that speaks sows, he that hears reaps.

8. He that speaks the things he shouldna, hears the things he wa'dna.

9. He that speaks truth must have one foot in the stirrup. *Turk.*

10. He who speaks ill of himself is praised by no one. *Dan.*

11. That is well spoken which is well taken.

12. Where two speak the third is a bone in the throat. *Ger.*

Spear.

1. A sharp spear needs no polish. *Natal.*

Spears.

1. Spears are not made of bulrushes.

Speech.

1. A man may say too much even on the best of subjects.

2. A man never speaks of himself without loss.

Montaigne.

3. A man of all tongue is dangerous in his city.

4. A soft speech has its poison. *Syrus.*

5. As a vessel is known by the sound whether it is cracked or not, so men are proved by their speeches whether they be wise or foolish.

Demosthenes.

6. As the man so is his speech. *Dan.*

7. Hasty speeches commit men to foolish courses. *Wigglesworth.*

8. He who says what he likes hears what he does not like. *Sp.*

9. Honeyed speech often conceals poison and gall. *Dan.*

10. If thou speakest what thou wilt, thou shalt hear what thou wouldst not. *Bias.*

11. It is better to say nothing than not enough. *Latin.*

12. It is good speaking that improves good silence. *Dutch.*

13. It is more necessary to guard the mouth than the chest. *Ger.*

14. It is one thing to speak much and another to speak pertinently.

15. Many speak much that cannot speak well.

16. Men speak to each other by words, animals by signs. *Russian.*

17. Much speaking and lying are cousins. *Ger.*

18. No speech good but of God.

19. None speak false when there is none to hear. *Beattie.*

20. One may say too much even upon the best subject.

21. One may think what he dare not speak.

22. Some that speak no ill of any, do no good to any.

23. Spare to speak and spare to speed. *Fr.*

24. Speak little and to the purpose and you will pass for somebody. *Por.*

25. Speak little of your ill luck and boast not of your good luck. *Dan.*

26. Speak little, speak truth, spend little, pay cash. *Ger.*

27. Speak little with others, much with thyself. *Ger.*

28. Speak me fair and think what you will.

29. Speak not against the sun; *i. e.*, argue not against what is clear.

30. Speak well even to bad men.

31. Speak well of the dead.

32. Speak well of thy friends, be silent as to thy enemies. *Ger.*

33. Speak well of your friend, of your enemy neither well nor ill. *Ital.*

34. Speak what you will, men will turn it ill.

35. Speak when you are spoken to, come when you are called.

36. Speaking evil of one another is the fifth element men are made up of.

37. Speaking without thinking is shooting without taking aim.

38. Speech is the gift of all, but thought of few. *Cato.*

39. Speech is the picture of the mind.

40. Speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts. (*Dialogue XIV. Le Chapon et la Poularde, Voltaire.*) *Talleyrand.*

41. The manner of speaking is as important as the matter. *Chesterfield.*

42. Though the speaker be a fool, let the hearer be wise. *Sp.*

43. Two ears to one tongue, therefore hear twice as much as you speak. *Turk.*

44. When a' men speak, nae man hears.

45. When a man is not known when he speaks he is not believed. *Ital.*

46. Who says little has little to answer for. *Ger.*

47. Who says what he likes shall hear what he does not like.

48. Who speaks sows, who listens reaps. *Fr.*

49. Who speaks two languages is a double man. *Ger.*

Speeches.

1. Suspect the meaning and regard not speeches. *Socrates.*

Spending, Spendthrifts.

1. To a good spender God is treasurer.

2. He that spends more than he is worth, spins a rope for his own neck. *Fr.*

3. He that spends without regard shall want without pity.

4. Spend and be free, but make no waste.

5. Spend and God will send.

6. Spending money with many a guest
Empties the kitchen, the cellar and chest. *Sp.*

7. Spend not when you may save, spare not when you must spend.

8. Spend one penny less than the clear gain. *Fr.*

9. Spendthrifts are always of necessity greedy and covetous.

10. Through not spending enough we spend too much. *Sp.*

11. To spend much and gain little is the sure road to ruin. *Ger.*

12. Who more than he is worth doth spend,
E'er makes a rope his life to end.

13. Who spends before he thrives
Will beg before he dies.

Spice.

1. If you beat spice it will smell the sweeter.

2. She that has spice enough may season as she likes.

3. The best spices are in small bags. *Ital.*

Spider.

1. The spider lost her distaff, and ever since is forced to draw her thread through her tail.

2. The spider's web lets the rat escape and catches the fly. *Sp.*

Spiders.

1. Spiders might make silk if they could live in harmony with each other.

Spinning.

1. It is better to spin all night with Penelope than sing all night with Helen.

2. She that gazes much spins not much.

3. Spinner, spin softly, you disturb me, I am praying. *Por.*

4. Spin not too fine a thread lest it break in weaving up.

5. That which will not be spun let it not come between the spindle and the distaff.

6. You must spoil before you spin.

Spirit.

1. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.

2. The virtue of the divine spirit illuminates everything. *Chinese.*

Spit.

1. He who spits above himself will have it all in his face. *Sp.*

2. Spit in your hand and take better hold.

3. Spit not against Heaven, 'twill fall back in thy face.

4. Spit not in the well, you may have to drink its water.

5. When one spits against the moon it falls back in his face. *Bengal.*

6. Who spits against Heaven it falls on his head. *Fr.*

7. Who spits against the wind it fouls his beard. *Dutch.*

Spite.

1. There is no spite like that of a proud beggar.

Spoil.

1. To spoil what is good by unreasonableness is like letting off fireworks in the rain. *Chinese.*

Spoils.

1. To the victors belong the spoils.

Controverted Political Maxim.

Sport.

1. It is poor sport that is not worth the candle.

Herbert.

2. Said in sport, meant in earnest.

Ger.

3. Sport is sweetest when no spectators.

4. The best of the sport is to do the deed and say nothing.

5. The strong man's sport is the weak man's death.

Ger.

Spot.

1. A spot is most seen on the finest cloth.

2. Are there not spots on the sun?

Fr.

3. In an ermine spots are soon discovered.

4. Point not at others' spots with a foul finger.

5. Skill or fortune will efface the spots.

Dan.

6. The brightest of all things, the sun, has its spots.

7. The fairer the paper the fouler the blot.

Stain.

1. A white cloth and a stain never agree.

Yoruba.

Stairs.

1. The pain of having to ascend the stairs of other men.

Dante.

Stake.

1. An ill stake standeth longest.

2. It is a bad stake that will not stand in the hedge one year.

Standing.

1. He that stands may fall. *Ital.*
2. He that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shaks.*
3. He who stands high is seen from afar. *Dan.*
4. He who stands near a wood-cutter is likely
to be hit by a splinter. *Dan.*
5. Who moves picks up, who stands dries up. *Ital.*

Star.

1. If the stars were loaves, many persons would
sleep out of doors. *Wolofs (Africa).*
2. He that looks for a star puts out his candle.
3. No one sees what is before his feet; we all
gaze at the stars. *Cicero.*
4. One may point at a star but not pull at it.
5. Some persons take more trouble looking for
pins than they would for stars. *Punch.*
6. Stars are not seen by sunshine.

Starlings.

1. Starlings are lean because they go in flocks.

Starve.

1. Starve together, eat together.
2. The replenished understand not the pain of
the starving. *Turk.*

State. (Maxims Political.)

1. Every state will be delivered from its calamities when by the favor of fortune, great power unites with wisdom and justice in one person. *Plato.*

2. Fleets and armies are not always the strongest bulwarks, the best resources of the sovereign are in his family. *Titus.*

3. Flight toward preferment will be but slow without some golden feathers.

4. Free man, free goods. (*So free ships, free goods. American.*) *Ger.*

5. He that depends on popular will, swims with fins of lead and hews down oaks with rushes. *Shaks.*

6. He that does anything for the public is accounted to do it for nobody.

7. In the affairs of state the prince alone ought to decide, the empress alone should concern herself with domestic affairs. *Chinese.*

8. In the East a conqueror is always succeeded by a coward, and the founder of an empire by a fool.

9. In the old republic, money was despised and virtue was the energy of the state. *Tacitus.*

10. Liberty with laws and government without oppression.

11. Party is organized opinion. *Bea.*

12. Places are gods, placemen are the devil. *Ger.*

13. Power and fortune must concur with prudence and virtue to effect anything great in a political capacity. *Plato.*

14. Private persons are to be advised to take care of themselves, but persons in a public character to take care of others. *Pelopidas.*

15. States of native liberty possess't,
The very poor may be very blest. *Goldsmith.*

16. The best and securest of all keys is the friendship of the people. (*Remark of Antigonus when advised to sieze upon Athens as the key of all Greece.*)

17. The common people believe without proof and they soon find the author of that that never happened. *Tacitus.*

18. The common people pardon no faults in any man.

19. The complaisance which produces popularity is the source of the greatest operations of government. *Plato.*

20. The extinction of party is the origin of faction. *Walpole.*

21. The fate of a nation will ultimately depend upon the strength and health of the population. *Bea.*

22. The fickle populace always change with the prince. *Claudianus.*

23. The first man who ruined the Roman people was he who first gave them treats and gratuities. *Plutarch.*

24. The foundation of every state is its education of its youth. *Diogenes.*

25. The higher our position the more modestly should we behave. *Cicero.*

26. The most successful legislators are those who have consulted the genius of the people. *Bea.*

27. The noblest motive is the public good. *Virgil.*

28. The only security for civil rights is political power. *Pitt.*

29. The people follow the example of those above them. *Chinese.*

30. The people's voice, God's voice.

Fr., Ital., Ger., Sp.

31. The people will worship a calf if it be a golden one.

32. The principle of Dutch finance is to mortgage industry to protect property. *Bea.*

33. The public has more interest in the punishment of an injury than he who receives it.

Cato the Elder.

34. The public man needs but one patron, *viz.*, the lucky moment. *Bulwer.*

35. The state that strives for liberty though foiled,

Deserves at least applause for her attempt.

Cowper.

36. The unbought loyalty of men is the cheap defence of nations. *Burke.*

37. The utility of my country is the spring that guides all my actions. *Cato the Younger.*

38. There can be no affinity nearer than our country. *Plato.*

39. 'Tis easier to drag a rock from the bottom of the sea than the sentiments of right from the hearts of the people. *Daniel Webster.*

40. We may endeavor to persuade our fellow citizens but it is not lawful to force them even to that that is best for them. *Plato.*

41. What constitutes a state?

* * * * Men who their duties know,

But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain.

Sir W. Jones.

42. When crows are the guides of a people they lead the carcasses to the dogs. *Egyptian.*

43. When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station.

Addison.

44. Where the love of the people is assured the seditious are thwarted. *Bias.*

45. What belongs to the public belongs to nobody.

46. Who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to reign. *Ital.*

47. Who serves the public serves no one.

Ital., Dutch.

48. Will he who cannot manage his own household affairs attend to the management of a country?

Tamil.

Statue.

1. I had rather it would be asked why I had not a statue than why I had. *Cato.*

Staying.

1. He that stays in the valley will never get over the hill.

2. Stay awhile and lose a mile.

Stealing.

1. "Convey," the wise call it; steal! foh, a fico for the phrase! *Shaks.*

2. He steals money from the beggar's dish. *Turk.*

3. He that steals can hide.

4. He that will steal a pin will steal a better thing.

5. He that will steal a pin will steal an ox.
6. He who steals once is never trusty. *Sp.*
7. If I am seen I am joking, if I am not seen I steal. *Ger.*
8. It is a greater offence to steal dead men's labors than their clothes. *Synesius.*
9. It is a shame to steal but a worse to carry home.
10. It is not enough to know how to steal, one must know how to conceal. *Ital.*
11. It is wit to pick a lock and steal a horse, but wisdom to let it alone.
12. Steal the horse and carry home the bridle.
13. Who steals a calf steals a cow. *Ger.*
14. Who steals an egg will soon steal an ox. *Ger.*
15. Who steals an old man's supper does him no harm.
16. Who steals another's good name makes him poor indeed and not enriches himself. *Ger.*
17. Why should a rich man steal?
18. You are a fool to steal if you can't conceal.

Steel.

1. Steel whets steel.

Steer.

1. Steer not after every mariner's direction.

Step.

1. Step after step the ladder is ascended.
2. Step not on the sleeping serpent. *Turk.*
3. The first step binds one to the second. *Fr.*
4. The first step is all the difficulty. *Fr.*

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4. The first step is all the difficulty. *Fr.*

5. The hardest step is over the threshold. *Ital.*

6. There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. *Napoleon.*

Step-father.

1. He who will not obey father will have to obey step-father. *Dan.*

Step-mother.

1. A step-mother has a hard hand. *Dan.*

2. There are as many good step-mothers as white ravens. *Ger.*

3. What the bear is in the woods the step-mother is at home. *Ger.*

Stew.

1. The stew that boils much loseth its flavor. *Sp.*

Stick.

1. A bamboo stick is king of a vicious snake. *Tamil.*

2. A stick is a peace-maker. *Fr.*

3. A straight stick is crooked in the water.

4. I gave him a stick to break my own head with.

5. It is the raised stick makes the dog obey. *Dan.*

6. There's no argument like that of the stick. *Sp.*

7. To bring down two apples with one stick. *Dutch.*

Stimulants.

1. The two greatest stimulants in the world are love and debt. *Bea.*

Stingy.

1. A stingy man is always poor. *Fr.*

Stir Not.

1. Stir not the dying embers.
 2. Stir not the fire with a sword ; *i.e., do not irritate an angry person.* *Latin.*

Stitch.

1. A stitch in time saves nine.

Stocks.

1. My son, buy no stocks.
 2. Both legs in the stocks or only one, 'tis all the same. *Ger.*

Stolen.

1. Stolen bread stirs the appetite. *Fr.*
 2. Stolen fruit is sweetest.
 3. Stolen wool does not warm long. *Ger.*
 4. Sweet is the apple when the keeper is away. *Latin.*
 5. There is no choicer morsel than that which is stolen. *Sp.*

Stomach.

1. A full stomach praises Lent. *Dan.*
 2. A full stomach studies unwillingly. *Ger.*
 3. A sharp stomach makes a short devotion.
 4. It is a difficult task to speak to the stomach because it hath no ears. *Cato.*
 5. It is the stomach that bears the feet. *Don Quixote.*
 6. No stomach is a span bigger than another. *Don Quixote.*

7. Sharp stomachs make short devotion.
8. Small stomachs, light heels.
9. The stomach is a bad counsellor. *Ger.*
10. The stomach is a shopkeeper that gives no credit. *Ger.*
11. The stomach is easier filled than the eye. *Ger.*
12. The stomach is master of all arts. *Ger.*
13. The stomach makes the thief and murderer. *Ger.*
14. The stomach rules the head. *Ger.*
15. The stomach sharpens the senses and makes the head witty. *Ger.*
16. When the stomach is full the heart is glad. *Dutch.*

Stone.

1. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Fr., Ital., Ger., Sp., Por., Dutch.
2. A rolling stone gathers no sea-weed. (*Referring to a stone on the sea-shore.*) *Latin.*
3. A rugged stone grows smooth from hand to hand.
4. Beware of the stone thou stumblest at before.
5. Get what you can and what you get hold,
'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold. (*Philosopher's stone.*)
6. He is not a good mason that refuses any stone. *Ital.*
7. No man can stay a stone.
8. Rolling stones gather no moss. *Dan.*
9. The stone sharpens knives but is dull itself. *Petrarch.*

10. The stone that everybody spits upon will be wet at last. *Dan.*

11. The stone that lieth not in your way need not offend you.

12. Throw no stones at thine own window.

13. To kill two birds with one stone. *Por., Dutch.*

14. When a stone leaves the hand it belongs to the devil.

15. Who throws a stone above himself may have it fall on his own head. *Bible.*

16. Who throws a stone at the sky may have it fall on his head. *Ital.*

Stools.

1. Between two stools fall to the bottom.

2. Put a stool in the sun, when one knave rises another will come, *vis., to places of profit.*

Stooping.

1. He must stoop that hath a low door.

2. He that will not stoop for a pin will never be worth a point.

3. I will never stoop low and pick up nothing.

4. Stoop and let it pass; the storm will have its way.

Stop.

1. One can stop when he ascends but not when he descends. *Napoleon.*

2. The best time to stop is in the beginning. *Lesley.*

3. To stop the hand is the way to stop the mouth. *Chinese.*

Stopping.

1. When lazy horses begin to start, old women to dance, and white clouds to rain, there is no stopping them. *Dan.*

Store.

1. Store is no sore.

Storm.

1. A calm precedes a storm.
 2. It is a storm in a glass of water. *Ger.*
 3. The more violent the storm the sooner it is over. *Seneca.*

Story.

1. One man's story is no story, hear both sides. *Ger.*
 2. There is much good sleep in an old story. *Ger.*

Strange.

1. Strange if true.

Stranger.

1. If thou be a stranger be merry and give the first good-morrow.

Straws.

1. Straws show which way the wind blows.

Strength.

1. It is excellent to have a giant's strength,
 But it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. *Shaks.*

Stretch.

1. Stretch your arm no further than your sleeve will reach.
 2. Stretch your legs according to your coverlet. *Ger., Dutch.*

Striking.

1. He that strikes my dog would strike me if he
durst.

2. He that strikes with his tongue must ward
with his head.

3. He that strikes with his sword shall be beaten
with the stabbard.

4. He who strikes another does not strike far
from the head. *Dan.*

5. Strike but bear. *Plutarch's Life of Themistocles.*

6. Strike—for your altars and your fires,
Strike—for the green graves of your sires,
God—and your native land !

Fitz-Greene Halleck.

7. Strike, Dawkins, the devil is in the hemp.

8. Strike while the iron is hot. *John Webster.*

9. Strike while the iron's hot.

Fr., Ital., Ger., Por., Dutch, Dan.

Striving.

1. He that will not strive in this world should
not have come into it. *Ital.*

2. He who strives to do, does more than he who
has the power. *Sp.*

3. No striving against the stream.

4. Strive not against the stream.

5. Striving to better, oft we mar what's well.

Shaks.

Strong.

1. He must be strong to pull a rope against a
stronger. *Dan.*

Strongest.

1. The strongest is always in the right.

Stubborn.

1. I stubborn and you stubborn who is to carry the load. *Sp.*

Studying.

1. Some men grow mad by studying much to know,

But who grows mad by studying good to know? *Franklin.*

2. Study makes learned men but not always pious and wise. *Ger.*

3. The study of vain things is laborious idleness.

Stumble.

1. A stumble may prevent a fall.

2. Better stumble once than be always tottering. *Fr.*

3. Even a horse though he has four feet stumbles. *Ital., Ger., Dutch.*

4. He that stumbles and falls not mends his pace. *Fr., Sp.*

5. He who stumbles twice over the same stone deserves to break his neck. *Sp.*

6. I never desired you to stumble at the stone that lieth at my door.

7. It is disgraceful to stumble thrice at the same stone. *Greek.*

8. No wonder if he break his head who stumbles twice over the same stone. *Ger.*

9. To stumble at a straw and leap over a block.

10. Well may he stumble that chooses a stony way.

11. When one foot stumbles the other is near falling. *Dan.*

12. Who is not quick on his feet will stumble.
13. Wisely and slow : they stumble that run fast.

Shaks.

Stupidity.

1. Against stupidity the gods themselves fight
unvictorious. *Greek, Schiller.*

2. With a staircase before you, you look for a
rope to go down by. *Sp.*

Success.

1. A successful man loses no reputation.

2. But try the Cæsar or the Catiline
By the true touchstone, success. *Byron.*

3. Deserve success, and you shall command it.

4. He who succeeds is reputed wise. *Ital.*

5. It is a bad action success cannot justify.

6. It is success that colors all in life ; success
makes fools admired, makes villains honest.

Thomson.

7. Military successes beyond all others elevate
the mind of a nation. *Atterbury.*

8. No hand of strife is pure but that which wins.

Daniel.

9. Nothing succeeds like success. *Maga.*

10. One secret of success is to know how to deny
yourself and other people.

11. Success alters our manners.

12. Success brings many to ruin. *Phædrus.*

13. Success consecrates the foulest crimes. *Seneca.*

14. Success has many friends. *Greek.*

15. Success is by acting, not wishing.

16. Success is never blamed.

17. Success is the child of audacity. *Bea.*
 18. Success leads to insolence. *Latin.*
 19. Success makes a fool seem wise.
 20. Success repays us for all our pains.
 21. The merit of success is claimed by all; calamity is imputed to the general only. *Tacitus.*
 22. The secret of success is constancy to purpose. *Bea.*
 23. 'Tis Heaven that gives success. *Homer.*
 24. 'Tis not in mortals to command success,
 But we'll do more, Sempronious; we'll deserve it. *Addison.*

Succor.

1. Wise Plato said the world was stored,
 That succor each to other might afford.

Denham.

Sufferer, Suffering.

1. Another's suffering is but skin deep. *M. Greek.*
 2. Better to suffer than to do ill.
 3. He that will not suffer evil must never think of preferment.
 4. He who much has suffered much will know. *Homer.*
 5. He who suffers innocently is in better condition than they who unjustly condemn. *Agis.*
 6. I would rather be found suffering than doing what is unjust. *Phocion.*
 7. It is the lot of man to suffer. *Bea.*
 8. Know how sublime a thing it is
 To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

9. Many a one suffers for what he cannot help.
Fr.
10. Of suffering comes ease.
11. Suffer in order to know; toil in order to have.
Sp.
12. Suffering is the mother of fools, reason of wise men.
13. Sufferings are lessons. *Greek.*
14. The sufferer becomes a chatterer. *Turk.*
15. We must suffer much or die young. *Por.*
16. When another man suffers a piece of wood suffers.
Arabian.
17. Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks must mourn,
And he alone is blessed who ne'er was born.
Prior.
18. Whom can we accuse but ourselves for what we suffer.
Massinger.
- Suicide.**
1. He dies twice who perishes by his own hand.
Syrus.
2. 'Tis more brave to live than to die.
- Sultan.**
1. The sultan's interdict lasts three days. *Turk.*
- Summer.**
1. A dry summer ne'er made a dear peck.
2. A good winter brings a good summer.
3. It will not always be summer. *Hesiod.*
4. Summer will not last forever. *Latin.*
5. When the summer is winter, and the winter summer, it is a sorry year.
Sp.

Sun.

1. As long as the sun shines one does not ask for the moon. *Russian.*
2. Clouds, that the sun builds up, darken him.
3. However bright the sun may shine, leave not your cloak at home. *Sp.*
4. If the sun shines on me I care not for the moon. *Ital., Sp.*
5. In every country the sun riseth in the morning.
6. Make hay while the sun shines. *Ger.*
7. Make use of the sun while it shines. *Dan.*
8. Men shut the door against the setting sun. *Shaks.*
9. Men use to worship the rising sun.
10. Men worship the rising not the setting sun. *Pompey.*
11. The sun can be seen by nothing but its own light.
12. The sun is not the light for study.
13. The sun is still beautiful though ready to set.
14. The sun is the king of torches. *Western African Negro.*
15. The sun may do its duty though your grapes are not ripe.
16. The sun passes over filth and is not defiled. *Ital.*
17. The sun shines even on the wicked. *Seneca.*
18. The sun shines for all the world. *Fr.*
19. The sun will bring to light what lay under the snow. *Ger.*

20. The sun will go down all by itself without thy assistance. *Hebrew.*

21. They that walk much in the sun will be tanned at last.

22. 'Tis day still while the sun shines.

23. When the sun flies, the shadow dies. *Oriental.*

24. When the sun is highest he casts the least shadow.

25. When the sun rises the disease will abate.

26. When the sun shines on thee, thou needest not care for the moon. *Ital.*

Sun-dial.

1. The sun-dial only counts bright hours.

2. What's the use of a sun-dial in the shade?

Sunshine.

1. No sunshine but hath some shadow.

Supererogation.

1. He has dashed with his oar to hasten the cataract.

2. He has waved with his fan to give speed to the winds. *Terence.*

3. It is needless to pour water on a drowned mouse.

4. Owls to Athens, coals to Newcastle, enchantments to Egypt, pepper to Hindostan, indulgences to Rome.

5. To add water to the ocean. *Latin.*

6. To carry a lantern in mid-day. *Fr.*

7. To carry water to the sea or river.

Fr., Ger., Por., Dutch.

8. You carry faggots to the wood. *Horace.*

9. You carry oil to the city of olives. *Hebrew.*

Superstitions.

1. Superstitions would soon die out if so many old women wouldn't act as nurses to keep them alive.

Punch.

Sure.

1. It is better to be sure than sorry.

2. No one so sure but he may miss. *Dutch.*

Suretyship.

1. Be bail and pay for it.

2. Be surety and evil is at hand. *Greek.*

3. Beware of suretyship for thy best friends.

Lord Burleigh.

4. Connaught security : three in a bond and a book oath.

5. He that hateth suretyship is sure. *Bible.*

6. He that is surety for another is never sure himself.

7. He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it. *Bible.*

8. He who is surety for another pays for him.

Dutch.

9. Whoso would know what he is worth, let him never be a surety. *Ital.*

10. Your surety wants a surety.

Surfeits.

1. Surfeits destroy more than the sword.

John Fletcher.

Surgeon.

1. A good surgeon must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart, and a lady's hand.
2. Call not a surgeon before you are wounded.
3. He mistakes the knife of the surgeon for the blade of the assassin.
4. Tender surgeons make foul wounds. *Ital.*
5. The best surgeon is he of the soul.
6. The best surgeon is he that has been hacked himself.

Surprise.

1. A man surprised is half beaten.
2. All men have their surprises, either good or bad, in store for them.

Suspicion, Suspicions.

1. A man suspected is half condemned.
2. A slight suspicion may destroy a good repute. *Dan.*
3. An innocent heart suspects no guile. *Por.*
4. As good steal the horse as look over the hedge.
5. At the gate where suspicion enters love goes out.
6. Be ever vigilant but never suspicious.
7. He is so suspicious that he cannot be got at without a stalking-horse.
8. He that is in fault is in suspicion. *Ital.*
9. He who suspects is seldom at fault. *Ital.*
10. Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind,
The thief doth fear each bush an officer. *Shaks.*

11. Suspicion is the bane of friendship. *Petrarch.*
12. Suspicion is the poison of friendship. *Fr.*
13. Suspicion is the virtue of a coward.
14. Suspicion may be no fault, but showing it is a great one.
15. Suspicions among thoughts are like bats among birds that ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*
16. The losing side is full of suspicion. *Syrus.*

Swallow.

1. One swallow does not make a summer.
Ital., Sp., Dutch, Dan.
2. One swallow makes not a spring, nor a woodcock a winter.

Swan.

1. It is not good for the swan to teach eaglets to sing. *Dan.*
2. The swan sings when death comes.
3. When the rooks are silent the swans begin to sing. *Dan.*

Sweat.

1. Sweat makes good mortar.
2. The sweat of Adam's brow hath streamed down ours ever since.

Sweep.

1. Sweep before your own door before you look at your neighbor's.

Sweet.

1. After sweet meat comes sour sauce.
2. All sweets are not wholesome.
3. Every white will have its black and every sweet its sour. *Old Song.*

4. He deserves not sweet that will not taste of sour.

5. He is worthy of sweet who has tasted bitter.

Dan.

6. He who has not tasted bitter knows not what sweet is.

Ger.

7. He who hath bitter in his breast spits not sweet.

8. No sweet without some bitter.

9. Short and sweet.

10. Sweetmeat must have sour sauce.

Ital.

11. Sweets to the sweet.

Shaks.

12. That is not always sweet in the maw that is sweet in the mouth.

13. That which is bitter to endure may be sweet to remember.

14. The fly that sips treacle is lost in the sweets.

Gay.

15. There is no sweet without sour.

Ger.

16. What is sweet in the mouth is not always good in the stomach.

Dan.

17. Who has tasted a sour apple will have the more relish for a sweet one.

Ger.

18. Who hath bitter in his mouth spits not all sweet.

Sweetheart.

1. Nobody's sweetheart is ugly.

Dutch.

Swift.

1. Swift to attack, swift to run away.

Swimming.

1. Swim with the stream.

2. There yet may be peril, but no man is able
To learn how to swim on his library table.
3. 'Tis hard to swim against the stream.
4. To swim and swim more and be drowned on
shore. *Sp.*
5. To swim between two waters. *Fr.*

Swindling.

1. Swindling is the perfection of civilization. *Voltaire.*

Swiss.

1. No money no Swiss.
2. The Swiss fight for any god or man.

Sword.

1. A captain's sword must be tied to his heart,
his heart fixed to his head and conducted by his
judgment. *Spinola.*
2. A leaden sword in an ivory scabbard.
3. A good swordsman is never quarrelsome. *Fr.*
4. A sword anointed with honey. *Latin.*
5. An inch in a sword or a palm in a lance is a
great advantage. *Sp.*
6. He that is master of a sword can best plead
about boundaries. *Lysander.*
7. He who has his sword is master of himself,
i.e., can take his own life. *Cato the Younger.*
8. He who has the longest sword is always
thought to be in the right.
9. He who plays with a sword plays with the
devil. *Gallician.*
10. Keep your sword between you and the strength
of a clown.

11. Leave not a sword in the hand of an idiot.
Latin.
12. Ne'er put a sword in a woodman's hand.
13. One sword keeps another in the scabbard.
Ger., Dan.
14. Put not a naked sword in a madman's hands.
15. Scandenberg's sword must have Scandenberg's arm.
16. The palate kills more than the sword.
17. The rusty sword and empty purse plead the performance of covenants.
18. The sword and the ring according to the hand that bears them.
Sp., Por.
19. The sword from heaven above falls not down in haste.
20. The sword is not to be used against him who asks forgiveness.
Turk.
21. The sword keeps the peace of the land. *Dan.*
22. The sword knows no friends. *Ger.*
23. Those who refuse the sword must renounce the sceptre.
Gibbon.
24. When the sword is in the mouth you must caress the sheath.
Dan.

Syllables.

1. Syllables govern the world. *Selden.*

Sympathy.

1. No man limps because another is hurt. *Dan.*
2. One does not feel three hundred blows on another's back. *Servian.*
3. Other men's ills hang by a hair. *Don Quixote.*

4. Sympathy is the solace of the poor, but for the rich there is consolation. *Bea.*

System.

1. A certain place for everything and everything put to its use. *Hartley.*

2. A distinct name for everything and everything called by its name. *Hartley.*

3. A peg for every hole. *Fr.*

4. A place for everything and everything in its place.

5. A proper time for everything and everything done in its time. *Hartley.*

6. All is soon ready in an orderly house.

T.

Table.

1. Spread the table and contention will cease.

2. The table robs more than the thief.

Tailors.

1. Dull scissors make crooked mouthed tailors.

Dan.

2. Four farthings and a thimble make a tailor's pocket jingle.

3. Nine tailors make a man.

4. Tailors' shreds are worth the cutting.

5. The Portuguese apprentice who does not know how to sew and wants to cut out. *Sp.*

6. The tailor ill dressed, the shoemaker ill shod.

Por.

7. The tailor that makes not a knot loses a stitch.

8. There is little to sew where tailors are true.
9. To be like the tailor of Campello, who worked for nothing and found the thread. *Sp.*

Take Heed.

1. Take heed of a good minute.
2. Take heed of many, advice of few. *Dan.*
3. Take heed of the words of the wise.
4. Take heed of an ox before, and an ass behind, and a knave on all sides.
5. Take heed will surely speed.
6. Take heed you find not that you do not seek.

"Take This."

1. I was never satisfied with "I will," "I will;" one "take this," is better than two "I will give you." *Sp.*
2. One "take this," is better than ten "God bless you." *Ger.*
3. One "take this" is better than two "you shall have." *Fr., Dutch.*

Taking.

1. Take not a musket to kill a fly.
2. Take not your sickle to another man's corn. *Dan.*
3. Take the ball at the hop.
4. Take the middle of the way and thou wilt not fall. *Sp.*
5. Take things always by the smooth handle.

Taking Out.

1. Always taking out of the meal tub, and never putting in soon comes to the bottom.

2. It is delightful to take out of a great hoard.

Horace.

3. Take out without putting in, soon comes to the bottom.

Sp., Por.

4. When you take out and do not put in, expect to reach the bottom.

M. Greek.

Tale.

1. A good tale ill told is a bad one.

2. A good tale is not the worse for being twice told.

3. A school-boy's tale the wonder of an hour.

Byron.

4. A tale never loses in the telling.

5. A tale twice told is cabbage twice sold.

6. An honest tale speeds best being plainly told.

Shaks.

7. And what so tedious as a twice-told tale.

Pope.

8. Every man's tale is gude till anither be tauld.

9. Ha'f a tale is enough for a wise man.

10. In the fair tale is foul falsity.

11. It ought to be a good tale that is twice told.

12. Must I tell you a tale and find you ears too ?

13. No sweetness in a cabbage twice boiled or in a tale twice told.

14. One tale is good until another be told.

15. Tell no tales out of school.

Ger.

16. The tale runs as it pleases the teller.

17. There is many a true tale told in jest.

18. What so tedious as a twice-told tale. *Homer.*

19. You will tell another tale when you are tried.

Tale-bearer.

1. A dog that fetches a bone will carry one.
2. Beware of the tale-bearer.
3. Put no faith in tale-bearers.
4. Tale-bearers are commonly a sort of half-witted men.

Talents.

1. The more talents the more they will be developed. *Chinese.*

Talking.

1. A great talker never wants for enemies. *Chinese.*
2. A man of sense talks little and listens much. *Chinese.*
3. Always talk big and you will not be forgotten. *Fr.*
4. Beware of a man that does not talk and a dog that does not bark. *Por.*
5. Do not talk Arabic in the house of a Moor. *Sp.*
6. Do not talk Latin before the sacristans. *Fr.*
7. Fore-talk spares after-talk. *Ger.*
8. Great talkers are commonly liars.
9. Great talkers are like leaky pitchers: everything runs out of them.
10. Great talkers are not great doers. *Fr., Dutch.*
11. Have a care of whom you talk,
To whom and what and where. *Horace.*
12. He has the gift of the gab; *i.e., is a fluent talker.*

13. He that hears much and speaks not all,
Shall be welcome both in bower and hall.
14. He that talks to himself talks to a fool.
15. He who talks much is sometimes right. *Sp.*
16. I have a poor opinion of a man who talks to
men what women should not hear. *Richardson.*
17. It is very seldom that a great talker hath
either discretion or good manners.
18. Leave a dog and a great talker in the middle
of the street.
19. Let people talk and dogs bark. *Ger.*
20. Long talk makes short days. *Fr.*
21. Many talk like philosophers and live like
fools.
22. Much talk little work. *Dutch.*
23. Much talking enervates the judgment.
Turkish Spy.
24. Much talking, much erring. *Sp.*
25. People should talk not to please themselves
but those who hear them.
26. Talk does not cook rice. *Chinese.*
27. Talk is but talk; but 'tis money that buys
land.
28. Talk little and well and you will be looked
upon as somebody. *Sp.*
29. Talk much and err much.
30. Talk of camps but stay at home.
31. Talk of sporting but buy game in the market.
32. Talkers are no doers. *Shaks.*
33. Talking comes by nature, science of under-
standing. *Ger.*

34. Talking is easier than doing, and promising than performing. *Ger.*

35. Talking is silver, silence is gold. *Ger.*

36. Talking pays no toll.

37. Talking very much and lying are cousin Germans.

38. The eternal talker neither hears nor learns.

39. The greatest talkers are always the least doers.

40. The talker sows, the listener reaps. *Ital.*

41. The more you are talked about the less powerful you are. *Bea.*

42. There is never much talk of a thing but there is some truth in it. *Ital.*

43. They always talk who never think. *Pope.*

44. 'Tis remarkable that they talk most who have least to say. *Pope.*

45. To talk without thinking is to shoot without aiming.

46. Who talks much errs much. *Sp.*

Tarry.

1. Tarry awhile that we may make an end the sooner.

2. Tarry long brings little home.

Task.

1. When you have set yourself a task finish it.

Ovid.

2. Whoever undertakes a task cannot repudiate the responsibility.

Chinese.

Taste.

1. To a depraved taste sweet is bitter.

Sp.

2. To him who has lost his taste sweet is sour.
3. Whether sugar be white or black it preserves its proper taste. *Turk.*
4. There is no accounting for tastes as the old woman said when her husband kissed the cow.

Tattler.

1. A tattler is waur than a thief.
2. Shun an inquisitive person, for he is also a tattler. *Latin.*
3. Tattlers and busy bodies are the canker and rust of idleness as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor.*
4. The tattler's tongue is always dancing a silly jig.

Taxes.

1. Taxes are the perpetual theme of popular complaint. *Gibbon.*
2. Those who do a good trade don't wrangle over taxes. *Chinese.*
3. What church does not take, exchequer takes. *Ger., Sp.*

Teacher, Teaching.

1. A teacher is better than two books. *Ger.*
2. Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot. *Thomson.*
3. He teaches me to be good that does me good.
4. He teaches ill that teacheth all.
5. He that teaches himself has a fool for his master.

6. Taught in the same school. *Latin.*
7. Teaching others teaches yourself.
8. The best mode of instruction is to practise what we teach.
9. Who teaches often learns himself. *Ital.*

Tear.

1. An orphan's tear falls not in vain. *Russian.*
2. A small tear relieves a great sorrow.
3. But woes await a country when
She sees the tears of bearded men. *Scott.*
4. Easier to stop Euphrates at its source
Than one tear of a true and tender heart.
Byron.
5. Even when the gates of prayer are shut the
gates of tears are open. *Hebrew.*
6. Every woe a tear may claim
Except an erring sister's shame.
7. He wastes his tears who weeps before the
judge. *Ital.*
8. More tears are shed in playhouses than in
churches. *Guthrie.*
9. Nothing dries sooner than a tear. *Ger.*
10. Oh, father, what a hell of witchcraft lies
In the small orb of one particular tear. *Shaks.*
11. Repentant tears wash out the stain of guilt.
Latin.
12. Tears are sometimes as weighty as words.
Ovid.
13. Tears benefit not the dead, they may injure
the living. *Plutarch.*

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- 2. To him who has lost his taste . . . *Homer.*
- 3. Whether sugar be white or tears. *Byron.*
its proper taste.
- 4. There is no account of a tear has more
shedding seas of gore.
woman said when her . . . *Byron.*

- 1. A tattle- . . . which moulds a tear
- 2. Shu- . . . it trickle from its source,
- tattler. . . preserves the earth a sphere,
. . . and guides the planets in their course. *S. Rogers.*

- 18. The fewer his years the fewer his tears.
- 19. The tear down childhood's cheek that flows
Is like the dew-drop on the rose :
When next the summer breeze comes by,
And waves the bush the flower is dry. *Scott.*
- 20. The tears of a whore and the oaths of a bully
may be put in the same bottle.
- 21. The tears of a penitent are the wine of angels.
St. Bernard.
- 22. The tears of the congregation are the praises
of the minister.
- 23. The tears of the night equal the smiles of the
day. *Rousseau.*
- 24. What can I think of thy good qualities since
every bite draws tears. *African.*

Teeth.

- 1. The teeth of the puppy are growing while the
old dog is gnawing bones. *Dan.*
- 2. The tooth often bites the tongue and yet they
keep together. *Dan.*
- 3. The toothless man envies those that can bite
well. *Latin.*

4. Who hath aching teeth hath ill tenants.

Temper.

1. He who loses his temper is in the wrong. *Fr.*
2. Of all bad things by which mankind are curst,
Their own bad tempers surely are the worst.

Cumberland.

Temperance.

1. Temperance is the best medicine.
2. Temperance is the greatest of virtues.

Plutarch.

3. The virtue of prosperity is temperance. *Bacon.*

Temples.

1. The groves were God's first temples. *Bryant.*
2. The truest temples are fixed in the heart.

Tacitus.

Temptation.

1. A bad padlock invites a picklock.
2. A fair booty makes many a thief.
3. All temptations are found either in hope or
fear.

4. An open box tempts an honest man. *Dutch.*

5. An open door may tempt a saint.

6. At an open chest the righteous sins. *Fr.*

7. Flight is a triumph. (*Fleeing from temptation.*)

Latin.

8. Godfrey sent the thief that stole the cash
away,

And punished him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

9. He who avoids the temptation avoids the sin.

Sp.

10. It is difficult keeping that which is admired by many. *Syrus.*

11. She is good who is close to the fire and does not burn.

12. Shut your door and you will make your neighbor good. *Sp., Por.*

13. It is too much to expect of the cat that she should sit by the milk and not lap it. *Ger.*

14. Take away the motive and you take away the sin. *Don Quixote.*

15. Temptation makes a good Christian. *Ger.*

16. The key at my girdle keeps me good and my neighbor too. *Sp.*

17. The less the temptation the greater the sin.

18. The open door invites the thief. *Dutch.*

19. The righteous man sins before an open chest. *Sp.*

20. When a chest lies open a reputed honest man may sin.

21. When Christ was alone the devil tempted him. *Ger.*

22. When we do ill the devil tempted us, when we do nothing we tempt him.

Tempter.

1. The tempter is then ever nighest when we think him furthest off. *Old Divine.*

2. Who draws others into evil courses is the devil's factor.

Tender.

1. Who is tender in everything is a fool in everything. *Catalan.*

Thanking.

1. I'll thank you for the next, for this I am sure
of. (*Said after receiving a favor.*)

Thanks.

1. Old thanks are not for new gifts. *Ital.*
2. Old thanks pay not for a new debt.

Theft.

1. A mouthful of meat (if it be stolen) may be a
townful of shame. *Scotch.*
2. The honest man enjoys the theft.

Theme.

1. When great the theme 'tis easy to excel.
Quoted by Alexander from Euripides.

Thersites.

1. Thersites' body is as good as Ajax' when
neither is alive. *Shaks.*

Thief.

1. A hundred bakers, a hundred millers, and a
hundred tailors are three hundred thieves. *Dutch.*
2. A hundred tailors, a hundred millers, and a
hundred weavers are three hundred thieves. *Sp.*
3. A rackless hussie makes mony thieves.
4. A thief does not always thieve, but be always
on your guard against him. *Russian.*
5. A thief does not willingly see another carry a
basket. *Ger.*
6. A thief is better than a lazy servant. *Ger.*
7. A thief knows a thief as a wolf knows a wolf.
8. A thief makes opportunities. *Dutch.*
9. A thief passes for a gentleman when stealing
has made him rich.

10. A thief seldom grows rich by thieving. *Ger.*
11. A thief thinks every man steals. *Dan.*
12. All are not thieves whom the dogs bark at. *Ger.*
13. An old thief desires a new halter.
14. As stout as the miller's waistcoat that takes a thief by the neck every day.
15. Every tribe has its thief, every mountain its wolf. *Russian.*
16. First a turnip, then a sheep, next a cow, and then the gallows.
17. Great thieves always have their sleeves full of gags. *Fr.*
18. Great thieves hang little ones. *Fr.*
19. He is a thief indeed that robs a thief. *Fr.*
20. He that showeth his wealth to a thief is the cause of his own pillage.
21. He who has a son grown up should not call another a thief. *Sp.*
22. He is a thief for he has taken a cup too much.
23. Highways and streets have not all the thieves : shops have ten to one.
24. If there were no receiver, there would be no thief. *Sp.*
25. If you cut down the woods you'll catch the thief.
26. If you would make a thief honest trust him. *Sp.*
27. Ill laying up makes many thieves.
28. It is hard to steal where the host himself is a thief. *Ger., Dutch.*

29. Look not at thieves eating flesh, but look at them suffering punishment. *Chinese.*
30. No receiver, no thief.
31. No thief e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.
32. Opportunity makes the thief.
Fr., Ital., Ger., Sp., Dutch, Dan.
33. Petty thieves are hanged, people take off their hats to great ones. *Ger.*
34. Put a miller, a weaver, and a tailor in a bag and shake them, the first that comes out will be a thief.
35. Set a thief to catch a thief.
36. Stealing would be a nice thing if thieves were hanged by the girdle. *Sp.*
37. The great thieves hang the small ones. *Ger.*
38. The great thieves punish the little ones.
39. The hole invites the thief. *Sp.*
40. The thief becomes the gallows well. *Por.*
41. The thief cannot find any tree that suits him for a gallows. *Ger.*
42. The thief is frightened even by a mouse. *Ital.*
43. The thief is sorry he is to be hanged, not that he is a thief.
44. The thief proceeds from a needle to gold, and from gold to the gallows. *Por.*
45. The thief steals until he comes to the gallows. *Ger.*
46. The thief thinks all men are like himself.
Sp., Por.

47. There are more thieves than are hanged. *Dutch.*
48. There are more thieves than gibbets. *Ital.*
49. There is but one short step between lying and theft.
50. There is honor among thieves.
51. There is no guarding against the privy thief. *Fr.*
52. Thick as thieves.
53. Thieves and rogues have the best luck if they do but escape hanging.
54. Thieves quarrel and thefts are discovered. *Sp.*
55. Time and place make the thief. *Ger., Dutch.*
56. When it thunders the thief becomes honest. *Ital.*
57. When thieves fall out thefts are discovered. *Fr.*
58. Why is there honor among thieves? Because they usually hang together. *Punch.*

Thing.

1. A good thing is known when it is lost. *Por.*
2. A good thing is soon caught up.
3. A good thing one soon forgets, the bad grow old in the head. *Ger.*
4. A thing done has a head. (*Exclamation of an ancient sculptor on finishing a statue.*)
5. A thing done perforce is not worth a rush.
6. A thing is not bad if well understood. *Ger.*
7. A thing lost is a thing known. *Fr.*
8. All good things are not given to one.

La Fontaine.

9. All things are difficult before they are easy.
10. All things are easy that are done willingly.
11. All things are good with the good. *Latin.*
12. All things are not to be granted at all times.
13. All things are soon prepared in a well ordered house.
14. All things have their uses.
15. All things of this world are nothing unless they have reference to the next. *Sp.*
16. From trivial things great contests oft arise. *Dutch.*
17. Good things require time. *Dutch.*
18. Good things soon find a purchaser. *Plautus.*
19. Great things spring from casualties. *Bea.*
20. He who prizes little things is worthy of great ones. *Ger.*
21. He who takes no care of little things will not have the care of great ones. *Ger.*
22. Little things are pretty.
23. Little things attract light minds.
24. Moderate things last.
25. Out of small things large cannot spring. *Ger.*
26. Small things affect light minds.
27. Small things become the small. *Horace.*
28. Small things make base men proud. *Shaks.*
29. The best thing in the world is to live above it.
30. The best things are the first to perish. *Latin.*
31. The best things are the worst to come by.
32. The greatest things are done by the help of small ones.

33. Things above thy height are to be looked at, not reached at.
34. Things are not as they are, but as they are regarded. *Ital.*
35. Things at the worse will cease or else climb upwards. *Shaks.*
36. Things at the worst will sometimes mend.
37. Things bad begun strengthen themselves by ill. *Shaks.*
38. Things beyond our reach are not worth our consideration. *Latin.*
39. Things coming from afar are most esteemed.
40. Things do not always go as man wills. *Ger.*
41. Things forbidden have a secret charm. *Tacitus.*
42. Things hardly attained are the longer retained.
43. Things ill acquired are ill expended. *Latin.*
44. Things ill got have ever bad success. *Shaks.*
45. Things in motion sooner catch the eye than what not stirs. *Shaks.*
46. Things may be fitting to be done, which are not fitting to be boasted of. *Fielding.*
47. Things not understood are admired.
48. Things past may be repented but not recalled. *Livy.*
49. Things promised are things due. *Fr.*
50. Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour. *Shaks.*
51. Things unhopèd for happen oftener than what we desire. *Plautus.*

52. Things unreasonable are never durable. *Ital.*

Thinker, Thinking.

1. A profound thinker always thinks he is superficial. *Bea.*

2. A thinking man is always striking out something new.

3. It is for want of thinking that most men are undone.

4. Think first and speak afterwards. *Turk.*

5. Think much, speak little, and write less.

Fr., Ital.

6. Think of ease, but work on.

7. Think of many things, do one. *Por.*

8. Think to-day and speak to-morrow.

9. Think with the wise, but talk with the vulgar.

Dr. Johnson.

10. Thinking is not knowing. *Por.*

11. Thinking of where you are going, you forget whence you came. *Por.*

12. Who has never done thinking never begins doing. *Ital.*

Thirst.

1. Thirst comes from drinking. *Ital.*

2. Thirst is the best butler. *Ger.*

3. Thirst makes wine out of water. *Ger.*

4. Who has no thirst, has no business at the fountain. *Dutch.*

5. You look at what I drink and not at my thirst. *Sp.*

Thirteenth.

1. The thirteenth man brings death. *Dutch.*

Thirty.

1. Thirty is the turning point of a man's life.

Thistle.

1. If you should plant a thistle in Paradise, it would never become a rose. *Ger.*
2. Thistles are a salad for asses.
3. Thistles are more lovely to an ass, than roses. *Ger.*

Thorn-bush.

1. Wherever a man dwells, he shall be sure to have a thorn-bush before his door.

Thorns.

1. A man does not run among thorns for nothing : either he is chasing a snake or a snake is chasing him. *Yoruba.*
2. A myrtle among thorns is a myrtle still.
3. Barefooted men must not go amongst thorns.
4. Better one thorn plucked out than all remain. *Horace.*
5. From the thorn springs the rose, and from the rose the thorn. *M. Greek.*
6. He knows well where the thorn pricks him. *Ital.*
7. He that handles thorns, shall smart for it.
8. He that scattereth thorns, must not go bare-foot.
9. It early pricks that will be a thorn.
10. The point of the thorn is small but he who has felt it does not forget it. *Ital.*
11. The thorn comes into the world point foremost.

12. Thorns make the greatest crackling.
13. What profits you, only one thorn eradicated out of many. *Horace.*
14. While the shoe is on thy foot tread upon the thorns.
15. Without thorns no roses. *Ger.*
- Thought.
1. A man without thought for the future must soon have present sorrow. *Confucius.*
2. He is never alone that is in the company of noble thoughts.
3. If thoughts were legal witnesses, many an honest man would be proved a rogue. *Dan.*
4. In matters of conscience first thoughts are best ; in matters of prudence last thoughts are the best. *Rev. Robert Hall.*
5. Keep your thoughts to yourself, let your mien be free and open.
6. Second thoughts are best. *Latin.*
7. The only way to keep our thoughts is to fasten them in words and chain them in writing. *Turkish Spy.*
8. The thought has good legs and the quill a good tongue.
9. They are never alone who are accompanied by noble thoughts. *Sidney.*
10. Thought is a nimble footman.
11. Thought is free. *Shaks.*
12. Thoughts are told free but not held free. *Ger.*
- Thread.
1. By the thread we unwind the skein. *Sp.*

2. It hangs upon a silken thread.
3. Short flax makes long thread. *Dan.*
4. The thread breaks where it is thinnest. *Sp.*
5. Threads do not break for being fine, but for being gouty and ill spun. *Por.*
6. Where it's weakest there the thread breaketh.
7. Who holds the thread holds the ball. *Fr.*

Threats, Threatening.

1. A blow threatened was never well given. *Ital., Sp.*
2. A buffeting threatened is never well given. *Sp., Ital.*
3. A threatened man lives long if he can get bread. *Dutch.*
4. All do not bite that show their teeth. *Dutch.*
5. All threateners don't fight. *Dutch.*
6. He can do but little who cannot threaten another. *Sp.*
7. He that threatens wastes his anger. *Por.*
8. He threatens many that injured one. *Ben Jonson.*
9. He threatens who is afraid. *Fr.*
10. He who threateneth hunteth after revenge.
11. It is more easy to threaten than to kill. *Ital.*
12. Longer lives he that is threatened than he that is hanged. *Ital.*
13. Many a one threatens while he quakes with fear. *Ital., Ger.*
14. More are threatened than are stabbed. *Sp.*
15. No one dies of threats. *Dutch.*

16. Not all threateners fight. *Dutch.*
 17. Some threaten who are afraid. *Fr.*
 18. The threatener loses the opportunity of vengeance. *Sp.*
 19. The threatener sometimes gets a drubbing. *Fr.*
 20. There are more threatened than hurt. *Ital., Sp.*
 21. Threatened folks, too, eat bread. *Sp., Por.*
 22. Threatened folks live long. *Fielding.*
 23. Threats are arms for the threatened. *Ital.*
 24. Threats don't kill. (*Men don't die of threats.*) *Dutch.*
 25. To freemen threats are impotent. *Cicero.*
 26. Who threatens, warns. *Ger.*

Three.

1. By three things we learn men : love, play and wine. *Ger.*
 2. One's too few, and three's too many.
 3. Three things soon pass away : woman's beauty, the rainbow, and the echo of the woods. *Ger.*
 4. Three things trouble life : quarrels, love and wine. *Ger.*
 5. To expect what never comes, to lie in bed and not sleep, to serve well and not be advanced, are three things to die of. *Ital.*
 6. What three know everybody knows. *Sp.*
 7. What three know will soon be known to thirty. *Ger.*

Threshing.

1. When the barn is full you may thresh before the door.

Thrift.

1. Thrift and he are at a fray.
2. Thrift is better than an annuity. *Fr.*
3. Thrift is the philosopher's stone.

Thriving.

1. He that will thrive in this world must think no course vile. *Ben Jonson.*
2. He who would thrive must follow the church, the sea, or the king's service. *Sp.*

Throne.

1. It is more honorable to be raised than to be born to a throne ;
Hazard bestows the one, but merit obtains the other. *Petrarch.*

Thunder.

1. A bolt does not always fall when it thunders. *Ger.*

Thunder-bolt.

1. The thunder-bolt has but its clap.

Tide, Ebb, Flow.

1. A flow will have an ebb.
2. After ebb comes flood and friends with good. *Dutch.*
3. After high floods come low ebbs. *Dutch.*
4. Every flood hath its ebb. *Dutch.*
5. Every tide hath its ebb.
6. The ebb will fetch off what the tide brings in.

7. There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

Shaks.

Tieing.

1. He that ties well, unties well.
2. See that you tie so you can untie. *Dutch.*
3. Tie me hand and foot, and throw me among
my own people. *Ital.*
4. Who ties well, unties well. *Sp.*

Tiger.

1. Draw a tiger incompletely and he's like a
dog. *Chinese.*
2. Fiercer than a cubless tiger.
3. He is a paper tiger. (*Applied to a blustering
coward.*) *Chinese.*
4. The tiger that has once tasted blood is never
sated with the taste of it.
5. He calls the tiger to chase away the dog.

Chinese.

Time.

1. A little time may be enough to hatch a great
mischief.
2. A hundred years hence we shall all be bald.
Sp.
3. A hundred years is not much, but never is a
long while. *Fr.*
4. A thousand years hence the river will run as
it did.
5. All the treasures of the earth would not bring
back one lost moment. *Fr.*

6. An hour after twelve is just one whatever you do. *Ger.*
7. As good have no time as make no good use of it.
8. Better to take time. *Latin.*
9. Every scrap of a wise man's time is worth saving.
10. Everything has its time. *Por.*
11. Everything has its time and that time must be watched.
12. He is behind the times ; *i. e., old fashioned.*
13. He that has most time has none to lose.
14. He that hath time and looketh for more, loseth time.
15. He who gains time gains everything. *Bea.*
16. Hour by hour time departs. *Ital.*
17. I have lost a day. (*Perdidi diem.*) *Titus.*
18. If the time don't suit you, suit yourself to the time. *Turk.*
19. If time be of all things most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality. *Franklin.*
20. In less than a thousand years we shall all be bald. *Sp.*
21. In time the savage bull doth bear the yoke. *Shaks.*
22. It is all one a hundred years hence.
23. It is good to be in good time, you know not how long it will last.
24. It is time enough to set when the oven comes to the dough.

25. It is time enough to take off your hat when you see the man. *Dan.*

26. "I've lost a day!" the prince who nobly cried,
Had been an emperor without his crown.

Young.

27. It will be all the same an hundred years hence.

28. Lost time never returns. *Ger.*

29. Lost time and opportunities can never be recovered.

30. Lost time is never found again, and what we call time enough always proves little enough.

Franklin.

31. Man cannot buy time. *Ger.*

32. Nae man can tether time or tide. *Burns.*

33. Once in every ten years every man needs his neighbor.

34. Once in ten years one man hath need of another.

35. Other times, other counsels. *Por.*

36. Other times, other folks. *Dan.*

37. Other times, other manners. *Fr.*

38. Our time runs on like a stream; first fall the leaves and then the tree. *Dutch.*

39. Suit yourself to the times. *Ger.*

40. Take time by the forelock.

41. Take time for deliberation, haste spoils everything. *Statius.*

42. Take time to be quick.

43. Take time when time is, for time will away.

44. The best preacher is time. *Ger.*
45. The complaint of the present times is the general complaint of all times.
46. The crutch of time does more than the club of Hercules.
47. "The good old times," all times when old are good. *Byron.*
48. The good time comes but once. *Ital.*
49. The greatest expense we can be at is that of our time.
50. The heavens are just, and time suppresseth wrong. *Shaks.*
51. The past is for wisdom, the present for action, but for joy the future. *Bea.*
52. The time of life is short,
To spend that shortness basely 'twere too long. *Shaks.*
53. The time of the prince is the property of the people. *Gibbon.*
54. The time to come is no more ours than the time past.
55. There is a time for all things.
56. There is a time to fish and a time to dry nets. *Chinese.*
57. There is a time to jest and a time when jests are unreasonable. *Don Quixote.*
58. There is no appeal from time past. *Ital.*
59. There is no better counsellor than time. *Greek.*
60. There is no hand to catch time. *Bengalese.*

61. There is nothing more precious than time and nothing more prodigally wasted.

62. There's naething more precious nor time.

63. They that make the best use of their time have none to spare.

64. Time and opportunity are no man's slave.

Ger.

65. Time and the hour are not to be tied with a rope.

66. Time and the hour run through the roughest (or longest) day.

67. Time and tide for no man bide.

68. Time and tide wait for no man.

69. Time and words can never be recalled.

70. Time at last sets all things even. *Byron.*

71. Time brings everything to those who can wait for it.

Ger.

72. Time brings roses. *Ger., Dutch.*

73. Time covers and discovers everything. *Ger.*

74. Time discovers truth. *Seneca.*

75. Time dresses the greatest wounds. *Ger.*

76. Time devours all things.

77. Time does not bow to you, you must bow to time. *Russian.*

78. Time enough is little enough.

79. Time fleeth away without delay.

80. Time flies on restless pinions, constant never,
Be constant and thou chainest time forever.

Schiller.

81. Time gained, much gained. *Dutch.*

- 82. Time heals all things.
- 83. Time is a file that wears and makes no noise.
- 84. Time is anger's medicine. *Ger.*
- 85. Time is an inaudible file. *Ital.*
- 86. Time is an unpaid advocate. *Ger.*
- 87. Time is a true friend to sorrow. *Wordsworth.*
- 88. Time is generally the best doctor. *Ovid.*
- 89. Time is God's and ours. *Dutch.*
- 90. Time is money. *Dutch, Turk.*
- 91. Time is not tied to a post like a horse to a manger. *Dan.*
- 92. Time is precious but truth is more precious than time. *Bea.*
- 93. Time is the best counsellor (or preacher). *Ger.*
- 94. Time is the greatest innovator. *Bacon.*
- 95. Time is the herald of truth. *Cicero.*
- 96. Time is the rider that breaks youth.
- 97. Time makes hay. *Ger.*
- 98. Time misspent is not lived but lost. *Fuller.*
- 99. Time, motion, and wine cause sleep. *Ovid.*
- 100. Time moves slowly to him whose employment is to watch its flight. *Dr. Johnson.*
- 101. Time passes like the wind. *Por.*
- 102. Time past never returns, a moment lost, lost forever. *Dr. Johnson.*
- 103. Time reveals all things.
- 104. Time rolls his ceaseless course. *Scott.*
- 105. Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides ;
Who cover faults at last shame them derides.
Shaks.

106. Time stays not at the fool's leisure.
107. Time stoops to no man's lure. *Swinburne.*
108. Time subdues all things, *Arabian Nights.*
109. Time tint is ne'er to be found.
110. Time tries a'.
111. Time which obliterates the fictions of opinions confirms the decisions of nature. *Cicero.*
112. Time works wonders. *Ger.*
113. 'Tis time, conversation and business that discover what a man is.
114. 'Tis time to yoke when the cart comes to the oxen.
115. To him that does everything in its proper time one day is worth three.
116. To save time is to lengthen life.
117. We are all the balls of time, tossed to and fro, from the plough unto the throne and back again. *Massinger.*
118. We take no note of time but from its loss. *Young.*
119. What greater crime than loss of time.
120. What reason and endeavor cannot bring about time often will.
121. Who has no time yet waits for time, comes to a time of repentance. *Sp.*

Timidity.

1. A timid man has little chance.
2. The most timorous animals are the hardest to be tamed. *Plutarch.*
3. The timid and weak are the most revengeful and implacable.

4. The timid are always cruel. *Gibbon.*
 5. The timid never erect a trophy. *Latin.*

Tinker.

1. A tinker's budget is full of necessary tools.
 2. Like Banbury tinkers that in mending one hole make three.

Tired.

1. Tired folks are quarrelsome. *Fr.*

Tiring.

1. Who does not tire achieves. *Sp.*

Titles.

1. A successive title long and dark
 Drawn from the mouldy rolls of Noah's ark. *Dryden.*
 2. Empty heads love long titles. *Ger.*
 3. Of what avail are pedigrees. *Juvenal.*

Tobacco.

1. Divine tobacco. *Spenser.*
 2. Sublime tobacco! which from East to West,
 Cheers the tar's labor or the Turkman's rest. *Byron.*
 3. Tobacco—hic, if a man be well 'twill make him sick.
 4. Tobacco—hic, will make a man well if he be sick.
 5. What a glorious creature was he who first discovered the use of tobacco. *Fielding.*

Tocsin.

1. He is in safety who rings the tocsin. *Sp.*

Toil.

1. He toils like a dog in a wheel, who roasts meat for other people's eating.
2. He who toils with pain will eat with pleasure.
Chinese.
3. How pleasant it is for him who has been preserved to remember his toil.
Greek.
4. Nothing is achieved without toil.
5. To make a man of yourself you must toil,
Chinese.
6. Toil is prayer. (*Laborare est orare.*)
7. Toil is the lot of all, and bitter woe
The fate of many. *Homer.*
8. Toil without glory is a menial's lot. *Bea.*
9. When toil ceases the people suffer. *Bea.*

Tongue.

1. A brain is worth little without a tongue. *Fr.*
2. A bridle for the tongue is a necessary piece of furniture.
3. A good tongue has seldom need to beg attention.
4. A good tongue is a good weapon.
5. A long tongue betokens a short hand. *Sp.*
6. A man may hold his tongue in an ill time.
7. A quiet tongue shows a wise head.
8. A slip of the foot may be soon recovered but that of the tongue never.
9. A slip of the tongue.
10. A smooth tongue is better than smooth locks.
Dan.

11. A still tongue maketh a wise head.
12. All successful men know how to hold their tongues. *Talleyrand.*
13. All tongues are not made of the same flesh.
14. An unbridled tongue is the worst of diseases. *Euripides.*
15. Beware of a fine tongue, 'twill sting mortally.
16. Better a slip of the foot than of the tongue. *Fr.*
17. Between evil tongues and evil ears there is nothing to choose. *Sp.*
18. Birds are entangled by their feet, men by their tongues.
19. Confine your tongue lest it confine you.
20. For a bad tongue scissors. *Por.*
21. He cannot speak well who cannot hold his tongue.
22. He loses least in a quarrel who keeps his tongue in check. *Dan.*
23. He must have leave to speak who cannot hold his tongue.
24. He that knows not how to hold his tongue knows not how to talk.
25. He who has a bad tongue should have good loins. *Ital.*
26. He who holds his tongue does not commit himself. *Fr.*
27. He who holds his tongue saves his head. *Turk.*

28. He who restrains not his tongue shall live in trouble. *Ancient Brahmin.*
29. Her tongue steals away all the time from her hands.
30. His tongue goes always of errands but never speeds.
31. His tongue is no slander.
32. I know enough to hold my tongue but not to speak.
33. Ill tongues ought only to be heard by persons of discretion.
34. In all contentions put a bridle on your tongue.
35. It is a gude tongue that says nae ill.
36. Keep your tongue out of other men's pies.
37. Keep your tongue within your teeth.
38. Let him who is well off hold his tongue.
39. Let not the tongue utter what the head must pay for. *Sp., Por.*
40. Let not your tongue cut your throat.
41. Let not your tongue run away with your brains.
42. Long tongue, short hand. *Fr., Ital.*
43. Man is caught by his tongue and an ox by his horns. *Russian.*
44. Much tongue and much judgment seldom go together. *L'Estrange.*
45. Much tongue and money go together.
46. No one ever repented of having held his tongue. *Ital.*
47. One may hold one's tongue in an ill time.

48. One pair of ears would exhaust a hundred tongues. *Ital.*
49. Point the tongue on the anvil of truth. *Pindar.*
50. Put a key on your tongue. *M. Greek.*
51. Silken tongue and hempen heart often go together. *Dan.*
52. Teach the tongue to say, "I do not know." *Hebrew.*
53. The overlicking (flattering) tongue soon makes a wound. *Russian.*
54. The tongue breaketh bone though itself have none.
55. The tongue can no man tame : it is an unruly member. *New Testament.*
56. The tongue turns to an aching tooth. *Latin.*
57. The tongue is boneless but it breaks bones. *Turk.*
58. The tongue is not steel yet it cuts.
59. The tongue is the rudder of our ship.
60. The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant. *Juvenal.*
61. The tongue kills a man and the tongue saves a man. *Ashantee (Africa).*
62. The tongue kills quicker than the sword. *Turk.*
63. The tongue of a bad friend cuts more than a knife. *Sp.*
64. The tongue of a fool carves a piece of his heart to all that sit near him.

65. The tongue of idle persons is never idle.
66. The tongue slays more than the sword. *Turk.*
67. The tongue speaks wisely when the soul is wise. *Homer.*
68. The tongue talks at the head's cost.
69. The tongue which is yielding endures, the teeth which are stubborn perish. *Chinese.*
70. The tongue wounds more than a lance. *Fr.*
71. The wise hand doth not all the foolish tongue says.
72. The wise man's tongue is a shield not a sword. *Ger.*
73. There are some tongues so venomous no innocence escapes them. *Fielding.*
74. They are little to be feared whose tongues are their swords.
75. They say the tongues of dying men
Enforce attention like deep harmony. *Shaks.*
76. Thistles and thorns prick sore, but evil tongues prick more. *Dutch.*
77. Turn your tongue seven times before speaking.
78. What the heart thinketh the tongue speaketh.
79. Who can govern his tongue is a strong man. *Ger.*
80. Who has a tongue in his head can go all the world over. *Ital.*
81. Who has not a good tongue ought to have good hands. *Ger.*
82. Who knows the tongue is at home everywhere. *Dutch.*

366 TOOLS.—TOWERS.—TOO LATE. (PROCRASTINATION.)

83. Who looks for a courtier's tongue between
the teeth of a clown. *Fielding.*

84. Who masters his own tongue his bread shall
not fail. *Ger.*

85. Whose heart is narrow his tongue is large.
Hebrew.

86. Your tongue runs before your wit.

Tools.

1. He that works without tools is twice tired.
2. What is a workman without his tools.

Towers.

1. The loftiest towers rise from the ground.

Chinese.

Too Late. (Procrastination.)

1. A little too late, much too late. *Ger., Dutch.*
2. After death, the doctor.
3. After the carriage is broken many offer them-
selves to show the road. *Turk.*
4. After the vintage, baskets. *Sp.*
5. After the war many heroes present themselves.
Roumanian.
6. Better three hours too soon than a minute too
late. *Shaks.*
7. He brings his machines after the war is over.
8. He brings his medicines after his patient's
death. *Shaks.*
9. He has done like the Perugian, who, when his
head was broken ran home for his helmet. *Ital.*
10. He that always thinks it is too soon is sure
to come too late. *Ger.*

11. It is nae time to stoop when the head's off.
12. It is too late for the bird to scream when it is caught. *Fr.*
13. It is too late to come with the water when the house is burned down. *Ital.*
14. It is too late to cover the well when the child is drowned. *Dan.*
15. It is too late to cry, "hold hard" when the arrow has left the bow. *Dutch.*
16. It is too late to lock the stable door when the steed is stolen. *Fr., Dutch.*
17. It is too late to spare when the bottom is bare.
18. It is too late to throw water on the cinders when the house is burned down. *Dan.*
19. One covers the well too late when the child is drowned. *Ger.*
20. The gladiator having entered the lists is seeking advice. *Latin.*
21. The Trojans were wise too late. *Ital.*
22. To fetch water after the house is burned. *Sp.*
23. "Too late's" the curse of life.
24. To stop the hole after the mischief is done. *Sp.*
25. Too late the bird cries out when it is caught. *Fr.*
26. Too late to grieve when the chance is past.
27. When the calf is drowned they cover the well. *Dutch.*
28. When the calf is stolen the peasant mends the stall. *Ger.*

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27. When the calf is drowned they cover the well. *Dutch.*
28. When the calf is stolen the peasant mends the stall. *Ger.*

29. When the head is broken the helmet is put on. *Ital.*
30. When the horse is starved you bring him oats.
31. When the mischief is done the door is shut. *Juvenal.*
32. When the wine runs to waste in the cellar he mends the cask. *Ger.*
33. You break my head and then bring me a plaster.
34. You come a day after the fair.
35. You plead after sentence is given.

Too Many.

1. A pig that has two owners is sure to die of hunger.
2. A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled.
3. Too many bitter herbs spoil the stew. *Sp.*
4. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
5. Too many sacks are the death of the ass. *Ger.*
6. Too many tire-women make the bride ill dressed. *Sp.*
7. Two captains sink the ship. *Turk.*
8. Too many expedients may spoil an affair. *La Fontaine.*
9. With seven nurses a child will be without eyes. *Russian.*

Too Soon. (Premature.)

1. Boil not the pap until the child is born.
2. Don't climb the hill until you get to it.
3. Don't cry fried fish before they are caught. *Ital.*

4. Don't cry herrings till they are in the net.
Dutch.
5. Don't cry hurrah till you're over the bridge.
Ger., Dutch.
6. Don't curse the crocodile's mother before you
cross the river. *West African Negro.*
7. Don't divide the spoil until the victory is won.
Tamil.
8. Don't fly till your wings are feathered. *Ger.*
9. Don't halloo until you are out of the wood.
10. Don't pick me up before I fall down.
11. Don't sell the bear skin before you have
killed the bear. *Ital., Ger., Dutch.*
12. Don't snap your fingers at the dog before you
are out of the village. *Fr.*
13. Don't sing your triumph before you have con-
quered. *Latin.*
14. Don't throw away your dirty water till you
have got clean. *Irish.*
15. Don't throw away your old shoes till you have
got new ones. *Dutch.*
16. Do not strip before bed-time. *Fr.*
17. Gut nae fish till ye git them.
18. He counts his chickens before they are
hatched. *Dutch.*
19. He cries out before he is hurt. *Ital.*
20. He passes sentence before he hears the evi-
dence.
21. He wants to fly before he has wings. *Dutch.*
22. It will not do to keep holidays before they
come. *Fr.*

23. To swallow gudgeons ere they're catched,
And count their chickens ere they're hatched.
Butler.
24. To take physic before one is sick.
25. You cry out before you are hurt.
26. You halt before you are lame.
27. You take me up before I am down.
28. We have no son and yet are giving him a
name.

Too Swift.

1. Too swift arrives as tardily as too slow.

Torch.

1. He that beareth a torch shadoweth himself to
give light to others.

Tormenting.

1. He who torments others does not sleep well.
Fr.

Tortoise.

1. What does the tortoise care for flies? *Latin.*

Touching.

1. To touch with fingers' ends; *i.e.*, to touch deli-
cately. *Latin.*

Touchstone.

1. The touchstone distinguishes between gold
and brass.

Toys.

1. There are toys for all ages. *Fr.*

Traceys.

1. The Traceys have always the wind in their
faces. (*Because an ancestor was active in killing
Thomas à Becket.*)

Trade.

1. A handful of trade is a handful of gold.
2. "Every man to his trade," quoth the dog to the bishop.
3. Everyone finds fault with his own trade. *Ital.*
4. Every trade has its ways. *Chinese.*
5. He smells of the faggot; *i.e., is known by his trade.* *Fr.*
6. He that brings not up his son to some trade makes him a thief. *Hebrew.*
7. He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor. *Franklin.*
8. He who cannot speak well of his trade does not understand it. *Fr.*
9. He who has a trade may travel through the world. *Sp.*
10. Jack of all trades is no trade.
11. Jack of all trades and master of none.
12. Let every man practise the trade he best understands. *Cicero.*
13. Small trades make great profits. *Chinese.*
14. The man of your trade is your enemy. *Por.*
15. There are no foolish trades, there are only foolish people. *Fr.*
16. There may be trade and none able to do it. *Chinese.*
17. Trade is the mother of money.
18. Trade knows neither friends nor kindred.
19. Two of a trade seldom agree.

20. Who hath a good trade through all waters
may wade.

Tranquillity.

1. Tranquillity is the first duty of a citizen.

Governor of Berlin.

Translators.

1. Translators, traitors.

Ital.

Trap.

1. 'Tis easy to fall into a trap but hard to get
out again.

Travelling, Traveller.

1. A man travels as far in a day as a snail in a
thousand years.

2. A pleasant companion on a journey is as good
as a post-chaise.

Fr.

3. A short cut is a losing cut.

Latin.

4. A short cut is always a long road.

5. A short cut is often a wrong cut.

Dan.

6. A tired traveller must be glad of an ass if he
have not a horse.

7. A travelled man hath leave to lie.

8. Better return half-way than lose yourself.

Dutch.

9. Discreet stops make speedy journeys.

10. Don't leave the high road for a short cut.

Por.

11. Fair and softly goes far in a day.

12. Far traveller, great liar.

Ger.

13. Getting out well is a quarter of the journey.

14. He least discredits his travels who returns
the same as he went.

Wotton.

15. He that can travel well afoot keeps a good horse. *Franklin.*
16. He that leaves the highway for a short cut commonly goes about.
17. He that travels far knows much.
18. He who stops at every stone never gets to his journey's end. *Fr.*
19. He who takes the wrong road must make his journey again. *Sp.*
20. He who wants to travel far takes care of his beast. *Fr.*
21. He who would travel through the land,
Must go with open purse in hand. *Dutch.*
22. How much a dunce that hath been sent to
roam,
Excels a dunce that hath been kept at home.
Cowper.
23. If an ass goes a travelling he'll not come home a horse.
24. If you tell every step you will make a long journey of it.
25. It is better to turn back than go astray. *Ger.*
26. It is necessary for him who would reach his journey's end sometimes to go round about. *Persian.*
27. Meat and matins hinder no man's journey.
28. Nothing is lost on a journey by stopping to pray or to feed your horse. *Sp.*
29. On a long journey even a straw is heavy. *Ital.*
30. One never goes so far as when one don't know whither one is going. *Fr.*

31. The farthest way about is the nearest way home. *Ger.*

32. The farthest way about to o'ercome,
In the end proves nearest home. *Butler.*

33. The getting out of doors is the greatest part of the journey. *Cowley.*

34. The traveller without money will sing before the robber. *Juvenal.*

35. 'Tis a great journey to the world's end.

36. To bait and to grease does not retard a journey.

37. To travel safely through the world a man must have a falcon's eye, an ass's ears, an ape's face, a merchant's words, a camel's back and a hart's legs.

38. Travel is the great source of true wisdom. *Bea.*

39. Travel makes a wise man better but a fool worse.

40. Travel renders life more modest. *Greek.*

41. Travelling teaches toleration. *Bea.*

42. Travellers should correct the vice of one country by the virtue of another.

43. Who goes and returns makes a good journey. *Fr.*

44. Who goes softly goes safely, and he that goes safely goes far. *Ital.*

45. Who will go far must go slow. *Ger.*

Treachery.

1. He covers me with his wings and bites me with his bill.

2. It is the foot of a baboon. (*Said of a treacherous person.*) *Kaffir.*

3. Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart, but it is treachery that makes it fester. *South.*

4. The act of treachery is liked but not he that does it. *Sp.*

5. To stroke with one hand and stab with the other.

6. Treachery and slander are long lived. *Dan.*

7. Treachery lurks in honeyed words. *Dan.*

Treason, Traitors.

1. A traitor is a coward. *Turk.*

2. A traitor must be looked upon as an enemy. *Cicero.*

3. Are there traitors at the table that the loaf is turned the wrong side upwards?

4. Give a traitor good words and you make him loyal. *Dutch.*

5. I like the treason, but I praise not the traitor. *Plutarch.*

6. The hasty man was never a traitor. *Ger.*

7. The loyal man lives no longer than the traitor pleases. *Sp.*

8. The treason approved—the traitor abhorred. *Ger., Por.*

9. The treason is loved, but the traitor is hated. *Ital.*

10. Traitors all first fall themselves. *Demosthenes.*

11. Traitors are detested by those who have employed them.

12. Traitors are hated even by those they favor.

Tacitus.

13. Treason doth never prosper. What's the reason?

For if it prosper none dare call it treason.

Sir John Harrington.

14. Treason is not inherited. *Shaks.*

15. Two false men to one traitor.

16. Tyranny is far the worst of treasons. *Byron.*

Treasure.

1. Where your treasure is there will your heart be also. *New Testament.*

Tree.

1. A good walnut tree is as good to a poor man as a milch cow. *Ital.*

2. A great tree hath a great fall.

3. A short tree stands long.

4. A tree is known by its fruit.

5. A tree often transplanted neither grows nor thrives. *Sp.*

6. A twig in time becomes a tree. *Latin.*

7. Airly crooks the tree that good cammock should be.

8. All leaf and no fruit. *Sp.*

9. All superfluous branches we lop away that bearing boughs may live. *Shaks.*

10. As the tree so the fruit. *Ger.*

11. As the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

12. Delicious fruit is pleasing to the taste, but it is the tree that bears it that merits our esteem.

Arabian.

13. Good fruit never comes from a bad tree. *Por.*
14. Great trees are uprooted in an hour.
15. Great trees give more shade than fruit. *Ger.*
16. Great trees keep down the little ones.
17. He that plants trees loves others beside himself.
18. He who leaneth against a good tree, a good shelter findeth he. *Don Quixote.*
19. He who plants fruit trees must not count upon the fruit. *Dutch.*
20. High trees give more shadow than fruit. *Dutch.*
21. It is only at the tree loaded with fruit that people throw stones. *Fr.*
22. Judge of the tree by its fruit.
23. Many desire the tree who pretend to refuse the fruit. *Ital.*
24. No tree falls at the first stroke. *Ger.*
25. Nobody lets go a tree and springs in the air. *Accra (Africa).*
26. Of a good tree the fruit is also good. *M. Greek.*
27. Old trees are not to be bent. *Ger.*
28. Set trees poor and they will grow rich.
Set them rich and they will grow poor.
29. Shake the tree when fruit is ripe.
30. Soon crooks the tree that good gambrel would be.
31. Straight trees have crooked roots.
32. Such as the tree is, such is the fruit.

33. Tall trees catch much wind. *Dutch.*
34. The best trees are the most beaten. *Ital.*
35. The highest tree hath the greatest fall.
36. The more the good tree grows the more shade does it afford. (*The good rich man's munificence increases with his age.*) *M. Greek.*
37. The more noble the tree the more pliant the twig. *Dutch.*
38. The old withy tree would have a new gate hung to it.
39. The tree does not fall at the first stroke. *Fr., Ital., Dutch.*
40. The tree is known by its fruit. *New Testament.*
41. The tree is no sooner down than every one runs for his hatchet.
42. The tree is not to be judged by its bark. *Ital.*
43. The tree is sure to be pruned before it reaches the skies. *Dan.*
44. The tree must be bent while it is young. *Ger.*
45. There is no tree but bears some fruit.
46. Though a tree grow ever so high, its falling leaves return to the root. *Chinese.*
47. To the fallen tree, hatchets! hatchets! *Ital.*
48. When the tree falls every one runs to cut boughs. *Dutch, Dan.*
49. When the tree falls the shade is gone; *i.e., the unfortunate man is deserted.* *Chinese.*
50. When the tree is down everybody gathers wood. *Latin.*

Trials.

1. The gem cannot be polished without friction nor man perfected without trials. *Chinese.*

Trick.

1. One trick is met by another. *Sp.*
2. One trick needs a great many more to make it good.
3. Trick against trick. *Ger.*

Tricks.

1. There are tricks in all trades but ours.

Trickery.

1. Trickery comes back to its master. *Fr.*

Tripe.

1. Tripe broth is better than no porridge.
2. Tripe is good meat if it be well cleaned.
3. Tripe broth, you make much of yourself. *Sp.*

Trouble.

1. Do not call upon death to relieve you of trouble. (*Fable of the old man and death.*)
2. He that seeks trouble, it were a pity he should miss it. *Scotch.*
3. He that will have no trouble in this world must not be born in it.
4. In trouble to be troubled is to have your trouble doubled. *Sp.*
5. It is good to have company in trouble.
6. Let your trouble tarry 'til it's own day comes.
7. No one gets into trouble without his own help. *Dan.*
8. Send not to market for trouble.
9. There is always some trouble mixed up with the greatest pleasure. *Hans Andersen.*

10. While at their ease men burn no incense, but when trouble comes they clasp the feet of Fo. (*Chief of the gods.*) *Chinese.*

11. Who troubles others has no rest himself. *Ital.*
Trumpet.

1. Empty men are trumpets of their own deeds. *Massinger.*
2. Make good flour and you need no trumpet.
3. Some tremble before the trumpet sounds. *Latin.*

Trumpeter.

1. Your trumpeter is dead so you trumpet yourself.

Trust.

1. Be just to all but trust not all.
2. Do not trust a boy with a sword. *Latin.*
3. Do not trust or contend, nor borrow or lend, And you'll gain in the end. *Sp.*
4. Eat a peck of salt with a man before you trust him.
5. From those I trust God guard me ; from those I mistrust, I will guard myself. *Ital.*
6. He that trusts every one without reserve will at last be deceived. *Rambler.*
7. He that trusts to borrowed ploughs will have his land lie fallow.
8. He who looks demurely trust not with your money. *Sp.*
9. He who trusteth not is not deceived.
10. I'll trust him no farther than I can throw a millstone.

11. I sell nothing on trust till to-morrow.
12. I would not trust him, no, not with a bag of scorpions.
13. If you trust before you try, you may repent before you die.
14. In trust is treason.
15. It is an equal failing to trust everybody and to trust nobody.
16. It is happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust. *Rambler.*
17. Living on trust is the way to pay double.
18. Never trust him whom you have wronged.
19. Never trust much to a new friend or an old enemy.
20. Never trust a black Brahmin nor a white Pariah. *Hindoo.*
21. Never trust the man that hath reason to suppose that you know he hath injured you. *Fielding.*
22. Never trust to a broken staff.
23. Never trust to another what you should do yourself.
24. Never trust a tailor that does not sing at his work; his mind is on nothing but filching. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
25. Never trust to fine promises.
26. Of a bitter gourd use not even the seed. (*Trust not the children of the wicked.*) *M. Greek.*
27. Put not your trust in princes. *Bible.*
28. Self-trust is the essence of heroism.
29. Sudden trusts bring sudden repentance.

30. Swim on and don't trust. *Fr.*
31. There's none deceived but he that trusteth.
32. This day there is no trust, come to-morrow.
33. To trust in thyself and God is best.
Hans Andersen.
34. Trust all in all, or not at all.
35. Trust begets truth.
36. Trust, beware whom. *Ger.*
37. Trust but not too much. *Ger.*
38. Trust entirely or not at all, for a secret is often innocently blabbed out by those who know but half of it. *Fielding.*
39. Trust everybody but thyself most. *Dan.*
40. Trust him no further than you can see him.
41. Trust in God but keep your powder dry.
Cromwell's order to his soldiers.
42. Trust in God but mind your business.
Russian.
43. Trust makes way for treachery.
44. Trust me but look to thyself.
45. Trust no one until you have eaten a bushel of salt with him. *Ger.*
46. Trust nor contend, nor wager, nor lend,
And you'll have peace to your end.
47. Trust no secrets to a friend which if repeated would bring infamy. *Thales.*
48. Trust not a dog that limps. *Por.*
49. Trust not a great weight to a slender thread.
50. Trust not a horse's heels nor a dog's tooth.
51. Trust not a new friend nor an old enemy.

52. Trust not a skittish horse, nor a great lord
when they shake their heads. *Dan.*
53. Trust not him who has broken faith. *Shaks.*
54. Trust not still water nor a silent man. *Dan.*
55. Trust not to another for what you can do
yourself.
56. Trust not too much in a new friend and an
old house. *Ger.*
57. Trust not too much to an enchanting face.
Virgil.
58. Trust thyself only, and another shall not be-
tray thee.
59. Trusting often makes fidelity.
60. Trusting too much to others is the ruin of
many.
61. "Trust" was a good man, "Trust Not" was
a better.
62. Trust-well rides away with the horse. *Ger.*
63. We live by reposing trust in each other. *Pliny.*

Truth.

1. A little truth makes the whole lie pass. *Ital.*
2. A man for being told the truth thanks you
the first time, votes you a bore the second, and
quarrels with you the third. *Punch.*
3. A thing is never much talked about but there
is some truth in it. *Ital.*
4. A thousand probabilities do not make one
truth. *Ital.*
5. A truth teller finds the doors closed against
him.

6. Above all things always speak the truth,
Haliburton.
7. All is not true that is told. *Dr. Johnson.*
8. All men naturally have some love of truth.
9. All truth is not to be told at all times.
10. As true as a turtle to her mate.
11. As true as God is in Heaven.
12. As true as steel.
13. As true as the dial to the sun.
14. Better suffer for truth than prosper by falsehood.
Dan.
15. Between wrangling and disputing truth is lost.
Ger.
16. Buy the truth and sell it not. *Bible.*
17. By too much altercation truth is lost.
18. Every truth is not to be told. *Ital.*
19. Face to face the truth comes out.
20. Fair fall truth and daylight.
21. From the fool and the drunkard you may learn the truth.
M. Greek.
22. Great is truth, and mighty above all things.
Bible.
23. He must keep a sharp lookout who would speak the truth.
Dan.
24. He that does not speak truth to me, does not believe me when I speak the truth.
25. He that follows truth too near will have dirt kicked in his face.
26. He who conceals an useful truth is equally guilty with the propagator of the injurious falsehood.
Augustine.

27. He who does not fully speak the truth is a traitor to it. *Latin.*
28. If it is not true, it ought to be. *Ital.*
29. If we reject the truth we seal our own perdition. *J. M. Mason.*
30. In too much disputing truth is lost. *Fr.*
31. In truth is right. *Turk.*
32. Is not the truth better banished out of nine cities? *Turk.*
33. It is impossible to sin against charity when we do not against truth.
34. It is true that a' men say.
35. It is truth that makes a man angry. *Ital.*
36. It takes a good many shovelfuls of earth to bury the truth. *Ger.*
37. No crime is more infamous than the violation of truth. *Dr. Johnson.*
38. None but a fool distasteful truth will tell. *Dryden.*
39. Not all that is true is to be spoken. *Por.*
40. Obsequiousness begets friends ; truth, hatred. *Terence.*
41. Oil and truth will get uppermost at last.
42. One must not say all that is true. *Ger.*
43. People praise truth, but invite lying to be their guest.
44. Sooner or later the truth comes to light. *Dutch.*
45. Speak the truth and shame the devil. *Ital.*
46. Tell your friend a lie and if he keep it secret tell him the truth. *Sp., Por.*

47. That is most true which we least care to hear.
48. That is true which all men say.
49. That which is probable is the greatest enemy to truth.
50. The language of truth is simple. *Seneca.*
51. The truth is mighty and will prevail.
52. The truth is the best advocate.
53. The truths we least like to hear are those which it is most to our advantage to know.
54. The truth will out.
55. The usefulest truths are the plainest.
56. Though malice may darken truth, it cannot put it out.
57. 'Tis possible if true. *Fr.*
58. To discover truth by telling a falsehood. *Sp.*
59. To withhold truth is to bury gold. *Dan.*
60. Truth and honesty have no need of loud protestations.
61. Truth and oil always come to the surface. *Sp., Por.*
62. Truth begets hatred. *Latin.*
63. Truth can never be confirmed enough,
Though doubts did ever sleep. *Shaks.*
64. Truth conquers all things. *Latin.*
65. Truth creeps not in corners. *Ger.*
66. Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers ;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers. *Bryant.*
67. Truth fears no colors.



68. Truth finds foes where it makes none.
69. Truth finds no asylum. *Ger.*
70. Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne. *Lowell.*
71. Truth gives a short answer; lies go round
about. *Ger.*
72. Truth gives wings to strength.
Motto of the Irish Earl of Belvedere.
73. Truth has a handsome countenance but torn
garments. *Ger.*
74. Truth hates delays. *Seneca.*
75. Truth hath always a fast bottom.
76. Truth hath a quiet breast. *Shaks.*
77. Truth ill timed is as bad as a lie. *Ger.*
78. Truth is a means not an end.
79. Truth is above everything else, though truth
is not always agreeable. *Hans Andersen.*
80. Truth is always straightforward. *Sophocles.*
81. Truth is always strange, stranger than fiction.
Byron.
82. Truth is afraid of nothing but concealment.
83. Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any
outward touch as the sunbeam. *Milton.*
84. Truth is better than gold. *Arabian.*
85. Truth is bitter food. *Dan.*
86. Truth is God's daughter. *Sp.*
87. Truth is heavy, few therefore can bear it.
Hebrew.
88. Truth is lost in too much debating. *Dutch.*
89. Truth is mighty and will prevail. *Latin.*

90. Truth is not truth to the false. *Bea.*
91. Truth is stranger than fiction.
92. Truth is the best buckler.
93. Truth is the club that knocks down and kills everybody. *Fr.*
94. Truth is the daughter of time. *Ger., Dutch.*
95. Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the cement of all societies. *Dryden.*
96. Truth is the highest thing that may kepe. *Chaucer.*
97. Truth is the spring of heroic virtue. *Pindar.*
98. Truth is the water of life. *Ger.*
99. Truth is truth to the end of the reckoning. *Shaks.*
100. Truth itself doth flow in wine. (*In vino veritas.*)
101. Truth knows no fear,
While praise earned without it is purchased
too dear. *Scribeleomania.*
102. Truth lies at the bottom of a well.
103. Truth like the sun submits to be obscured,
but unlike the sun only for a time.
104. Truth makes all things plain. *Shaks.*
105. Truth makes the devil blush.
106. Truth makes the tongue smart. *Ger.*
107. Truth may be blamed but shall never be
shamed.
108. Truth may be suppressed but not strangled. *Ger.*
109. Truth may languish but can never perish. *Ital.*

110. Truth may sometimes come out of the devil's mouth.

111. Truth must be seasoned to make it palatable.

Dan.

112. Truth needs no memory.

113. Truth needs not many words but a false tale a large preamble.

114. Truth never fears investigation.

115. Truth never grows old.

116. Truth never perishes.

Seneca.

117. Truth never was indebted to a lie.

Young.

118. Truth seeks no corner.

Latin.

119. Truth shines brighter clad in verse.

Swift.

120. Truth should not always be revealed.

121. Truth stretches but does not break.

Don Quixote.

122. Truth is truth to the end of the reckoning.

123. Truth will sometimes break out unlooked for.

124. Truth and roses have thorns about them.

125. Truth's best ornament is nakedness.

126. Truth's cloak is often lined with lies.

127. Truths too fine spun are subtle fooleries.

128. What is true is not always probable.

129. When anger blinds the eyes truth disappears.

130. When you have to fool the world, tell the truth.

Bismarck.

131. Whoever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

Milton.

Try.

1. If at first you don't succeed,

Try, try again.

2. Try before you trust.
3. Try the ice before you venture on it.

Turn About.

1. Turn about is fair play.

Turning Post.

1. Urge the horse close to the turning post, *i. e.*,
keep to the point in question. *Latin.*

Turnip.

1. There is no getting blood out of a turnip. *Ital.*

Tuscan.

1. He that hath to do with a Tuscan must not
be blind. *Ital.*

Twig.

1. A twig in time becomes a tree.
2. Young twigs may be bent but not trees. *Dutch.*

Two.

1. To catch two pigeons with one bean. *Fr.*
2. To have two strings to his bow.
3. To kill two birds with one stone. *Por., Dutch.*
4. To kill two flies with one flap.
5. To make two friends with one gift.
6. To make two nails at one heat. *Ital.*
7. To stop two mouths with one morsel.
8. To stop two gaps with one bush.
9. To take two boars in one thicket.
10. Two are the masters of one. *Dan.*
11. Two "anons" and a "by-and-by," are an hour
and a half.
12. Two dogs strive for a bone and a third runs
away with it.

13. Two dry sticks will kindle a green one.

14. Two good things are better than one.

15. Two securities avail more than one.

La Fontaine.

16. Two things are bad : "too much," and "too little."

17. Two to one are odds at foot-ball.

18. Two watermelons cannot be held under one arm.

Turk.

Tyrant.

1. A tyrant's breath is another's death.

2. Better to live in mirth and pleasure than to occupy a tyrant's uneasy throne.

Diogenes.

3. It is hard to see an old tyrant.

4. No tyrant can take from you your knowledge or wisdom.

5. Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.

6. The tyrant is dead but not tyranny.

Ger.

U.

Uncertainty.

1. All between the cradle and the coffin is uncertain.

2. Between the hand and the lip the morsel may slip.

3. Between the hand and the mouth the soup is often spilt.

Fr., Ger., Sp., Por.

4. Many a slip between the cup and the lip.

5. There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.

6. 'Twixt the spoon and the lip, the morsel may slip.

Dan.

Understanding.

1. Each one brings his understanding to market.
Ger.
2. He who understands most is other men's master.
3. Much understanding has little good luck.
Ger.
4. That which is not understood is always marvellous.
Latin.
5. The more understanding the fewer words.
Ger.
6. The understanding is ever the dupe of the heart.
Fr.
7. There is a knack of showing we understand the matter when we hold our peace.
8. There is a palate of the understanding as well as of the senses.
Ben Jonson.
9. Understanding is the most important matter in everything.
Hans Andersen.
10. Wrath and malice, envy and revenge distort the understanding.
Tillotson.

Undertaking.

1. Undertake no more than you can perform.
2. Who undertakes many things at once, seldom does anything well.
Dutch.

Undertakings.

1. Small undertakings give great comfort. *Ger.*

Undoing.

1. We should be undone but for undoing.
Themistocles.

Unfortunate.

1. To persecute the unfortunate is like throwing stones on one fallen into a well. *Chinese.*
2. Unfortunate and imprudent are but two words for the same thing. *Fr.*

Ungained.

1. Men prize a thing ungained more than it is. *Shaks.*

Unhappy.

1. The unhappy alone know the value of benevolent minds. *Rousseau.*

Union.

1. Union gives strength to the humble. *Syrus.*
2. Union is strength. *Dutch.*
3. Union of capital is like union of fate. *Chinese.*
4. United we stand, divided we fall.
5. Even tender creepers when united are strong. *Tamil.*
6. Let unity dwell in our tents, and discord Be banished to our enemies. *Massinger.*
7. Unity is a precious diamond. *Holydays.*

Unkindness.

1. He that is unkind to his own, will be unkind to others. *Gallician.*
2. No cut like unkindness.
3. 'Tis easier to bear unkindness than affronts.
4. Unkindness has no remedy at law.
5. We can distrain (pound) for debt, but not for unkindness.

Upbraiding.

1. Upbraiding makes a benefit of an injury. *Fr.*

Upright.

1. The upright never grow rich in a hurry. *Dan.*

Useful.

1. It was the wisdom of ancient times to consider what is most useful as most illustrious. *Seneca.*
 2. Study to be useful.
 3. The useful and beautiful are never apart.

Periander.

Useless.

1. Nothing is useless to a person of sense.
La Fontaine.
 2. To be employed in useless things is to be half idle.

Unlearned.

1. A gem unwrought is a useless thing, so a man unlearned is a senseless being. *Chinese.*

Use.

1. A used plough shines ; standing water stinks. *Ger.*
 2. As a thing is used, so it brightens. *Ger.*
 3. He who is of no use to himself, is of no use to any one. *Ger., Dan.*
 4. It is right to put everything to its proper use. *Gaelic.*
 5. Use can almost change the stamp of nature. *Shaks.*
 6. Use is the judge, the law, and rule of speech. *Shaks.*
 7. Use makes perfectness.
 8. Use makes the craftsman. *Sp., Ger.*
 9. Use, use, is life, and he most truly lives who uses best.

10. Use will make a man live in a lion's den.

11. What's in use wants no excuse. *Sp.*

Usurer.

1. A usurer, a miller, a banker and a publican are the four evangelists of Lucifer. *Dutch.*

2. He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that will pity the poor. *Bible.*

3. That usury is a sin some hold,
But take for granted they've no gold. *Ger.*

4. To borrow on usury brings sudden beggary.

5. While with the silent growth of ten per cent.,
In dirt and darkness hundreds stink content.

Pope.

V.

Vacuum.

1. Nature abhors a vacuum. (*Galileo said, however, only for the first thirty feet, alluding to the rising of the water in a pump to that height.*)

Valor.

1. It is war's prize to take all advantages,
And ten to one is no impeach of valor. *Shaks.*

2. Perfect valor consists in doing without witnesses all we should be capable of doing before the whole world. *Rochefoucauld.*

3. That valor which is not founded on prudence is rashness. *Don Quixote.*

4. The better part of valor is discretion.

5. There is a great difference between a due regard to valor and a contempt of life. *Cato the Elder.*

6. There is always safety in valor. *Emerson.*

7. To make a man valiant abuse him lustily.
8. True valor is fire; bullying is smoke.
9. True valor knows as well how to suffer as to act.
10. Valor can do little without discretion.
11. Valor's a mouse trap, wit a gin, which women oft are taken in. *Butler.*
12. Valor that parleys is near yielding.
13. Valor would cease to be a virtue if there were no injustice. *Agesilaus.*
14. Valor would fight, but discretion would run away.
15. When valor preys on reason it eats the sword it fights with. *Shaks.*

Valued.

1. If you wish to be valued make yourself scarce. *Ger.*

Vanity.

1. All is sugar to the vain, even the praise of fools.
2. All is vanity and vexation of spirit. *Bible.*
3. Every man has just so much vanity as he wants understanding. *Pope.*
4. Every man thinks his own copper gold. *Ger., Dan.*
5. Every man thinks his own geese swans.
6. Every man thinks his own owl a falcon. *Dutch.*
7. Every one thinks he has more than his own share of brains. *Ital.*
8. Every one thinks himself able to advise another.

9. I see thy vanity through the holes of thy coat,
(Plato speaking to the Cynic Philosopher.)
10. Make not thy tail broader than thy wings.
11. Make not your sail too big for your ballast.
12. No man sympathizes with the sorrows of
 vanity. *Dr. Johnson.*
13. She doesn't think small beer of herself.
Maga.
14. She that looks too much at herself looks too
 little to herself.
15. The cow rails at the pig for being black.
Chinese.
16. The frying-pan says to the kettle, "Avaunt,
 black brows."
17. The kettle calls the sauce-pan smutty. *Turk.*
18. The kiln calls the oven burnt brows.
19. The pan says to the pot, "Keep off or you'll
 smut me." *Ital.*
20. The pot upbraids the kettle that it is black.
Dutch.
21. The raven chides blackness.
22. The shovel scouts the poker. *Fr.*
23. The sooty oven mocks the black chimney.
24. There is no doubt that vanity is our principal
 cause of infidelity. *Knox.*
25. Vanity has no greater foe than vanity. *Fr.*
26. Vanity is the food of fools. *Swift.*
27. Vanity is the vice of low minds; a man of
 spirit is too proud to be vain. *Swift.*
28. Vanity will prove vexation.

29. "We hounds killed the hare," quoth the dog.

30. "What a dust have I raised," quoth the fly upon the coach.

31. "What a dust we kicked up," said the fly to the car-wheel.

32. "Your feet are crooked, your hair is good for nothing," said the pig to the horse. *Russian.*

Vanquished.

1. It is noble to grant life to the vanquished.

Statius.

2. The more famous the vanquished the more famous the victor. *Don Quixote.*

3. There should be no strife with the vanquished or the dead. *Virgil.*

4. With the arm that won the victory he protects the vanquished. *Ovid.*

Variety.

1. Variety alone gives joy, the sweetest meats the soonest cloy. *Prior.*

2. Variety is the mother of enjoyment. *Bea.*

3. Variety's the very spice of life
That gives it all its flavor. *Cowper.*

4. Variety, that divine gift that makes a woman charming. *Bea.*

Varnishing.

1. Varnishing hides a crack.

Vengeance.

1. Vengeance has no foresight. *Napoleon.*

2. Vengeance is wild justice.

3. Vengeance ought always to pursue crimes, and the guilty are not proper objects of mercy. *Arabian.*

4. Vengeance should be left to women.

Petrarch.

5. Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base to bark at sleeping fame.

Spenser.

Venom.

1. In the tail lies the venom. *Fr.*
2. No viper so little but hath its venom.
3. The venom is in the tail.
4. The venom of a viper's tongue may be converted into treacle.

Venture.

1. Boldly ventured is half won. *Ger.*
2. First weigh, then venture.
3. He has put all his eggs in one basket : *i. e.,*
ventured all in one enterprise.
4. He that dare not venture must not complain
of ill luck.
5. He that ventures not, fails not. *Fr.*
6. I will either win the horse or lose the saddle.
7. Many ventures make a full freight.
8. My ventures are not in one bottom trusted.
Shaks.
9. Nothing venture nothing have. *Fr.*
10. Take your venture as many a good ship hath
done.
11. Throw a brick to allure a gem. *Chinese.*
12. Venture a small fish to catch a great one.
13. Venture not all in one bottom.
14. Ventures make men and ventures break men.

15. Venture thy opinion but not thyself for thy opinion.

16. Who does not venture gets neither horse nor mule,
And who ventures too much loses horse and mule. *Fr.*

17. Who ventures nothing has no luck. *Sp.*

Venus.

1. Venus smiles not in a house of tears.

2. Venus, thy eternal sway, all the race of men obey. *Euripides.*

Vice.

1. A man must either imitate the vicious or hate them. *Montaigne.*

2. A vicious man has a good title to vice.

3. After one vice a greater follows. *Sp.*

4. All vice infatuates and corrupts the judgment.

5. Concealed goodness is a sort of vice.

6. Every vice fights against nature.

7. Great parts produce great vices as well as virtues. *Plato.*

8. Great vices as well as great virtues make men famous.

9. He who is free from vice himself is the slower to suspect it in others. *Greek.*

10. He who plunges into vice resembles a man who rolls from the top of a precipice. *Chinese.*

11. He who suffers himself to hate vice will hate mankind. *Thræsea.*

12. If you swallow vice 'twill rise badly in your stomach.
13. Lordly vices require lordly estates.
14. Most of our evils come from our vices.
15. Never open the door to a little vice lest a great one enter with it.
16. No vice but hath its patron.
17. No vice goes alone.
18. One vice begets another.
19. Our pleasant vices are made the whip to scourge us. *Shaks.*
20. Private vices are public benefits. (*Mandeville's celebrated paradox.*)
21. The maintaining of one vice costeth more than ten virtues.
22. The proudest vice is ashamed to wear its own face long.
23. The vicious man should date his destruction from his first temptation. *Lapland.*
24. The vicious obey their passions as slaves do their masters. *Diogenes.*
25. Through tattered clothes small vices do appear,
Robes and furred gowns hide all. *Shaks.*
26. 'Tis the most dangerous vice looks like virtue.
27. To blush at vice shows the world you are ashamed of it.
28. Vice always produces contempt. *Dr. Johnson.*
29. Vice begins in mistake and ends in ignominy. *Rambler.*

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30. Vice can never be too great to be lashed, nor virtue too poor to be commended. *Fielding.*
31. Vice gets more in this vicious world than piety. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
32. Vice hath not a more abject slave than the slanderer. *Fielding.*
33. Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen ;
Yet seen, too oft familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
Pope.
34. Vice is cherished and thrives by concealment. *Latin.*
35. Vice is its own punishment and sometimes its own cure.
36. Vice is learnt without a school-master. *Dan.*
37. Vice is the most dangerous when it puts on the garb of virtue. *Syrus.*
38. Vice loses half its evil by losing its grossness. *Burke.*
39. Vice makes virtue shine.
40. Vice often rides triumphant in virtue's chariot.
41. Vice ruleth where God reigneth.
42. Vice stings us even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.
43. Vice will stain the noblest race. *Horace.*
44. What maintains one vice would bring up two children.
45. When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them.

46. Where vice goes before, vengeance follows after.

47. Where vice is, vengeance follows.

Victor, Victory.

1. A victory is twice itself when the achiever brings home full numbers. *Shaks.*

2. He conquers twice who conquers himself in victory. *Syrus.*

3. He that forgives (the aggressor) gains the victory. *Yoruba (Africa).*

4. He that traverses the list without an adversary may receive the reward of victory, but he has no pretension to the honor. *Seneca.*

5. He who has victory, has right. *Ger.*

6. Not the body but the soul strikes the blow in which lives victory. *Maga.*

7. Oft the victor triumphs but to fall. *Homer.*

8. One may know how to gain a victory, and know not how to use it. *Barca the Carthaginian.*

9. Such another victory and we are undone. *Pyrrhus.*

10. The harder matched, the greater victory. *Shaks.*

11. The more Moors, the better victory.

12. There are none but savage beasts, with whom carnage succeeds victory. *Petrarch.*

13. Victories attended with little advantage will ruin rather than enlarge an empire. *Turkish Spy.*

14. Victory gives no account of her actions. *Civilis the Batavian.*

15. Victory or Westminster Abbey. *Nelson.*

Views.

1. Extreme views are never just. *Bea.*

Villain.

1. Anoint a villain and he will prick you; prick a villain and he will anoint you. *Fr.*
2. At an ambuscade of villains a man does better with his feet than with his hands. *Sp.*
3. No villain like the conscientious villain.
4. The villain's censure is extorted praise. *Pope.*
5. The stains that villany leaves behind no time will wash away. *Fielding.*
6. Where villany goes before, vengeance follows after.

Vine, Vineyard.

1. Make your vine poor, and it will make you rich.
2. He who has many vineyards has many cares. *Turk.*

Vinegar.

1. Beware of vinegar made of sweet wine. *Ital.*
2. He cries wine, and sells vinegar.
3. More flies are caught with a spoonful of syrup (or drop of honey) than with a cask of vinegar. *Dutch, Dan.*

Violent.

1. Nothing that is violent is permanent.
2. Violent fires soon burn out,
Small showers last long, but sudden storms
are short. *Shaks.*

Virtue.

1. A happy life consists in virtue. *Latin.*

2. A man that hath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others. *Bacon.*

3. A man who is wise and learned, but without virtue, shall be despised. *Cingalese.*

4. All human virtue to its latest breath,
Finds envy never conquered but by death.
Pope.

5. All the praise of inward virtue consists in outward action.

6. All the virtues are in peril when filial piety is attacked. *Chinese.*

7. All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires when reason does not authorize them. *Locke.*

8. An exterior grave and majestic announces a palace where virtue resides. *Chinese.*

9. As virtue is its own reward, so vice is its own punishment.

10. Be a father to virtue, but a father-in-law to vice.

11. Courage and resolution are the spirit and soul of virtue.

12. Each must in virtue strive to excel,
That man lives twice who lives the first life
well. *Herrick.*

13. Even virtue is fairer when it appears in a handsome person, *Virgil.*

14. Every virtue is but half way between two vices. *Latin.*

15. Few are virtuous when the reward's away.
Dr. Johnson.

16. From our ancestors come our names, but from our virtues our honors.

17. He cannot go wrong when virtue guides.

18. He has no mean portion of virtue that loveth it in another.

19. He that thinks too much of his virtues, bids others think of his vices.

20. He who aspires to be virtuous resembles a man who climbs up a steep mountain. *Chinese.*

21. He who dies for virtue does not perish.

Plautus.

22. He whose mind is virtuous is alone of noble kind. *Dryden.*

23. I have seen many men not adapted to the sciences; not one incapable of a virtue.

24. If virtue keep court within, honor will attend without.

25. If you can be well without health, you may be happy without virtue.

26. It is difficult to persuade mankind that the love of virtue is the love of themselves. *Cicero.*

27. It is easier to run from virtue to vice than from vice to virtue.

28. It is impossible for fortune to conquer virtue. *Plutarch.*

29. It is in hating vice that we strengthen ourselves in the love of virtue. *Fr.*

30. It is the will of heaven that virtue be proved by trials. *Arabian.*

31. It is virtue to fly vice.

Horace.

32. It needs great virtues to be known and admired, or perhaps great vices. *La Bruyère.*

33. Kindred without friends, friends without power, power without will, will without effect, effect without profit, profit without virtue, are not worth a rush. *Fr.*

34. Let them call it mischief,
When it is past and prosper'd 'twill be virtue. *Ben Jonson.*

35. Make a virtue of necessity.

36. Mankind are all stamped equal at their birth,
Virtue alone the difference makes on earth.

37. Men's evil manners live in brass,
Their virtues we write in water. *Shaks.*

38. Most men are more willing to indulge in easy vices, than to practise laborious virtues. *Dr. Johnson.*

39. Nobody hath too much prudence or virtue.

40. Not to go forward in the way of virtue is to go backwards.

41. O' need make virtue.

42. Our virtues will be often discredited with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

43. Our virtues would be proud if our vices whipped them not.

44. Poverty does not destroy virtue nor wealth bestow it. *Sp.*

45. Room can never be wanting for virtue. *Seneca.*

46. Some rise by sin and some by virtue fall.

Shaks.

47. Steadiness is the foundation of all virtue.

Motto of Viscount Hereford.

48. Sweet are the slumbers of the virtuous man.
Addison.
49. The first step to virtue is to love virtue in another.
50. The first step to virtue is to abstain from vice.
51. The man who is always fortunate cannot easily have a great reverence for virtue. *Cicero.*
52. The virtue that was received from heaven was as great as a mountain. *Chinese.*
53. The virtues and vices are put in motion by interest. *Rochefoucauld.*
54. The virtuous nothing fear but life with shame,
And death's a pleasant road that leads to fame. *Geo. Granville.*
55. There is some virtue or other to be exercised whatever happens.
56. There must ever be a place for virtue. *Seneca.*
57. To subdue the proud and spare the suppliant has ever been a Roman virtue. *Tacitus.*
58. Virtue alone can procure that independence which is the end of human wishes. *Petrarch.*
59. Virtue alone has majesty in death. *Young.*
60. Virtue alone is happiness below. *Crabbe.*
61. Virtue alone is invincible. *Latin.*
62. Virtue alone with lasting grace
Embalms the virtues of the face. *Trumbull.*
63. Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids:
Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall.
Young.
64. Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.

65. Virtue and truth are respected everywhere.
Turkish Spy.
66. Virtue and truth are two of heaven's most beautiful and lovely daughters.
Bacon.
67. Virtue and understanding cannot be bought with gold.
Ger.
68. Virtue and vice cannot dwell under the same roof.
Ger.
69. Virtue and vice, wisdom and folly, are not hereditary.
Chinese.
70. Virtue alone is true nobility.
Stepney.
71. Virtue brings honor.
Ger.
72. Virtue conquers envy.
Motto of Marquis of Cornwallis.
73. Virtue consists in action.
Dutch.
74. Virtue consists in avoiding vice and is the highest wisdom.
Horace.
75. Virtue dwells not in the tongue but in the heart.
76. Virtue even in rags will keep warm.
Horace.
77. Virtue flourishes from a wound.
Motto of Scotch Earl of Galloway.
78. Virtue flourishes in misfortune.
Ger.
79. Virtue goes before, nobility follows after.
Ger.
80. Virtue hath not a greater enemy than wealth.
Petrarch.
81. Virtue grows under every weight.
Latin.
82. Virtue in poverty is better than sinful wealth.
Ger.
83. Virtue is a friend ever true.
Ger.

84. Virtue is a jewel of great price.
85. Virtue is always amiable. *Petrarch.*
86. Virtue is always flourishing.
Motto of Irish Viscount Belmore.
87. Virtue is as good as a thousand shields. *Latin.*
88. Virtue is a sheet anchor. *Latin.*
89. Virtue is between two extremes; he who has passed the middle has not done better than he who has reached it. *Chinese.*
90. Virtue is bold and goodness never fearful.
Shaks.
91. Virtue is choked with foul ambition. *Shaks.*
92. Virtue is the best patrimony for a child to inherit.
93. Virtue is the only nobility.
94. Virtue is increased by the smile of approval.
Ovid.
95. Virtue is its own reward.
96. Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set.
Bacon.
97. Virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant when they are crushed.
Bacon.
98. Virtue is more persecuted by the wicked than encouraged by the good.
99. Virtue is never aided by a vice. *Ben Jonson.*
100. Virtue is of noble birth, but riches take the wall of her.
101. Virtue is not allowed to go backward. *Seneca.*
102. Virtue is praised and starves. *Juvenal.*
103. Virtue is the base of the prosperity of an empire.
Chinese.

104. Virtue is the most beautiful apparel. *Ger.*
105. Virtue is the only true nobility. *Juvenal.*
106. Virtue is the path of praise. *Homer.*
107. Virtue is the reward of virtue. *Ger.*
108. Virtue is the safest helmet. *Latin.*
109. Virtue is tied to no degrees of men.
110. Virtue is without alloy. *Ger.*
111. Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidden manners. *Middleton.*
112. Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes.
113. Virtue itself turns vice being misapplied.
114. Virtue kindles strength.
Motto of the Irish Viscount of Strangford.
115. Virtue, like a strong and hardy plant, will root where it can find an ingenuous nature and a mind not averse to labor. *Plutarch.*
116. Virtue maketh men on the earth famous, in their grave illustrious, in the heavens immortal.
Chilo.
117. Virtue may be overclouded for awhile, but will shine at last.
118. Virtue, not pedigree, should characterize nobility. *Latin.*
119. Virtue often trips and falls on the sharp-edged rocks of poverty. *Eugene Sue.*
120. Virtue only finds eternal fame. *Petrarch.*
121. Virtue overcomes envy. *Latin.*
122. Virtue rejoices in temptation.
Motto of the Earl of Dartmouth.
123. Virtue remains when all else has passed away.
Ger.

124. Virtue shines grandest in misfortune. *Ger.*
 125. Virtue sometimes starves while vice is fed. *Pope.*
 126. Virtue subdues power. *Ger.*
 127. Virtue survives the grave.
Motto of the Irish Earl of Shannon.
 128. Virtue though momentarily shamed cannot
 be extinguished. *Syrus.*
 129. Virtue unites man with God. *Latin.*
 130. Virtue when concealed is a worthless thing.
Claudianus.
 131. Virtue which parleys is near surrender.
 132. Virtue would not go far, if a little vanity
 walked not with her.
 133. Virtues all agree, but vices fight one another.
 134. Wealth and beauty less than virtue please.
Homer.
 135. What can the virtues of our ancestors profit
 us if we do not imitate them.
 136. What's vice to-day may be virtue to-morrow.
Fielding.
 137. Where virtue resides not, liberty can no longer
 subsist. *Arabian.*
 138. Wherever virtue is found in an eminent de-
 gree, it is sure to be persecuted. *Don Quixote.*
 139. Whether I am praised or blamed, it enables
 me to advance in virtue. *Chinese Philosopher.*

Virtuous.

1. The device of the virtuous man is expressed
 by the two words: "to forgive," and "to pardon."

Fr.

2. The world is ashamed of being virtuous.

Sterne.

3. To be virtuous is to do good and do it well.

Voice.

1. A voice soft, gentle and low, is an excellent thing in a woman. *Shaks.*

2. A loud voice bespeaks a vulgar man.

3. Apples, pears, and nuts spoil the voice.

4. He who has no voice in the valley will have none in the council. *Sp.*

5. Sweet is the voice of a sister in the season of sorrow. *Bea.*

6. The voice of the people is the voice of God. (*Vox populi vox Dei.*)

7. The voice of the pigeon on the spit is not like the voice of the pigeon on the tree. *Woloffs (Africa).*

Vows.

1. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.

Vulgar.

1. The vulgar keep no account of your hits but of your misses.

Vulgarity.

1. Vulgarity in manners defiles fine garments more than mud. *Plautus.*

W.

Wager.

1. A wager is a fool's argument.

2. My mother bade me be confident but lay no wagers.

3. None but fools and knaves lay wagers.

4. 'Tis the remark of old cunning stagers,
That fools for arguments use wagers. *Butler.*

Wages.

1. He cannot lead a good life who serves without wages. *Ital.*
2. Nature has laws and this is one—a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. *Bea.*

Wagon.

1. A wagon though drawn by oxen still moves onward. *Ger.*
2. The empty wagon must make way for the full one.
3. The wagon must go whither the horses draw it. *Dan.*

Wailing.

1. None can cure their harms by wailing them. *Shaks.*

Wait.

1. All comes right to him who can wait. *Fr.*
2. An hour of triumph comes at last to them who watch and wait.
3. Everything comes in time to him that can wait. *Fr.*
4. For the hungry, "wait" is a hard word.
5. He that makes waits.
6. He that waits upon another's trencher, makes many a light dinner.
7. He who can wait obtains what he wishes. *Ital.*
8. He who waits for another man's trencher often dines in imagination (or with Duke Humphrey). *Fr.*
9. He who waits for another man's platter has a cold meal. *Catalan.*

10. If he wait long enough the world will be his own. *Por.*

11. If you have learnt to wait you may be Queen of Sweden. *Dan.*

12. It is necessary to wait for the same man. *Fr.*

13. People count up the faults of those who keep them waiting. *Fr.*

14. Seven never wait for one. *Russian.*

15. The auld aver may die waiting for new grass.

16. The future belongs to him who knows how to wait. *Russian.*

17. To know how to wait is the great secret of success. *De Maistre.*

18. To wait upon his preceptors and the aged is the first point of honor and civility. *Chinese.*

19. Wait is a hard word to the hungry. *Ger.*

20. When you do not know what to do—wait.

Wake.

1. Wake not a sleeping dog.

Fr., Ital., Ger., Dutch.

2. Wake not a sleeping lion.

Walking.

1. 'Tis good walking till the blood appears in the cheek but not the sweat on the brow. *Sp.*

Wall.

1. A white wall is the fool's paper. *Fr., Ital.*

2. Bring your line to the wall, not the wall to your line.

3. Hard with hard makes not the stone wall.

4. It is bad to lean against a falling wall. *Dan.*

5. One may see through a wall if there is a hole in it. *Ger.*
6. The walls are the books of the poor. *Punch.*
7. The walls have ears and the plain has eyes. *M. Greek.*
8. Walls have ears. *Fr., Ger., Por., Dutch.*
9. Walls sink and dunghills rise. *Sp., Por.*
10. When a wall is cracked and lofty, its fall will be speedy. *Chinese.*
11. White walls are fools' writing-paper.

Want, Wants.

1. Every one must speak of his wants be he where he will. *Don Quixote.*
2. Everything goes to him who does not want it. *Fr.*
3. Every want that stimulates the breast,
Becomes a source of pleasure when redrest. *Goldsmith.*
4. He cannot provide for the wants of others whose own are numerous and craving. *Plutarch.*
5. He is the nearest to God who has the fewest wants. *Dan.*
6. He is not in want who has no desires. *Latin.*
7. He that gets forgets, but he that wants thinks on.
8. He that wants the kernel must crack the nut. *Fr., Ger., Dutch.*
9. He who wants a good deal must not ask for a little. *Ital.*
10. I will not want when I have and when I ha'n't too.

11. It is hard baith to hae an' want.
12. Man wants but little here below nor wants
that little long. *Goldsmith.*
13. More than we use is more than we want.
14. Nothing makes men sharper than want.
Addison.
15. Of all the enemies of idleness, want is the
most formidable. *Dr. Johnson.*
16. On the ends of wants, wants grow.
17. The fewer our wants the nearer we resemble
the gods. *Socrates.*
18. The more one has the more one wants.
19. There is no woe like want.
20. To have no wants is money.
21. Want and necessity break faith and oaths.
Dan.
22. Want goes by such a one's door.
23. Want is the master of mankind.
Rev. Dr. Crowley.
24. Want is the mother of industry.
25. Want makes strife 'twixt man and wife.
26. Want too oft betrays the tongue to lies. *Homer.*
27. We lessen our wants by lessening our desires.
Labernus.

Wares.

1. Good ware makes a quick market.
2. Good ware was never dear. *Ital.*
3. Good ware easily finds a buyer. *Plautus.*
4. Good wares must sell bad ones. *Ger.*
5. Pleasing ware is half sold.

6. Wares are good and bad, prices high and low.

Chinese.

7. When the wares are gone, shut up the shop windows.

Warning.

1. A man that is warned is half armed.

2. A man warned is as good as two.

Fr., Ital., Sp.

3. A man warned is half saved.

Ger.

4. Forewarned—forearmed.

Fr.

5. He that gives time to resolve, gives time to deny, and warning to prevent.

6. He was slain that had warning, not he that took it.

7. The tempest threatens before it comes, houses creak before they fall.

Seneca.

War.

1. A foreign war is preferable to one at home.

Petrarch.

2. At the wars do as they do at the wars.

Fr.

3. But war's a game, which, were their subjects wise kings would not play at.

Cowper.

4. Civil war is a hideous and repugnant thing.

Maga.

5. Even war is better than a wretched peace.

Tacitus.

6. Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an appeal to arms.

Kent.

7. Good kings never make war but for the sake of peace.

8. He that makes a good war makes a good peace.

9. He that preacheth up war when it might well be avoided, is the devil's chaplain.

10. He who has land has war. *Ital.*

11. In time of war the devil makes more room in hell. *Ger.*

12. In war according to war. *Fr.*

13. In war it is best to tie your horse to a strange manger. *Dan.*

14. In war reputation is strength. *Ellenborough.*

15. In war-time there is pay for every horse. *Ital.*

16. It is a bad war from which no one returns. *Ger.*

17. Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace. *Franklin.*

18. Many return from the war who cannot give an account of the battle. *Ital.*

19. Of all wars peace ought to be the end.

20. One war brings on another. *Ger.*

21. Talk of the war but do not go to it. *Sp.*

22. That war is only just which is necessary.

23. The fear of war is worse than war itself. *Ital.*

24. The hardest operation of war is to stop it.

25. There never was a good war nor a bad peace. *Franklin.*

26. To die or conquer are the terms of war. *Homer.*

27. War begun, hell unchained. *Ital.*

28. War gives no opportunity for repeating a mistake.

29. War is a proceeding that ruins those who succeed.
30. War is death's feast.
31. War is no strife
To the dark house or the detested wife.
Shaks.
32. War is pleasure to him who does not go to it.
Ger., Por.
33. War is the son of hell.
Shaks.
34. War makes robbers and peace hangs them.
Fr., Ital.
35. War must be waged by waking men.
36. War ought to be neither dreaded nor provoked.
Latin.
37. War should be so managed as to remember that the only end of it is peace.
Cicero.
38. War to the knife. (*Polafox's answer to the French general at the siege of Saragoza.*)
39. War with all the world and peace with England.
Sp.
40. War's a brain-spattering, wind-pipe-slitting art,
Unless her cause by right be sanctified.
Byron.
41. Wars bring scars.
42. When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.
43. When war begins hell's gates are set open.
44. When war is raging the laws are dumb. *Cicero.*
45. When you go to war every man you meet is an enemy ;—kill all. *North American Indian.*

46. Where money and counsel are wanting it is better not to make war. *Dan.*

Washing.

1. All will come out in the washing. *Don Quixote.*
2. Dirty water does not wash clean. *Dan.*
3. Foul linen should be washed at home. *Fr.*
4. It is a loss of soap to wash the ass's head.
(*Applied to advice given to a fool.*) *Sp.*
5. People should wash their linen in private.
Napoleon.
6. Seemed washing his hands with invisible soap,
In imperceptible water. *Hood.*
7. The laundress washeth her own smock first.
8. The spot will come out in the washing.
9. They who do not wash well do not bleach well. *Dan.*
10. Wash your dirty linen at home.
11. Wash your hands often, your feet seldom, and your head never.

Waste.

1. After one that earns comes one that wastes.
Dan.
2. Building and the marrying of children are great wasters.
3. Burning the candle at both ends.
4. He sprinkles incense on a dunghill.
5. Nae wonder to see wasters want.
6. Save at the tap and waste at the bung-hole.
7. To burn out a candle in search of a pin.
8. To dig with golden spades. (*To waste means.*)
Latin.

9. Wasting is a bad habit, sparing a sure income. *Dutch.*

10. Waste makes want.

11. Waste not want not.

12. Wilful waste brings woeful want.

Watching.

1. A good watch prevents misfortune.

2. A watched pan is long in boiling.

3. Good watch prevents misfortune.

4. Harm watch harm catch.

5. To him who watches everything is revealed.

Ital., Sp.

6. Who watches not, catches not.

Dutch.

Water.

1. A glass of water is sometimes worth a tun of wine. *Ital.*

2. Brackish water is sweet in a drought. *Por.*

3. Can a house be burned down with hot water? *Tamil.*

4. Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.

5. Far water does not put out near fire. *Ital.*

6. Foul water will quench fire.

7. From a pure source pure water comes. *Latin.*

8. From smooth (or still) water God preserve me ; from rough (or running) I will preserve myself.

Ital., Sp.

9. He who would have clear water must go to the fountain head. *Ital.*

10. However foul it be, never say, "Of this water I will not drink." *Sp.*
11. If you want clear water draw it from the spring. *Por.*
12. In still water are the largest fish. *Dan.*
13. In still water the worms are worst. *Dan.*
14. It is prophet drink (water). *Dutch.*
15. No safety wading in unknown water.
16. Of spilt water there is little to be gathered up. *Ben Jonson.*
17. On dry land even brackish water is good. *Sp.*
18. Running water carries no poison. *Ital.*
19. Shallow waters make most din.
20. Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep. *Shaks.*
21. Smooth waters run deep.
22. Stagnant water grows stinking. *Ger.*
23. Still water breeds vermin. *Ital.*
24. Still waters run deep. *Ger., Dutch, Dan.*
25. The water breaks where it is not expected. *Ital.*
26. The water is so strong it requires too whiskies. *Donegal.*
27. The water runs while the miller sleeps. *Dan.*
28. The water that bears the boat is the same that swallows it up. *Chinese.*
29. There is no worse water than that which sleeps. *Fr.*
30. Under water famine, under snow bread.
31. Water comes to the mill from afar. *Por.*

32. Water is less dreaded than fire, yet fewer suffer by fire than by water. *Chinese.*

33. Water is the best of all things. *Greek.*

34. Water is the least valued among things existing, and the most valued among things wanted.

Hebrew.

35. Water is the strongest drink, it drives mills.

Ger.

36. Water run by, will not turn a mill. *Ital., Sp.*

37. Water washes everything. *Por.*

38. We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.

39. What water gives, water takes away. *Por.*

40. Where the water is shallow no vessel will ride.

41. Where water has been, water will come again.

Ger.

Way.

1. The way to Babylon will never bring you to Jerusalem.

2. The way to make ourselves admired is to be what we expect to be thought. *Socrates.*

3. The way to rise is to obey and please.

Ben Jonson.

4. There is no short cut of a way, without some ill away.

Ways.

1. There are more ways to the wood than one.

Way of the World.

1. He that falls all the world runs over. *Ger.*

2. He that's down, "Down with him!" cries the world.

3. He who is in the mud likes to pull another into it. *Sp.*
4. If a man once fall all will tread on him.
5. It is na "what is she," but "what has she."
6. No man is willing to own him who is out of the good opinion of the world.
7. Now that I have a sheep and a cow everybody bids me good-morrow.
8. Now that I have a sheep and a lamb everybody says, "Good-morrow, Peter." *Sp.*
9. One starts the hare, another bags it. *Sp.*
10. People take more pains to be damned than to be saved.
11. The tinsel, glitter, and the specious mien
Delude the most, few pry behind the scene.
Phædrus.
12. The world is naturally averse to all the truth
it sees or hears,
But swallows nonsense and a lie with greediness
and gluttony. *Butler.*
13. There is little difference (in the eye of the world), in being nought and in being thought so.
14. This is a world of scandal and like wolves we fall on the wounded. *Crowley.*
15. When a man is down everybody runs over him. *Ger.*
16. When a man is going down-hill, everybody gives him a kick; when a man is going up-hill, everybody gives him a lick.
17. When a man is not liked whatever he doth is amiss.

18. When a man lays the foundation of his own ruin, others will build on it. *Fielding.*

19. When a tree is falling, every one cries, "Down with it!" *Ital.*

20. When the wagon is tilting everybody gives it a shove. *Dan.*

21. "Who are you for?" "I am for him I get most by."

22. Who arrays himself in other men's garments is stripped on the highway. *Sp.*

Weak.

1. In the fray the weak are strong. *Ital.*

2. To be weak is to be miserable.

Weakest.

1. The weakest goes to the wall. *Shaks.*

2. The weakest must hold the candle. *Fr.*

Wealth.

1. A great estate is not gotten in a few hours. *Fr.*

2. A great fortune in the hands of a fool is a great misfortune.

3. A great fortune is a great slavery.

4. A man has no more goods than he gets good by.

5. A man of wealth is a slave to his possessions. *Tamil.*

6. A man's wealth is his enemy.

7. A wealthy man errs with impunity. *Latin.*

8. Among men some have their virtue concealed by wealth, and some their vices by poverty. *Theganis.*

9. Command your wealth, else that will command you.

10. Devotion and wealth are seldom united. *Ger.*
11. Fathers their children and themselves abuse,
That wealth, a husband, for their daughters
choose. *Fielding.*
12. Great wealth and content seldom live together.
13. Great wealth, great care. *Dutch.*
14. Great wealth makes us neither more wise nor more healthy.
15. I wot well how the world wags ; he is most loved who has most bags.
16. If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting. *Franklin.*
17. Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay. *Goldsmith.*
18. Of lawful wealth the devil takes the half ; of unlawful the whole and the owner too. *Turk.*
19. One man's wealth is often many men's ruin. *Maga.*
20. Real wealth consists not in having but in not wanting.
21. Talent and poverty, wealth and stupidity, usually dwell together. *Latin.*
22. The greatest wealth is contentment with a little.
23. The loss of wealth is loss of dirt,
All sages in all times assert,
The happiest man's without a shirt. *John Haywood.*
24. The lust of wealth can never bear delay. *Juvenal.*

25. The secret of wealth lies in the letters
S A V E.

26. The truest wealth is that of the understand-
ing.

27. The wealth of the mind is the only true
wealth. *Greek.*

28. Wealth and content do not always live
together.

29. Wealth and honors can never cure a wounded
conscience.

30. Wealth breeds a pleurisy, ambition a fever,
liberty a vertigo, and poverty is a dead palsy. *Gaelic.*

31. Wealth conquered Rome after Rome had
conquered the world. *Petrarch.*

32. Wealth is best known by want.

33. Wealth is liberty and liberty is a blessing
fittest for a philosopher. *Swift.*

34. Wealth is not his who makes it but his who
enjoys it. *Ital.*

35. Wealth is stepmother to virtue. *Ger.*

36. Wealth is timid.

37. Wealth like an index reveals the character of
men. *Latin.*

38. Wealth like rheum falls upon the weakest
parts.

39. Wealth maketh many friends. *Bible.*

40. Wealth maketh worship.

41. When wealthy, show thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth serve
thee. *Denham.*

42. Where there is wealth friends abound.

Weapon.

1. A weapon is an enemy even to its owner. *Turk.*
2. A wigh't man ne'er wanted a weapon.
3. They who fight with golden weapons are pretty_sure to prove their right. *Dutch.*
4. Weapons bode peace.

Wear.

1. It is better to wear out, than to rust out. *Bishop Horne.*

Weather.

1. A foul morn may turn to a fine day.
2. A green Christmas makes a fat church-yard.
3. A right easterly wind is very unkind.
4. A misty morning may have a fine day.
5. After clouds a clear sun. *Latin.*
6. After clouds clear weather.
7. An evening red and a morning gray,
Is a sign of a fair day.
8. Change of weather is the discourse of fools.
9. Dry overhead, happy.
10. Expect not fair weather in winter from one night's ice.
11. Fair weather cometh out of the north. *Bible.*
12. Good signs of rain don't always he'p de young crops. *American Negro.*
13. Hail brings frost with its tail.
14. If St. Within weep, that year the proverb says,
The weather will be foul for forty days.
15. If the weather is fine put on your cloak ; if it rains, do as you please. *Fr.*

16. If there be neither snow nor rain,
Then will be dear all sorts of grain.
17. In the wane of the moon a cloudy morning
bodes a fair afternoon.
18. It never thunders but it rains.
19. Never mind the weather, so the wind don't
blow.
20. No weather is ill if the wind be still.
21. On a hot day, muffle yourself the more. *Sp.*
22. Praise a fine day at night. *Ger., Dan.*
23. Rain comes after sunshine, and after a dark
cloud, a clear sky. *Dan.*
24. The dirt bird (or dirt owl) sings, we shall
have rain.
25. The full moon brings fair weather.
26. 'Tis pity fair weather should do any harm.
27. To a child, all weather is cold.
28. When the wind is in the east,
It's neither good for man nor beast;
When the wind is in the south,
It's in the rain's mouth;
When the wind is in the west,
The weather's at the best.

Wedding Ring.

1. O, how many torments lie in the small circle
of a wedding ring. *Colley Cibber.*

Wedge.

1. A blunt wedge sometimes does what a sharp
axe will not.
2. A knotty piece of timber must have smooth
wedges.

3. Blunt wedges rive hard oaks. *Shaks.*
 4. Knotty timber requires sharp wedges.
 5. One wedge drives another. *Ger., Turk.*
 6. There goes the wedge where the beetle drives
 it.

Weeds.

1. A good garden may have some weeds.
 2. He that bites on every weed may light on
 poison.
 3. Ill weeds are not hurt by frost. *Sp., Por.*
 4. Ill weeds grow apace. *Fr., Ital., Dutch.*
 5. Ill weeds grow the fastest and last the long-
 est. *Dan.*
 6. Most subject is the fattest soil to weeds. *Shaks.*
 7. No garden without its weeds.
 8. One ill weed spoils a whole pot of pottage.
 9. The frost hurts no weeds.
 10. The weeds overgrow the corn.
 11. Weeds never die. *Ger., Dan.*
 12. Weeds want no sowing.

Weeping.

1. He who has much weeps as well as he who
 has little. *M. Greek.*
 2. He who loves you well makes you weep, and
 he who hates you may make you laugh.
 3. He who weeps from his heart will provoke
 tears even from the blind. *Russian.*
 4. Onions can make heirs and widows weep.
 5. The thatched cottage where one is merry is
 preferable to a palace where one weeps. *Chinese.*

6. There is a certain kind of pleasure in weeping. *Ovid.*

7. To weep overmuch for the dead is to affront the living.

8. When the vulture dies the hen does not weep. *Ger.*

9. Who has none to still him may weep out his eyes.

Weigh.

1. Weigh right and sell dear.

Weight.

1. Weight and measure save a man toil. *Sp.*

2. Weight and measure take away strife.

Welshman.

1. The older the Welshman, the more madman.

2. The Welshman would rather see his dam on her bier,

Than see a fair Februeer.

3. The Welshman keeps nothing until he has lost it.

Welcome.

1. As welcome as snow in summer.

2. As welcome as water in a leaking ship.

3. As welcome as water in one's shoe.

4. Do not out-stay your welcome.

5. He is as welcome as snow in harvest.

6. He is as welcome as the first day in Lent.

Dutch.

7. He who brings is welcome.

Ger.

8. Leave welcome a-hent you.

9. New come, welcome. *Ger., Dan.*
10. Such a welcome, such a farewell.
11. They are welcome that bring.
12. Welcome ever smiles and farewell goes out sighing. *Shaks.*
13. Welcome is the best cheer. -
14. Welcome is the best dish in the kitchen.
15. Who comes seldom is welcome. *Ital.*

Well.

1. A well which is drawn from is improved. (*Art is improved by practice.*) *Latin.*
2. Cast no dirt in the well that gives you water.
3. Dig a well before you are thirsty. (*Be prepared for emergencies.*) *Chinese.*
4. Drawn wells are seldom dry.
5. Drawn wells have sweetest water. ✓
6. It is a bad well into which one must put water. *Ger., Dutch, Dan.*
7. It is wretched business to be digging a well just as thirst is mastering you. *Plautus.*
8. The more the well is used the more water it yields. *Ger.*
9. When the well is dry we know the worth of water. *Franklin.*

“Well, Well.”

1. “Well, well,” is a word of malice.

Well-doing.

1. Be not weary in well-doing.
2. Better to do well late than never.

3. There is something noble in hearing one's self
 — ill spoken of when one is doing well. *Alexander.*

Well-wisher.

1. A well-wisher sees from afar. *Sp.*

Wheel.

1. A fifth wheel to a cart is but an incumbrance. *Sp.*
 2. Crazy wheels run longest. *Ger.*
 3. It is the best spoke in your wheel.
 4. It is the small wheels of a carriage that come
 in first.
 5. Put a spoke in his wheel.
 6. The hind wheel of a carriage will pass where
 — the fore wheel has passed. *Turk.*
 7. The wheel that turns gathers no rust. *M. Greek.*
 8. The worst wheel creaks most. *Fr., Ital.*

Wherries.

1. Wherries should not put out to sea.

Whip.

1. A whip for a fool and a rod for a school is
 always in good season.
 2. An old coachman loves the crack of a whip. *Ger., Dutch.*
 3. He who does not whip the child does not
 mend the youth. *Sp.*
 4. Let them whip me in the market-place pro-
 vided it be not known at home. *Sp.*

Whipping.

1. De wost whipping dat a fellow gets is from
 de man what doan want to fight. *American Negro.*

2. Whipping a man over another's shoulders.
3. Whipping the devil around the stump.

Whisper.

1. A whisper separateth chief friends.
2. He who whispers lies. *Dan.*
3. Many a thing whispered into one ear is heard over the whole town. *Dan.*
4. Never whisper in company.
5. The whisperer's tongue is worse than the serpent's venom. *Latin.*
6. What is whispered in your ear is often heard a hundred miles off. *Chinese.*
7. What is whispered in your ear tell not to your husband. *Sp.*
8. Where there is whispering there is lying. —

Wickedness.

1. A wicked companion invites us all to hell.
2. A wicked man's gift has a touch of his master.
3. A wicked man is afraid of his own memory. —
4. A wicked man is his own hell. (*And his passions and lusts the fiends that torment him.*)
5. He that has led a wicked life is afraid of his own memory.
6. He that rebuketh the wicked getteth a blot. *Bible.*
7. He that worketh wickedness by another is wicked himself.
8. He who helps the wicked repents it before long. *Phædrus.*

9. If you associate with the wicked you will become wicked yourself. *Menander.*

10. Never wicked man was wise. *Homer.*

11. No man was ever wicked without secret discontent. *Rambler.*

12. The conversation of the wicked is a fountain of mischief. *Cingalese.*

13. The majority are wicked. *Greek.*

14. The success of the wicked entices many more. *Phædrus.*

15. The sure way to wickedness is through wickedness. *Seneca.*

16. The triumphing of the wicked is short. *Bible.*

17. The wicked alone are active. *Burke.*

18. The wicked are snared in the work of their own hands. *Bible.*

19. The wicked ears are deaf to wisdom's call. *Homer.*

20. The wicked ever hate vice in others.

21. The wicked find it easier to unite for war, than for concord in peace. *Tacitus.*

22. The wicked grow worse and good men better from troubles.

23. The wicked heart never fears God but when it thunders.

24. The wicked man lives to eat and drink, but the good eats and drinks to live. *Plutarch.*

25. The wicked shun the light as the devil shuns the cross. *Dutch.*

26. The wickedness of a few is the calamity of all. *Syrus.*

27. "There is no peace," saith the Lord unto the wicked. *Bible.*

28. To accuse the wicked and defend the wretched is an honor. *Cicero.*

29. Wicked men cannot be friends, either among themselves or with the good. *Socrates.*

30. Wicked men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work but be lazy and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

31. Wickedness is its own greatest punishment. *Syrus.*

32. Wickedness proceeds from the wicked. (*The oldest recorded proverb.*) *Bible.*

33. Wickedness with beauty is the devil's hook baited.

34. Woe be to the wicked, and woe be to them that cleave to them and to their neighbors that live near them.

Widow.

1. A buxom widow must be either married, buried, or shut up in a convent. *Sp.*

2. A good occasion for courtship is when the widow returns from the funeral.

3. A rich widow weeps with one eye and laughs with the other. *Por.*

4. Few persons turn gray because their husbands die.

5. He that marries a widow and three children marries four thieves.

6. He that marries a widow and two daughters has three back doors to his house.

7. He that marries a widow will often have a dead man's head thrown in his dish. *Sp.*

8. He that woos a maid must seldom come in sight,

But he that woos a widow must woo her day and night.

9. If a stock fish became a widow it would fatten.

10. In the widow's house there's no fat mouse.

Oriental.

11. Long a widow weds with shame.

12. Never marry a widow unless her first husband was hanged.

13. The rich widow's tears soon dry. *Dan.*

14. 'Tis dangerous marrying a widow, because she has cast her rider.

15. To diminish his substance is not the part of a man but of a widow woman. *Cato.*

16. Widows are always rich.

17. Woo the widow whilst she is in weeds. *Ger.*

Wife.

1. A bad wife is the shipwreck of her husband. *Ger.*

2. A bad wife wishes her husband's heel turned homeward and not his toe. *Dan.*

3. A barren wife makes a dear and interesting friend. (*To those who are looking for her husband's money after his death.*) *Juvenal.*

4. A brilliant daughter makes a brittle wife.

Dutch.

5. A brown lass is gay and cleanly.

6. A child's bird and a boy's wife are well used.
7. A cross-grained woman and a snappish woman take care of the house. *Dan.*
8. A fair wife without a fortune is a fair house without furniture.
9. A faithful wife becomes the truest and the tenderest friend. *Savage.*
10. A faithless wife is the shipwreck of a house. *Latin.*
11. A foolish wife drives her husband from his country. *Ger.*
12. A good wife and health are a man's best wealth.
13. A good wife is a good present. *Hebrew.*
14. A good wife is the best household furniture. *Ger.*
15. A good wife is worth gold. *Ger.*
16. A good wife makes a good husband.
17. A grunting horse and a groaning wife seldom fail their master.
18. A gude yeoman makes a gude woman.
19. A house ready made, and a wife to make. *Fr.*
20. A house well furnished makes a good housewife.
21. A light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shaks.*
22. A man can never thrive who has a wasteful wife.
23. A man can only find real delight in one wife. *Hebrew.*

24. A man lifts his wife to his own rank. (*Woman uplifts her husband to the dignity of her own character.*)
Maga.
25. A man must ask his wife's leave to thrive.
26. A man of sense rarely behaves very ill to a wife who deserves very well.
Fielding.
27. A man's best fortune, or his worst, is his wife.
28. A man without a wife, a house without a roof.
Ger.
29. A man without a wife is a man without care.
30. A nice wife and a back door,
Do often make a rich man poor.
31. "A paradise in which hogs feed," is a beautiful woman with an ugly husband.
32. A poor man who takes a rich wife has a ruler,
not a wife.
Greek.
33. A prudent wife is from the Lord.
Bible.
34. A rich wife is the source of quarrel.
35. A rouk-town is seldom a good wife at home.
36. A shoemaker's wife and a smith's mare are always the worst shod.
37. A vicious wife and an untoward sow no laws can govern.
Chinese.
38. A wife is a young man's mistress, a middle aged's companion, an old man's nurse.
Bacon.
39. A wife speaks and spurs.
Hebrew.
40. A world of comfort lies in the one word, wife.
Knowles.
41. A young wife is an old man's post-horse to the grave.
Ger.

42. A young wife should be in her house but a shadow and an echo. *Chinese.*
43. A young woman married to an old man must behave like an old woman.
44. All are good maids, but whence come the bad wives?
45. "All freight lightens," said the skipper, when he threw his wife overboard. *Ger.*
46. All other goods by fortune's hand are given,
A wife is the peculiar gift of heaven. *Pope.*
47. An expensive wife makes a pensive husband. *7*
48. An obedient wife commands her husband.
49. A old man married to a young wife is full of inquietude.
50. An old woman is a very bad bride, but a very good wife. *Fielding.*
51. An unscolded wife, like an uncut millstone, does not go easily. *Roumanian.*
52. Anxiety and need make the old wife trot. *Ger.*
53. As the good man saith, so say we,
But as the good wife saith, so it must be.
54. As the market goes, wives must sell.
55. As you would have a daughter, so choose a wife. *Ital.*
56. Bare walls make gadding housewives.
57. Better a portion in a wife than with a wife.
58. Better be an old man's darling than a young man's slave.
59. Better no wife than a foolish one. *Ger.*
60. Blind men's wives need no paint.

61. By seeming to gie Roger a' the rule,
Round your finger you may turn the fool.
62. Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion.
63. Choose a wife rather by your ear than your
eye.
64. Choose cloth by its edge, and a daughter by
her mother. *Turk.*
65. Choose neither a woman nor linen by candle-
light. *Sp.*
66. Discreet wives have neither eyes nor ears.
Ger.
67. Discreet wives have sometimes neither eyes
nor ears.
68. Do you carry the trough, husband, and I will
carry the sieve, which is as heavy as the devil. *Sp.*
69. Empty rooms make giddy housewives. *Fr.*
70. Everybody knows where his own shoe pinches.
(*The remark of an ancient Roman when asked why he
had separated from so excellent a wife.*)
71. Every man has a good wife and a bad trade.
Ital.
72. Few take wives for God's sake, or for fair
looks.
73. Fire, water, and a bad wife are three great
evils. *Ger.*
74. For a good dinner, and a gentle wife, you can
afford to wait. *Dan.*
75. For a wife and a horse go to your neighbor.
Ital.
76. For whom does the blind man's wife adorn
herself? *Sp.*

77. Give your wife the short knife and keep the long one yourself. *Dan.*

78. Grief for a dead wife lasts to the door. *Ital., Por.*

79. Happy is the wife who is married to a motherless son.

80. Happy the man that hath a beautiful wife ; his days shall be increased. *Hebrew.*

81. He draws a good wagonful into his farm who gets a good wife. *Dutch.*

82. He fasts enough whose wife scolds all dinner time.

83. He that abides a curst wife need not fear what company he liveth in.

84. He that goes a great way for a wife is either cheated or means to cheat.

85. He that has a wife has a master.

86. He that has no wife chastises her well ; he that has no children rears them well. *Ital.*

87. He that hath a white horse and a fair wife never wants trouble.

88. He that hath a wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon.*

89. He that hath a wife and children must not sit with his fingers in his mouth.

90. He that hath a wife and children wants not business. *Herbert.*

91. He that hath a wife is sure of strife. *Fr.*

92. He that kisses his wife in the market-place shall have enough to teach him.

93. He that loseth his wife and sixpence hath lost a tester.

94. He that loseth his wife and a farthing hath a great loss of a farthing.

95. He that takes not up a pin slights his wife.

96. He that tells his wife news is but lately married.

97. He that will not be ruled by his dame must be ruled by his step-dame.

98. He that would have a beautiful wife should choose her on a Saturday. *Sp.*

✓99. He who does not honor his wife dishonors himself. *Sp.*

100. He who has a bad wife can expect no happiness. *Sp.*

101. He who has a good wife can bear any evil. *Sp.*

102. He who has a handsome wife, a castle on the frontier, or a vineyard on the roadside, is never without war. *Sp.*

103. He that has no wife is for threshing her daily, but he that has one takes care of her. *Sp.*

104. He who takes a wife takes a master. *Fr.*

105. He would be quartermaster at home if his wife would let him.

106. Him that has a good wife no evil in life
That may not be borne can befall ;

Him that has a bad wife no good thing in life
Can chance that good you may call.

107. Hold your tongue, husband ; let me talk that have all the wit.

108. How much the wife is dearer than the bride.
Lord Lyttleton.
109. How shall a virtuous wife her husband sway?
The secret lies in one short word—obey.
110. Husband, don't believe what you see but what
I tell you.
111. Husbands are in heaven whose wives chide —
not.
112. I received money with her, and for the dowry
have sold my authority. *Plautus.*
113. I thought I had no husband and I eat up the
stew. *Sp.*
114. If the wife sins the husband is not innocent.
Ital.
115. If thou desirest a wife choose her on a Satur-
day rather than on a Sunday.
116. If you make your wife an ass she will make
you an ox.
117. If you want to thrash your wife ask her for a
drink of water in the sun. (*To find fault with its
purity.*) *Sp.*
118. If your wife is little stoop to her. ? *Hebrew.*
119. In buying horses and taking a wife, shut your
eyes and commend yourself to God. *Ital.*
120. In the rich woman's house she always com-
mands, he never. *Sp.*
121. It fares ill with the house where the distaff
commands the sword. *Sp., Por.*
122. It is a good horse that never stumbles and a
good wife that never grumbles.

123. It is a sour reek when the good wife dings the good man.

124. It is a sweet sorrow to bury a termagant wife.

125. It is said the wife of a mat-maker died on the bare ground. *Tamil.*

126. It is sometimes right to obey a sensible wife. *Servian.*

127. Live on good terms with your wife. *Cingalese.*

128. Look after your wife, never mind yourself, she'll look after you. *London Truth.*

129. Make not a toil of pleasures, as the man said when he buried his wife.

130. Many blame the wife for their own thriftless life. *Scotch.*

131. Mills and wives are ever wanting.

132. Neither reprove nor flatter thy wife where any seeth or heareth it. *Dutch.*

133. Ne'er seek a wife 'till you have a house and a fire burning.

134. Ne'er seek a wife 'till you know what to do wi' her.

135. Next to no wife a good wife is best.

136. No fellow is so poor that he has not a wife on his arm. *Ger.*

137. Of all the plagues the greatest is untold,
The book-learned wife in Greek and Latin bold. *Shaks.*

138. Of earthly goods the best is a good wife,
A bad the bitterest curse of human life.

Simonides.

139. Of your wife and tried friend believe nothing but what you know for certain. *Sp.*
140. Oh, that all olive trees would bear such fruit! *(Exclamation of Socrates at seeing the body of a scolding wife hanging to a limb of an olive tree.)*
141. One God, one wife, but many friends. *Dutch.*
142. Prudent men choose frugal wives. *Ger.*
143. Refuse a wife with one fault and take one with two. *Welsh.*
144. Saith Solomon the wise, "A good wife's a good prize."
145. She hath broken her elbow at the church door. *(Applied to a lazy wife.)*
146. She stayed at home and spun her wool. *(An epitaph on a good wife.)*
147. She that hath an ill husband shows it in her dress.
148. Smoke, raining into the house, and a scolding wife will make a man run out of doors.
149. Smoke, rain, and a scolding wife are three bad things in a house. *Dan.*
150. Sorrow and an evil life maketh soon an old wife.
151. Strife is the dowry of a wife. *Ovid.*
152. Take a vine of a good soil, and a daughter of a good mother.
153. That wife is an enemy who is given to a man in marriage against her will. *Plautus.*
154. The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and wiving go by destiny. *Butler.*

155. The best furniture in a house is a virtuous woman.

156. The blind man's wife needs no painting.

157. The calmest husbands make the stormiest wives.

158. The cunning wife makes her husband her apron.

159. The dead wife and the living sheep, make a man rich. *Ger.*

160. The death of your first wife made such a hole in your heart that all the rest slip through.

161. The economic wife is too wise to let the moth of fortune shed its silk without winding it round her finger. *Chinese.*

162. The first wife is a broom, the second a lady. *Sp.*

163. The first wife is a servant, the second a lady. *Ger.*

164. The first wife is matrimony, the second company, the third heresy. *Ital.*

165. The gods alone know what kind of a wife a man will have. *Juvenal.*

166. The good or ill hap, of a good or ill life,
Is the good or ill choice of a good or ill wife.

167. The married life of a woman of the working class is now a lease of woe. *Bea.*

168. The nobleman finds a wife easier than the peasant. *Ger.*

169. The old wife, if she do not serve for a pot, serves for a cover. *Sp.*

170. The poor white man has no wife to grind his corn. (*Mills in that country are unknown.*) *Abyssinian.*

171. The sum of all that makes a just man happy
consists in the well choosing of his wife. *Massinger.*
172. The wife abroad, the maid at the window. *Ger.*
173. The wife is the key of the house. *Ger.*
174. The wife lives with the heart, the husband —
with the head. *Ger.*
175. The wife of the shoemaker never has whole —
shoes. *Ger.*
176. The wife wears the breeches, *i. e.* rules the —
husband.
177. The wife that expects to have a good name
Is always at home as if she were lame ;
And the maid that is honest her chiefest de-
light
Is still to be doing from morning to night.
- ✓ 178. The wife that loves the looking-glass hates —
the saucepan.
179. The wife is the keeper of her husband's soul. ←
Arabian.
180. There is many a good wife that can't sing and —
dance well.
181. There is nothing a man of good sense dreads
in a wife so much as her having more sense than
himself. *Fielding.*
182. There is nothing worse on earth than the wife
become the master. *Ger.*
183. There is one good wife in the country, and
every one thinks he hath her.
184. There was a wife that kept her supper for her
breakfast an' she was dead or day.

185. Three duels he fought, thrice ventured his life,
Went home and was cudgelled again by his
wife. *Swift.*
186. Three things are rare; a good melon, a good
friend, and a good wife. *Ger.*
187. 'Tis a precious thing when wives are dead,
To find such numbers who will serve instead.
Crabbe.
188. 'Tis hard to wive and thrive both in a year.
189. 'Tis a sweet sorrow to bury a termagant wife.
190. To choose a wife, two heads are not enough.
Ger.
191. To "Get out of my house," and "What do you
want with my wife?" there is no answer. *Don Quixote.*
192. To misfortune and a wife, one easily comes.
Ger.
193. Two cocks in one house, two cats and a mouse,
An old man and a young wife,
Are always in strife. *Dutch.*
194. Two good days for a man in this life:
When he weds, and when he buries his wife.
195. "Use great prudence and circumspection,"
says Lord Burleigh to his son, "in choosing a wife."
196. What is there that beats a good wife? A
bad husband. *Punch.*
197. What the good wife spares, the cat eats.
198. What's my wife's is mine.
199. When the wife dies, and the mare foals prosper-
ity increases. *Ger.*
200. When the wife rules the house, the devil is
man-servant. *Ger.*

201. When the wife is asleep the basket is asleep also. *Hebrew.*
202. Who has a handsome wife must have more than two eyes. *Ger.*
203. Who has a horse out of a good stall and a wife out of a poor house, comes out well. *Ger.*
204. Who has an office, finds readily a wife. *Ger.*
205. Who has a bad wife, his hell begins on earth. *Dutch.*
206. Who has a bad wife, is poor in the midst of riches. *Ger.*
207. Who hath a scold hath sorrow to his sops.
208. Who takes a rich wife sells his freedom. *Ger.*
209. Who takes a wife sells his peace. *Ger.*
210. Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord. *Bible.*
211. Whoso is tired of happy days, let him take a wife. *Dutch.*
212. Wife and children are bills of charges.
213. Wisdom in the man, patience in the wife, brings peace to the house.
214. Wives may be merry and honest too. *Shaks.*
215. Wives must be had, be they good or bad.
216. You may beat the devil into your wife but you'll never bang him out again.
217. Your wife and nag get from a neighbor. *Ital.*
218. Your wife and the sauce at the lance hand (*right hand*). *Sp.*

Wild-oats.

1. Every man must sow his wild-oats.

2. Happy is he who hath sowed his wild-oats betimes.

3. The bread of repentance we eat is often made of the wild-oats we sow in our youth.

Wilful.

1. A wilful man had need be very wise.

2. A wilful man never wants woe.

3. As wilful as a pig that will neither lead nor drive.

Will.

1. A man's will is his heaven. *Dan.*

2. A man who will can do more than ten who must. *Ger.*

3. A power over a man's substance amounts to a power over his will. *Hamilton in the Federalist.*

4. A will is wealth's last caprice. *Bulwer.*

5. Everything depends on will in this world.

6. Good table, bad will. *Por.*

7. He may make his will upon his nail for anything he has to give.

8. He that complies against his will is of his own opinion still. *Butler.*

9. He that doeth what he will, doth not what he ought.

10. I owe much, I have nothing ; I bequeath the rest to the poor. *Rabelais.*

11. None want judgment to confirm their will. *Pope.*

12. Naething is difficult to a well-willed man:

13. Self will burn in hell. *Ger.*

14. Take the will for the deed.

15. The will does it. *Ger.*
 16. The will gives the work its name. *Ger.*
 17. The will is everything. *Ital.*
 18. The will is taken for the deed. *Fr.*
 19. The will is the soul of the work. *Ger.*
 20. To him that wills ways are not wanting.
 21. When the will is prompt the legs are nimble. *Ital.*
 22. When there's a will there's a way.
 23. When you cannot what you will, will what you can. *M. Greek.*
 24. Where the will is ready the feet are light.
 25. Where there is no want of will there will be no want of opportunity. *Sp.*
 26. Where there is a will there is a way. *Ital., Sp.*
 27. Will is power.
 28. Will is the cause of woe.
 29. Will without reason is blind, and against reason is mad.
 30. Ye maun take the will for the deed.

Willing.

1. He that cannot is always willing. *Ital.*
 2. He that will does more than he can. *Por.*

Willows.

1. Willows are weak yet serve to bind other wood. *Ital.*

Wind.

1. A little wind kindleth a great fire, a great one putteth it out.
 2. As the wind blows seek your shelter.

3. As the wind blows you must set your sail.
4. Blow the wind ever so fast, it will lower at last.
5. Every wind does not shake down the nut. *Ital.*
6. Every wind is against a leaky ship. *Dan.*
7. He that weighs the wind must have a steady hand.
8. High winds blow on high hills.
9. If the wind do blow aloft, then of wars we shall hear oft.
10. If the wind will not serve take to the oars.
Latin.
11. If the wind blows it enters every corner.
Arabian.
12. Ill blows the wind that profits nobody. *Shaks.*
13. It came wi' the wind, let it gang wi' the water.
14. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
15. It is an ill wind that blows no good to Cornwall.
16. North wind show de cracks in de house.
American Negro.
17. One can't hinder the wind from blowing. *Fr.*
18. The wind does not always blow from the same quarter.
Ger.
19. The wind is not in your debt though it fill your sail.
20. The wind that blows out candles kindles the fire.
21. When the wind serves, all aid.
22. Wind and fortune are not lasting. *Sp., Por.*

23. Wind in the face makes a man wise. *Fr.*
 24. Wind puffs up empty bladders, opinion fools. —
Socrates.

Wine.

1. Excess of wine neither keeps secrets nor performs promises. *Don Quixote.*
 2. Good wine is milk for the aged. *Ger.*
 3. Good wine makes a bad head and a long story. ✓
 4. Good wine makes good blood. *Ital.*
 5. Good wine makes the horse go. *Fr.*
 6. Good wine needs no bush.
 7. Good wine needs no crier.
Ital., Ger., Sp., Por., Dutch.
 8. Good wine praises itself. *Dutch.*
 9. Good wine ruins the purse and bad the stomach. *Ger.*
 10. He that drinks not wine after salad is in danger of being sick.
 11. He who hangs out a branch wants to sell his wine. — *Sp.*
 12. I like best the wine drunk at the cost of others. *Diogenes.*
 13. If the landlady's fair, the wine too is fair. *Ger.*
 14. In the looking-glass we see the form, in wine the heart. *Ger.*
 15. Inflaming wine dulls the noble mind. *Homer.*
 16. It is a good wind that blows a man to his wine. —
Washington Irving.
 17. No matter what the vessel is so the wine in it be good.

18. O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast
no name to be known by, let us call thee devil.

Shaks.

19. Of what use is the cup of gold if the wine be
sour?

Ger.

20. Of wine the middle, of oil the top and of
honey the bottom is best.

21. Old wood to burn, old wine to drink. *Bacon.*

22. Passion makes a man a beast, but wine
makes him worse.

23. Physic makes you first sick, then well ;
Wine first makes you well, then sick.

24. Since the wine is drawn it must be drunk. *Fr.*

25. Sometimes the lees are better than the wine.

Ital.

26. Spilt wine is worse than water.

27. Strong is the vinegar of sweet wine. *Ital.*

28. Sweet wine makes sour vinegar. *Ger.*

29. The best wine has its lees. *Fr.*

30. The counsels that are given in wine
Will do no good to thee or thine.

31. The sourest vinegar comes from the sweetest
wine. *Ger.*

32. The wine given to your workman is that for
which you get the best paid. *Fr.*

33. The wine is not known by the hoops. *Fr.*

34. The wine skin has its reason for smelling of
pitch. *Por.*

35. There is a devil in every berry of the grape.
Koran.

36. There is no one so wise that wine does not make him a fool. *Ger.*
37. There is no such witness as a good measure of wine. *Sp.*
38. Thick wine is better than clear water. *Ital.*
39. Truth and folly dwell in the wine cask. *Dan.*
40. When the beer (or wine) goes in the wit goes out. *Dutch, Dan.*
41. When the wine is in the man, the wit is in the can. *Dutch.*
42. When the wine's in, the wit's out. *Ital., Por., Dutch, Dan.*
43. When wine enters modesty departs. —
44. When wine sinks words swim.
45. Where the best wine grows the worst is drank. *Ger.*
46. Where wine goes in, modesty goes out. *Ital., Ger.*
47. Who prates of war or want, after his wine! *Horace.*
48. Wine and youth are fire upon fire. —
49. Wine carries no rudder. *Latin.*
50. Wine enters the stomach and business grows ripe in the brain. *Chinese.*
51. Wine ever pays for his lodging.
52. Wine hath drowned more men than the sea. *Syrus.*
53. Wine in the bottle doth not quench the thirst.
54. Wine is a turn-coat, first a friend, then an enemy.

55. Wine is the blood of devils. *Manes the Persian.*
56. Wine is the master's, but the goodness is the drawer's.
57. Wine poured out is not wine swallowed. *Fr.*
58. Wine that costs nothing is digested ere it be drank.
59. Wine upon beer is very good cheer,
Beer upon wine consider with fear. *Ger.*
60. Wine washes off the daub.
61. Wine wears no breeches: *i. e., discloses the man.* *Fr., Sp.*
62. Wine will not keep in a foul vessel. *Fr.*
63. You drink water when you have wine at your elbow.

Wink.

1. A wink is as good as a nod to a blind man.
2. He that winketh with one eye and seeth with the other,
I would not trust him though he were my brother.
3. Who would regard all things complacently must wink at a great many. *Dutch.*
4. Wink at wee faults, your ain are meikle.

Winning.

1. Easy won is easy lost. *Ger.*
2. Too light winning makes the prize light.
3. Win a bet (or game) of your friend and drink it on the spot. *Sp., Por.*
4. Win at first and lose at last.
5. Win by persuasion and not by force. *Latin.*

6. Win it and wear it.
7. Win your way by yielding to the tide. *Pope.*
8. Who would win must learn to bear. *Ger.*

Winter.

1. After winter spring will come. *Hans Andersen.*
2. Winter finds out what summer lays up.
3. Winter is summer's heir.
4. Winter never rots in the sky.
5. Winter thunder makes summer wonder.
6. Winter weather and women's thoughts often —
change.
7. Winter's thunder and summer's flood,
Never boded Englishman good.
8. There is winter enough for the snipe and —
woodcock too.

Wisdom.

1. Affectation of wisdom often prevents us from —
becoming wise.
2. A flow of words is no proof of wisdom.
3. An ounce of luck is worth a pound of wisdom. *Fr.*
4. An ounce of wisdom is worth a pound of wit. —
5. By wisdom wealth is won,
But riches purchased wisdom yet for none.
Bayard Taylor.
6. Both folly and wisdom come upon us with
years.
7. He is oft the wisest man who is not wise at
all. *Wordsworth.*
8. He is well onward in the way of wisdom, who —
can bear a reproof and mend by it.

9. In youth and beauty wisdom is but rare.

Homer.

10. It is a great point of wisdom to find out one's own folly.

11. It is a mark of wisdom to dislike folly.

12. It is best to learn wisdom by the experience of others.

Latin.

13. It is fortune, not wisdom, that rules man's life.

Cicero.

14. Learn wisdom by the folly of others. *Ital.*

15. Man's chief wisdom consists in knowing his follies.

Rochefoucauld.

16. Many appear wise who are fools in folio. *Ger.*

17. My son, thou knowest not how little wisdom goeth to the management of the world.

The Painter Rubens.

18. Of money, wit and wisdom, believe one fourth of what you hear.

19. No man is blest by accident or guess,
True wisdom is the price of happiness.

Young.

20. That is good wisdom which is wisdom in the end.

Dutch.

21. The greatest wisdom in man consists in knowing his follies.

Fr.

22. The next thing to having wisdom ourselves is to profit by that of others.

23. The only jewel which you can carry beyond the grave is wisdom.

Langford.

24. 'Tis altogether vain to learn wisdom and yet live foolishly.

25. 'Tis wisdom sometimes to seem a fool. —
26. Too much wisdom is folly. *Ger.*
27. Well goes the case where wisdom counsels.
28. What is not wisdom is danger.
29. When passion entereth at the foregate, wisdom goeth out at the postern.
30. When wisdom fails luck helps. *Dan.*
31. When one is wise two are happy. —
32. Wisdom adorns riches and shadows poverty. *Socrates.*
33. Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile. *Shaks.*
34. Wisdom and honor are the avenues to a happy immortality. *Plato.*
35. Wisdom asks fruits but folly flowers. —
36. Wisdom at proper times will forget. *Horace.*
37. Wisdom don't always speak in Greek and Latin.
38. Wisdom goes not always by years. —
39. Wisdom in a poor man is a diamond set in lead.
40. Wisdom in the mind is better than money in the hand. *Cingalese.*
41. Wisdom is a good purchase though we pay dear for it.
42. Wisdom is humble that he knows no more,
Knowledge is proud that he knows so much. *Cowper.*
43. Wisdom is more to be envied than riches.
44. Wisdom is better than gold or silver. *Ger.*

45. Wisdom is neither inheritance nor legacy.
46. Wisdom is only in truth. *Goethe.*
47. Wisdom is overshadowed by wine.
Pliny the Elder.
48. Wisdom is the conqueror of fortune. *Juvenal.*
49. Wisdom is the least burdensome travelling pack.
Dan.
50. Wisdom is the mother of all arts. *Ger.*
51. Wisdom is the sunlight of the soul. *Ger.*
52. Wisdom is to the mind what health is to the body.
Rocheffoucauld.
53. Wisdom never lies. *Homer.*
54. Wisdom prefers an unjust peace to a just war.
55. Wisdom provides things necessary not superfluous.
Solom.
56. Wisdom rides on the ruin of folly.
57. Wisdom sometimes walks in clouted shoes.
58. Wisdom was the daughter of Knowledge by Reflection ; Wit was the son of Genius by Mirth.
Maga.
59. Wisdom without knowledge is mere cozenage.
Ben Jonson.

Wise.

1. A single conversation across the table with a wise man is better than ten years' study of books.
Chinese.
2. A wise man adapts himself to circumstances as water shapes itself to the vessel that contains it.
Chinese.
3. A wise man, a strong man. *Ger.*

4. A wise man gets learning from those who have none themselves.
5. A wise man hath more ballast than sail.
6. A wise man is a great wonder.
7. A wise man is never less alone than when he is alone.
8. A wise man is rich enough. *Ger.*
9. A wise man keeps on good terms with his wife, his conscience and his stomach.
10. A wise man knows his own.
11. A wise man may be kind without cost.
12. A wise man should have money in his head but not in his heart. *Swift.*
13. A wise man should never give his wife too much rein. *Latin.*
14. A wise man's loss is his secret.
15. A wise man turns chance into a good fortune.
16. A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.
17. A wise man will make tools of what comes to hand.
18. A wise man without work is a bee without honey. *Ger.*
19. A wise man would be a soldier in time of peace and a parson in time of war. *Fielding.*
20. All countries are a wise man's home.
21. Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise. *Francis Quarles.*
22. Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer. *Young.*
23. Be wise with speed,
A fool at forty is a fool indeed. *Young.*

24. Better be mad with all the world than wise
alone. *Fr.*
25. Better be wise than rich. *Sp.*
26. Do not revile wise men. *Hindoo.*
27. Every one is wise after the event. *Ger., Sp.*
28. Every one is wise for his own profit. *Por.*
29. Gold vessels still as gold we prize,
And wise men in adversity are wise. *Tamil.*
30. He commands enough that obeyeth a wise
man.
31. He is a wise man who speaks little.
32. He is not wise who is not wise for himself.
33. He is no wise man who will quit a certainty
for an uncertainty. *Dr. Johnson.*
34. He is so wise that he goes upon the ice three
days before it freezes. *Dutch.*
35. He is the wise man who is the honest man.
36. He is the wisest man who does not think him-
self so. *Fr.*
37. He is wise that hath wit enough for his own
affairs.
38. He is wise that is ware in time.
39. He is wise that when he is well can had him
sae.
40. He is wise that can mak' a freend o' a fae.
41. He is wise to no purpose who is not wise for
himself. *Latin.*
42. He is wise who learns at another's cost. *Ital.*
43. He is wise who suits himself to the occasion.
Latin.

44. He is wise who talks but little. *Latin.*
45. He's wise that leads passion by the bridle.
46. He must be a wise man himself who is capable of distinguishing one. *Diogenes.*
47. He seemeth wise with whom all things thrive. ✓
48. He would be wise who knew all things beforehand. *Dutch.*
49. He's a wise man that wears poverty decently. ✓
50. He's a wise man that leads passion by the bridle.
51. He's a wise man who when he's well off can keep so.
52. He's wise that knows when he's well enough.
53. He who conceits himself wise has an ass near at hand. *Sp.*
54. How prone to doubt, how cautious are the wise. *Homer.*
55. Is he wise who hopes to attain the end without the means? *Tillotson.*
56. It becomes no wise man to expose himself to danger on account of the faults or follies of others. *Statilius.*
57. It becomes a wise man to try negotiation before arms. *Terence.*
58. It is better to be lucky than wise.
59. It is not always good to be wise. *Ger.*
60. More nice than wise.
61. Most things have two handles, and wise men take hold of the best. ✓
62. No man so wise but may easily err, if he will take no other counsel but his own. *Ben Jonson.*

63. No man is the only wise man. *Pla.*
64. No man was ever wise by chance. *Seneca.*
- 65. No man is born wise.
- 66. No one is so wise that he cannot become wiser. *Ger.*
- 67. No one is wise at all times. *Pliny the Elder.*
68. No one is wise enough to advise himself. *Ger.*
69. No one is wise in his own affairs. *Dutch.*
- 70. Some are wise, and some are otherwise.
- 71. The wise distrust the unknown. *La Fontaine.*
- 72. The wise does not say all that he thinks, but thinks all that he says. *Ger.*
73. The wise for cure on exercise depend. *Dryden.*
74. The wise is only once betrayed. *Ger.*
75. The wise man does not hang his knowledge on a hook. *Sp.*
76. The wise man does not trust his wife with a secret. *Ger.*
77. The wise man has long ears and a short tongue. *Ger.*
- 78. The wise man knows an ignorant one because he has been ignorant himself, but the ignorant cannot recognize the wise because he has never been wise. *Persian.*
79. The wise man makes more opportunities than he finds.
80. The wise man strikes twice against one and the same stone. *Russian.*
81. The wise man should be prepared for everything that does not lie within his control. *Pythagoras.*

82. The wise should possess their lives in hope.
Euripides.
83. The wise spare both time and words. *Ger.*
84. The wise take the middle way. *Ger.*
85. The wise weighs his words on the goldsmith's
scales. *Ger.*
86. The wise with hope support the pains of life.
Euripides.
87. The wisest are not always wise. *Fr.*
88. The wisest man cannot turn a good action
into ridicule. *Euripides.*
89. There is no condition but sits well on a wise
man.
90. There is no one so wise he does not slip
sometimes. *Ger.*
91. 'Tis not knowing much, but what is useful
that makes the wise man.
92. To the wise a word may suffice.
93. We cannot all be wise.
94. When a wise man errs, he errs with a ven-
geance.
95. When wise men fall out then rogues come by
what is not their own. *Punch.*
96. When wise men play the fool they do it with
a vengeance. *Ital.*
97. Who is wise is more than rich. *Ger.*
98. Whoever is not too wise is wise. *Martial.*
99. Wise men always practise moderation in pas-
sion. *Euripides.*
100. Wise men are caught in wiles.

101. Wise men are instructed by reason, men of less understanding by reason, the most ignorant by necessity, and beasts by nature. *Cicero.*

102. Wise men care not for what they cannot have.

103. Wise men in the world are like timber trees in a hedge—here and there one.

104. Wise men, though all laws were abolished, would lead the same lives. *Aristophanes.*

Wishing.

1. After the acting wishing is in vain. *Fr.*

2. Better do it than wish it done.

3. Better to have than to wish.

4. Good wishes do not always bring good fortune. *Bea.*

5. If wishes were true, farmers (shepherds) would be kings. *Fr.*

6. I never fared worse than when I wished for my supper.

7. Like our shadows,
Our wishes lengthen as our sun declines.

Young.

8. Mere wishes are silly fishes.

9. One year of joy, another of comfort, and all the rest of content. (*A marriage wish.*)

10. Thy wish was father to the thought. *Shaks.*

11. Thou art as like to obtain thy wish as the wolf is to eat the moon.

12. When the thing you wish cannot be had, ever wish for that which may. *Terence.*

13. Who has no money must have no wishes. *Ital.*

14. Wish not for that you cannot obtain.

15. Wishes at least are the easy pleasures of the poor. —
Douglas Jerrold.
16. Wishes never filled the bag. — *Fr.*
17. Wishes were ever fools. — *Shaks.*
18. Wishes won't wash dishes. —
19. Wishing of all employments is the worst. —
Young.
20. With wishing comes grieving. — *Ital.*

WIT.

1. A dinner of wits is proverbially a palace of silence. — *Bea.*
2. A wit's a feather and a child's a rod ;
An honest man is the noblest work of God. —
Pope.
3. After-wit is commonly dear bought.
4. All the wit in the world is useless to him who has none. — *La Bruyère.*
5. An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of clergy. — *Scotch.*
6. An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of school-wit. — *Ger.*
7. An ounce of wit that's bought is worth a pound that's taught.
8. Better a witty fool than a foolish wit. —
9. Big head little wit. — *Fr., Ger.*
10. Bought wit is best but may cost too much.
11. Buffoonery and scurrility are the corruption of wit, as knavery is of wisdom.
12. Even wit's a burden when it talks too long. —
Dryden.

13. Every ditch is full of after-wit. *Ital.*

14. Good wits jump.

15. Great wit to madness sure is near allied,
A thin partition does their bounds divide.

Dryden.

16. Great wits meet.

Fr.

17. Half witted folk speak much and say little.

18. He has more wit in his head than Samson
had in both shoulders.

19. He hath more wit in his little finger than
there is in thy whole body.

20. He hath some wit but a great fool hath the
guidance of it.

21. He is at his wit's end.

22. His clothes are worth pounds but his wit is
dear at a groat.

23. His wit is as sharp as a wooden pestle. *Tamil.*

24. Intemperate wits will spare neither friend nor
foe.

L' Estrange.

25. Little wit in the head makes much work for
the feet.

26. Love of wit makes no man rich.

27. Many that are wits in jest are fools in earnest.

28. Might and courage require wit in their suit.

Dan.

29. Much laughter little wit.

Por.

30. No fools so insufferable as those who affect to
be wits.

Giles' Proverbs.

31. No house is big enough for two wits to live in
together.

32. Nothing more smooth than glass, yet nothing —
more brittle,
Nothing more fine than wit, yet nothing more
fickle.
33. Nuremburg wit and a skilful hand, —
Will find their way through every land. *Ger.*
34. Quick wits are generally conceited.
35. Shallow wits censure everything that is beyond —
their depth.
36. The less wit a man has the less he knows he —
wants it.
37. The life of a wit is a warfare on earth.
Warton.
38. The wit one wants spoils what one has. *Fr.*
39. They who have most wit or money are most —
sparing of either. *Pope.*
40. 'Tis an unhappy wit that stirs up enemies
against itself.
41. 'Tis wit to pick a lock and steal a horse, but —
'tis wisdom to let it alone.
42. True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought but ne'er as well ex- —
pressed. *Pope.*
43. Use your wit as a buckler, not as a sword. —
44. Want o' wit is war than want o' wealth.
45. Weak men had need be witty. —
46. Where there is no wit within no wit will come
out. *Dan.*
47. Wit and judgment often are at strife,
Though meant each other's aid, like man and
wife. *Pope.*

48. Wit and wisdom are rarely seen together.

Richardson.

49. Wit bought is better than wit sought.

— 50. Wit does not take the place of knowledge.

51. Wit ill applied is a dangerous weapon.

52. Wit in a poor man's head and moss on the mountain avail nothing.

53. Wit is folly unless a wise man hath the keeping of it.

54. Wit is the epidemical madness of the French.

Rousseau.

55. Wit is the most rascally, contemptible, beggarly thing on the face of the earth.

Murphy.

56. Wit is the salt of conversation, not the food.

Haslitt.

57. Wit may be bought too dear.

58. Wit may work what wishes want.

59. Wit once taught is worth twice bought.

60. Wit that can creep and pride that licks the dust.

Pope.

61. Wit which borders on profaneness deserves to be branded with folly.

Tillotson.

— 62. Wit without discretion is a sword in the hand of a fool.

63. Wit without wisdom cuts other men's meat and its own fingers.

64. Witticisms spare no one.

65. You have not wit enough to drown ships in.

66. You were born when wit was scant.

— 67. Your wits are gone a wool-gathering.

Witch.

1. They that burn you for a witch will lose their coals.

Witness.

1. False folk should have many witnesses. *Scotch.*
2. If it only depend on swearing, the cow is ours. *Fr.*
3. There is a witness everywhere.
4. You can leave your memory at home as completely as a bribed witness. *Ouida.*

Witnesses.

1. Witnesses like watches go just as they're set : too fast or slow. *Butler.*

Woe.

1. Alas ! by some degree of woe, we every bliss must gain,
The heart can ne'er a transport know, that never feels a pain. *Lord Lyttleton.*
2. By telling our woes we often assuage them. *Fr.*
3. He scorned his own who felt another's woe. *Campbell.*
4. No scene of mortal life but teems with mortal woe. *Scott.*
5. Woe to him who is alone when he falleth.
6. Woe to the house where there is no chiding.
7. Woes cluster, rare are solitary woes,
They love a train, they tread each other's heels. *Young.*

Wolf.

1. A wolf hankers after sheep even at his last gasp. *Dutch.*

2. A wolf is a wolf though it hath torn no sheep.
Ger.
3. A wolf never eats a lamb by messenger.
M. Greek.
4. A wolf without teeth is still a wolf. *Ger.*
5. All the sheep are not for the wolf. *Ital.*
6. An old wolf is not scared by loud cries. *Dan.*
7. An old wolf is used to be shouted at. *Dutch.*
- 8. Bad watch often feeds the wolf. *Fr.*
9. Better the wolf eat us than the fleas. *Ger.*
- 10. Even counted sheep are eaten by the wolf.
Fr., Ital., Ger.
11. Gie ne'er the wolf the wedder to keep.
12. He hath enough to keep the wolf from the door.
13. He is a wolf in sheep's clothing.
14. If the wolf had stayed in the wood there
— would have been no hue-and-cry after him. *Ger.*
15. Ill herds make fat wolves.
16. It is a small thing for which the wolf eats the sheep.
17. It must be a hard winter when one wolf devours another. *Dan.*
18. It needs but small provocation to make the wolf devour the lamb. *Dan.*
19. It never troubles the wolf how many the sheep be. *Virgil.*
20. One must howl with the wolves. *Fr.*
21. One wolf does not kill another. *Sp., Por.*
22. One would rather be bitten by wolves than by sheep. *Dan.*

23. So you tell me there are wolves on the mountains and foxes in the valley. *Sp.*
24. Sooner will the wolf take a sheep for a wife. *Latin.*
25. Talk of the wolf and behold his skin. *Por.*
26. Talk of the wolf and his tail appears. *Fr., Dutch.*
27. The wolf and fox are both privateers. —
28. The wolf and the fox are both in one story. *Sp.*
29. The wolf bemoans the sheep and then eats it. *Ital.*
30. The wolf calls the fox robber. *Ger.*
31. The wolf changes his hair but not his nature.
32. The wolf changes his coat but not his disposition.
33. The wolf dances round the well. (*Longing for the water he cannot reach.*) *Latin.*
34. The wolf does not satisfy his hunger with wolf's flesh. *Ger.*
35. The wolf does not weep over the death of the dog. *Ger.*
36. The wolf does that in the course of the week, which hinders him from going to mass on Sunday. *Sp.*
37. The wolf eats of what is counted. *Sp., Por.*
38. The wolf is always left out of the reckoning. *Ital.*
39. The wolf is always said to be more terrible than he is. *Ital.*

40. The wolf loses his teeth but not his inclination. *Sp., Por.*
41. The wolf must pay with his skin. *Ger.*
42. The wolf never wants a pretence against the lamb.
43. The wolf picks the ass's fleas by moonlight. *Sp.*
44. The wolf preys not in his own field. (*Commits no mischief at home.*) *Sp., Dutch.*
45. The wolf speaks no ill of himself. *Ger.*
46. The wolf's death is the life of the sheep. *Ger.*
47. The wolf will die in his skin. *Fr.*
48. There is never a cry of wolf, but the wolf is in the district. *Ital.*
49. Though the wolf loses his teeth he never loses his inclination.
50. Though you teach the wolf the *pater noster* he will say "lamb, lamb." *Dan.*
51. Twa wolves may worry ae sheep.
52. Very hard times in the wood when the wolves eat each other. *Fr.*
53. Were it a wolf it would spring at your throat. (*Said to a person hunting a thing that another sees near him.*)
54. What the she-wolf brings forth pleases the he-wolf. *Fr., Sp.*
55. When one wolf eats another there is nothing to eat in the woods. *Sp.*
56. When the wolf grows old he becomes the sport even of the pups. *M. Greek.*
57. When the wolf grows old the crows ride him.

58. When the wolf's ears appear his body is not far off. *Dan.*
59. When you see the wolf do not look for his track. *Ital.*
60. Where the wolf gets one lamb he looks for another. *Ital., Sp., Por.*
61. Who does not wish to be like the wolf, let him not wear its skin. *Ital.*
62. Who hath a wolf for his mate needs a dog for his man.
63. Who himself is afraid of the wolf, cares not for the sheep. *Ger.*
64. Wolves are often under sheep's clothing. *Dan.*
65. Wolves do not eat wolves. *Dan.*
66. You must howl with the wolves when you are among them. *Dan.*
67. "Your words are fair," said the wolf, "but I will not come into the village." *Ger.*

Woman.

1. A bag of fleas is easier to keep watch over than a woman. *Ger.*
2. A beautiful and chaste woman is the perfect workmanship of God, the true glory of angels, the rare miracle of earth, and sole wonder of the world. *Hermes.*
3. A beautiful hand is a beautiful thing in woman. *Bea.*
4. A beautiful woman if poor should use double circumspection; for her beauty will tempt others, her poverty herself. *Colton.*

5. A beautiful woman is the hell of the soul, the purgatory of the purse and the paradise of the eyes.

Fontenelle.

6. A beautiful woman smiling bespeaks a purse weeping.

Ital.

7. A black woman hath turpentine in her.

8. A busy woman is a fearful nuisance.

Ben Jonson.

9. A cat has nine lives and a woman has nine cats' lives.

10. A clock serves to point out the hours and a woman to make us forget them.

11. A cunning woman is a knavish fool.

Lord Lyttleton.

12. A dishonest woman cannot be kept in and an honest one will not.

13. A dog is wiser than a woman; he does not bark at his master.

Russian.

14. A fair woman and a slashed gown find always some nail in the way.

15. A fair woman without virtue is like palled wine.

16. A faithful subject dies without fear, and a virtuous woman meets danger with delight.

Chinese.

17. A foolish woman is clamorous.

Bible.

18. A foolish woman is known by her finery.

19. A French woman talks a great deal more than she thinks, an English woman thinks a great deal more than she talks.

20. A glaring sunny morning, a woman that talks Latin, and a child reared on wine, never come to a good end.

Fr.

21. A goose, a woman and a goat are bad things lean. *Por.*
22. A graceful correction:—the proper study of mankind is woman. *Punch.*
23. A handsome woman is always right. *Ger.*
24. A handsome woman is either silly or vain. *Sp.*
25. A high estate with woman takes place of all desert. *Massinger.*
26. A judicious woman that is diligent and religious is the very soul of the house. *Bishop Thorne.*
27. A man frequently admits he was in the wrong, a woman never, she was only mistaken. *Punch.*
28. A man of straw is worth a woman of gold. ✓
29. A man pauses, hesitates and requests time to study a woman, whereas a woman will read you a dozen men at first sight. *Punch.*
30. A man's words are like an arrow, close to the mark; a woman's like a broken fan. *Chinese.*
31. A woman and a melon are hard to choose. *Fr.*
32. A mill, a clock and a woman always want mending.
33. A mule and a woman do what is expected of them. *Sp.*
34. A pretty woman is a welcome guest. *Byron.*
35. A proud woman brings distress on her family. *Cingalese.*
36. A prudent woman is in the same class of honor as a wise man.
37. Arthur could not tame a woman's tongue.

38. A sack full of fleas is easier to watch than a woman.

39. A shameless woman is the worst of men.

Young.

40. A ship, a mill and a woman are always repairing.

✓41. A silent woman is always more admired than a noisy one. ? ?

Latin.

42. A spaniel, a woman and a walnut tree,

The more they be beaten, the better they be. ✓

43. A thousand men may live together in harmony, whereas two women are unable to do so though they be sisters.

Tamil.

44. A truth telling woman has few friends. *Dan.*

✓45. A vicious woman is like a thorn in the foot, you cannot get rid of either without pain. *Sanscrit.*

46. A virtuous woman commands her husband by obeying him.

Syrus.

47. A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband.

Bible.

48. A virtuous woman though ugly is the ornament of the house.

✓49. A weeping man and a smiling woman are not to be trusted.

Tamil.

✓50. A wicked woman and an evil, is three half-pence worse than the devil.

51. A wicked woman is a magazine of evils. *Latin.*

✓52. A woman and a cherry are painted for their own harm.

Ger., Sp.

53. A woman and a glass are always in danger.

54. A woman and a greyhound must be small in the waist. *Sp.*

55. A woman and a hen are soon lost in gadding. *Sp.*

56. A woman can love a poor boy better than a rich dotard. *Hebrew.*

57. A woman can throw away more with a spoon than a man can bring in with a shovel.

58. A woman changes oft,
Who trusts her is right soft. *Francis I.*
(*He afterwards had good cause to alter his opinion.*)

59. A woman complains, a woman in woe,
A woman is sick when she likes to be so. *Ital.*

60. A woman conceals what she knows not.

61. A woman's counsel is no great thing, but he who does not take it is a fool. *Sp.*

62. A woman either loves or hates, there is no third part. *Syrus.*

63. A woman finds it much easier to do ill than well. *Plautus.*

64. A woman for a general, and the soldiers will be women. *Latin.*

65. A woman forgives sin in her lover, but never meanness.

66. A woman has never spoiled anything through silence. *Ger.*

67. A woman has often committed herself by talking, never by holding her tongue. *Punch.*

68. A woman hates a question but loves to ask one. *Punch.*

69. A woman impudent and mannish grown,
Is not more loathed than an effeminate man
In time of action. *Shaks.*
70. A woman is always changeable and capricious. *Virgil.*
71. A woman is known by her walking and drinking. *Sp.*
72. A woman is naturally born to fears. *Shaks.*
73. A woman is to be from her house three times, when she is christened, married and buried.
74. A woman laughs when she can and weeps when she pleases.
75. A woman may be ever so old, if she take fire she will jump. *Dan.*
76. A woman never brings a man into the right way. *Kanuri.*
77. A woman never commands a man, unless he be a fool, but by her obedience. *Turkish Spy.*
78. A woman possessed of a decent and modest spirit marries but once. *Chinese.*
79. A woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs: it is not done well but you are surprised to find it done at all. *Johnson.*
80. A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her wedding clothes.
81. A woman seldom writes her mind but in her postscript. *Spectator.*
82. A woman's first counsel is the best.
83. A woman's greatest torment, dust; man's greatest plague, a woman continually brushing the same. *Punch.*

84. A woman's head is always influenced by her heart, but a man's heart is always influenced by his head. *Lady Blessington.*

85. A woman smells sweetly when she smells of nothing at all. *Plautus.*

86. A woman's mind and winter wind change oft.

87. A woman's strength is in her tongue. *Welsh.*

88. A woman's tear-drop melts, a man's half sears,

To them 'tis a relief, to us a torture. *Byron.*

89. A woman's tears and a dog's limping are not real. *Sp.*

90. A woman's tears are a fountain of craft. *Ital.*

91. A woman's tongue is her sword and she does not let it rust. *Fr.*

92. A woman's tongue is only three inches long, but it can kill a man six feet high. *Japanese.*

93. A woman's tongue wags like a lamb's tail.

94. A woman strong in flounces is weak in the head. *Ger.*

95. A woman's vengeance knows no bounds. *Ger.*

96. A woman's work and washing of dishes is never at an end.

97. A woman that loves to be at the window is a bunch of grapes on the highway.

98. A woman that paints puts up a bill, to let.

99. A woman the more curious she is about her face is commonly the more careless about her house.

Ben Jonson.

100. A woman when inflamed by love or hatred will dare everything.

101. A woman when thinking by herself is always thinking of mischief.

102. A woman who accepts sells herself, a woman who gives surrenders. *Fr.*

103. A woman who has lost her rival has no sorrow. *Wollofs (Africa).*

104. A woman who has sacrificed her virtue soon resigns every other principle. *Tacitus.*

105. A woman who is never spoken of is praised the most.

106. A woman who looks much in the glass spins but little. *Fr.*

107. A woman who walks the streets ought to know whether they be paved or no. *Fielding.*

108. A woman will forgive anything in a rival excepting her being prettier than herself. *Punch.*

109. A woman wins an old man by listening to him, a young man by talking to him. *Punch.*

110. A woman without a husband, a house without a foundation. *Ger.*

111. A woman without dower has no liberty to speak. *Euripides.*

112. A woman without religion, a flower without perfume. *Ger.*

113. A woman's first advice is the best. *Ger.*

114. A woman's hair is long but her sense short. *Russian.*

115. A woman's lot is made for her by the love she accepts. *George Eliot.*

116. A woman's mind is affected by the meanest gifts. *Livy.*

117. Abandon her who is careless of her own reputation. *Tamil.*
118. Adam must have an Eve to blame for all his faults. *Ital.*
119. All that a woman has to do in this world, is contained within the duties of a daughter, a sister, a wife, and a mother. *Steele.*
120. After all, woman's fort is her piano. *Punch.*
121. All women are good. *Viz., good for something or good for nothing.*
122. All women are good Lutherans: they would rather preach than hear mass. *Dan.*
123. An ill-tempered woman is the devil's door-nail. *Dan.*
124. An ugly woman dreads the mirror. *Japanese.*
125. As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout so is a fair woman which is without discretion. *Bible.*
126. As great a pity to see a woman cry as a goose go barefoot.
127. A woman's honor is her good name. *Don Quixote.*
128. A woman's wisdom is under her heels. *Pashto.*
129. Beat a woman with a hammer and you'll make gold. *Russian.*
130. "Because," is a woman's answer. —
131. Better dwell with a dragon than with a wicked woman.
132. Between a woman's "yes" and "no" there is no room for the point of a needle. *Sp.*

133. Beware of a bad woman and put not your trust in a good one. *Sp., Por.*

134. But what is woman? only one of nature's agreeable blunders. *Mrs. Cowley.*

135. But yet believe me, good as well as ill
Woman's at last a contradiction still. *Pope.*

136. Civil carriage is the best sign of affection to a woman.

137. Disguise our bondage as we will,
'Tis woman, woman rules us still. *Tom Moore.*

138. Divination seems heightened to its highest power in woman. *Alcott.*

139. Earth's noblest thing : a woman perfected. *Lowell.*

140. Earth's twin-born rulers, fame and woman's love. *Bulwer.*

141. Everything in the world depends on women. *Bea.*

142. Every woman is in the wrong until she cries, and then she is in the right instantly. *Punch.*

143. Every woman loves the woman in the looking-glass. *Ger.*

144. Every woman who is a shrew in domestic life is now become a scold in politics. *Addison.*

145. Every woman would rather be handsome than good. *Ger.*

146. Fairest of creatures, last and best.

147. Fair, good, rich and wise is a woman four stories high. *Fr.*

148. For woman's soul when once plunged in,
Knows no stopping place in sin.

149. Fortune and women are partial to fools. *Ger.*
150. From four things God preserve us : a painted woman, a conceited valet, salt beef without mustard and a little late dinner. *Ital.*
151. Hares are caught with hounds, fools with praise and women with gold. *Ger.*
152. He is a fool who thinks by force or skill
To turn the current of a woman's will.
153. He who listens to the advice of a woman is a fool. *Tamil.*
154. He who listens to the words of a woman will be accounted worthless.
155. He who trusts a woman and leads an ass will never be free from plague. *Fr.*
156. I hate a dumpy woman. *Byron.*
157. I hate a learned woman. *Euripides.*
158. If a woman hold her tongue, it is only from the fear she cannot hold her own. *Punch.*
159. If a woman were as little as she is good,
A peascod would make her a gown and a hood.
160. If the heart of a man is depressed with cares,
The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears. *Gay.*
161. If you want to know a woman's true character linger after the guests are gone and listen to what she has to say about them. *Punch.*
162. In arguments with men a woman ever,
Goes by the worse whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

163. In men every mortal sin is venial; in women every venial sin is mortal. *Ital.*

164. It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house.

Bible.

165. It is better to dwell in the wilderness than with a contentious and angry woman. *Bible.*

166. It is better to irritate a dog than an old woman. *Ital.*

167. It is easier to guard against a bushel of fleas than a woman. *Ger.*

168. It is vain to watch a really bad woman. *Ital.*

169. It is nothing at all, only a woman drowning. *Fr.*

170. It is the men that cause the women to dislike each other. *Fr.*

171. Kind words and few are a woman's ornament. *Dan.*

172. King Arthur did not violate the refuge of a woman.

173. Let women spin and not preach.

174. Man is fire and woman is tow and the devil comes and blows. *Fr., Sp., Por.*

175. Man may be the head of the family, but far better than that woman is the heart of it. *Punch.*

176. Man without woman is head without body; woman without man is body without head. *Ger.*

177. Man, woman, and the devil are the three degrees of comparison.

178. Man to man so oft unjust, is always so to woman. *Byron.*

179. Many estates are spent in the getting
 Since women for tea forsook spinning and
 knitting,
 And men for their punch hewing and splitting.
180. Many things make the honor of a man, few
 that of a woman. (*Economy, modesty and silence
 adorn a woman.*) *M. Greek.*
181. Many women, many words.
182. Many words honor a man and few the
 woman. *M. Greek.*
183. Mean women have their faults as well as
 queens. *Massinger.*
184. Men are as old as they feel and women as
 they look. *Ital.*
185. Men as well as women born to be controlled,
 Stoop to the forward and the bold.
186. Men make wealth and women preserve it. *Ital.*
187. Men must work and women must weep.
Kingsley.
188. Men never begrudge the money they spend
 on dinners, nor women on pastry. *Punch.*
189. Men respect and women love.
190. Men's vows are women's traitors. *Shaks.*
191. My only books were woman's looks,
 And folly's all they taught me. *Tom Moore.*
192. Never ask a woman her age: ask it of some
 other woman. *Punch.*
193. Never contradict a woman when she is abus-
 ing her husband. *Punch.*
194. No relying on wine, women, or fortune.

195. No woman is a beauty to her femme-de-chambre. *Punch.*
196. No woman is ugly if she is well dressed. *Sp., Por.*
197. No woman marries a man for God's sake.
198. No woman sleeps so soundly that the twang of a guitar will not bring her to the window. *Sp.*
199. Not she with traitorous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied him with unholy tongue,
She, while apostles shrunk, could danger brave,
Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave. *E. S. Barrett.*
200. Nothing causes women to lose the taste of visiting but the want of attire and ornament. *Chinese.*
201. Nothing is more unbearable than a woman with a full purse. *Juvenal.*
202. Nothing is so important to a young man entering life as to be well criticised by women. *Bea.*
203. Oh! woman, woman, when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend. *Homer.*
204. Old women's gold is not ugly.
205. One demands four things from a woman : that virtue dwell in her heart, modesty beam on her forehead, sweetness flow from her lips, and industry occupy her hands. *Chinese.*
206. One hair of a woman draws more than a bell rope. *Ger.*
207. One hair of a woman draws more than a team of oxen.

208. One tongue is enough for a woman.
209. One tongue is enough for two women.
210. Out of nine women, one is sure to be affected with jealousy. *Chinese.*
211. Play, women and wine make a man laugh till he dies.
212. Play, women and wine undo a man laughing.
213. Praise a woman's taste, and you may attack her sense with impunity. *Punch.*
214. Priests and women never forget. *Ger.*
215. Provided a woman be well principled she has dowry enough. *Plautus.*
216. Put the light out and all women are alike. *Ger.*
217. Seek to be good, but aim not to be great,
A woman's noblest station is retreat. *Lyttleton (1731).*
218. Summer sown corn and woman's advice, turn out well in every seven years. *Ger.*
219. Swine, women and bees cannot be turned.
220. Take a woman's first advice, not her second. *Fr.*
221. Talk to women as much as you can, 'tis the best school. *Bea.*
222. Tears are ordinarily the touchingest eloquence of women. *Turkish Spy.*
223. Tell a woman she's a beauty and the devil will tell her it ten times. *Sp.*
224. Tell a woman she is wondrous fair and she will soon turn fool.

225. Tell her she's handsome and you will turn her head. *Sp., Por.*

226. That bench is well adorned that is filled with virtuous women. *Dan.*

227. That man that hath a tongue, I say is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman.

Shaks.

228. The action of women on our destiny is increasing. *Bea.*

229. The best guidance for a woman's life is a union with the man she loves. *Maga.*

230. The cunning of the sex is equal to their obstinacy. (*Female sex.*)

231. The dog is faithful, women never. *Turk.*

232. The first counsels of women are the wisest and their last resolutions the most dangerous. *Chinese.*

233. The first talent of a woman is to be able to converse. *Maga.*

234. The fortitude that becomes a woman would be cowardice in a man, and the modesty which becomes a man would be pertness in a woman. *Tacitus.*

235. The laughter, the tears and the song of a woman are equally deceptive.

236. The looking-glass is the woman's best counsellor. *Ger.*

237. The love of woman buries her wrongs without a tear. *Maga.*

238. The man's a fool who thinks by force or skill,
To stem the torrent of a woman's will ;
For if she will, she will, you may depend on it,
And if she won't she won't, and there's an end
on it.

239. The man that lays his hand upon a woman save in the way of kindness, is a wretch whom 'twere gross flattery to name a coward.

240. The more a woman admires her face, the more she ruins her house. *Sp.*

241. The more women look in their glasses the less they look to their houses.

242. The most beautiful object in the world is a beautiful woman. *Macaulay.*

243. The ornament of a woman is her modesty. *Cingalese.*

244. The power of a Brahmin is in his knowledge, of a woman in her beauty, of a soldier in his courage. *Cingalese.*

245. The reputation of chastity to a woman, is not so necessary as veracity to a man.

246. The smiles of a pretty woman are the tears of the purse. *Ital.*

247. The thoughts of women are after thoughts.

248. The tongue of women is their sword and they take care not to let it rust. *Chinese.*

249. The way of women : when you will they won't, and when you won't they're dying to.

250. The well-dressed woman draws her husband from another woman's door. *Sp.*

251. The whisper of a beautiful woman can be heard further than the loudest call of duty.

252. The woman in finery, the house in filth, but the door-way swept. *Sp.*

253. The woman that deliberates is lost. *Addison.*

254. The woman who gives is seldom good ; the woman who accepts is in the power of the just. *Ital.*

255. The world is the book of women. *Fr.*

256. The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man the hermit sighed, 'til woman
smiled. *Campbell.*

257. There are only two good women in the world :
the one is dead, the other not to be found. *Ger.*

258. There is little use in watching a bad woman.
Sp.

259. There is no mischief done, but a woman is one.

260. There is no torture a woman would not endure
to enhance her beauty. *Montaigne.*

261. There is not a woman without some duty.
Cicero.

262. There is nothing on earth to be compared
with a virtuous and lovely woman. *Arabian.*

263. There is only one way in which a woman can
be handsome but a hundred thousand ways in which
she can be pretty. *Maga.*

264. There is scarcely a lawsuit unless a woman is
the cause of it. *Juvenal.*

265. There is scarcely a man who does not inveigh
against the scandal of women, but they all of them
listen to it. *Punch.*

266. There is no mischief in the world done,
But a woman is always one.

267. There never was a looking-glass that told a
woman she was ugly. *Fr.*

268. There never yet was fair woman,
But she made mouths in the glass. *Shaks.*

269. They say that women and music should not be dated. *Goldsmith.*

270. They talk about a woman's sphere as though it had a limit,

There's not a place in earth or heaven,

There's not a task to mankind given,

There's not a blessing or a woe,

There's not a whisper yes or no,

There's not a life or birth,

That has a feather's weight of worth,

Without a woman in it,

271. Three things women highly hold in hate,
Falsehood, cowardice and poor descent.

Shaks.

272. Time, wind, women and fortune are ever changing. *Ger.*

273. 'Tis as natural for women to pride themselves in fine clothes as 'tis for a peacock to spread his tail.

274. 'Tis beauty that doth oft make women proud,
'Tis virtue that doth make them most admired,

'Tis modesty that makes them seem divine.

Shaks.

275. To a foolish woman, a violin is more pleasing than a distaff. *Ital.*

276. To a gentleman every woman is a lady in right of her sex. *Bulwer.*

277. To be slow in words is a woman's only virtue.

Shaks.

278. Trust not a woman even when dead. (*She may feign death.*)

279. Trust not a woman when she weepeth, for it is her nature to weep, when she wanteth her will.

Socrates.

280. 'Twas surely the devil that taught women to dance and asses to bray.

281. Two cats and one mouse, two women and one house,

Two dogs and one bone, will not agree long.

Ger.

282. Two things govern the world: women and gold.

Ger.

283. Two women can be reconciled who have quarrelled unless they have called each other ugly.

Horace Walpole.

284. Two women placed together make cold weather.

Shaks.

285. Ugliness is the guardian of women. *Hebrew.*

286. Ugly women finely dressed are the uglier for it.

287. Upon a woman one must wait an hour.

288. Virtue is the most beautiful ornament of woman.

Ger.

289. Want of sympathy in a woman is almost as bad as want of beauty.

290. Watching a woman is labor in vain. *Ger.*

291. We never know what a woman doesn't mean until she has spoken.

292. We should make it a rule to give up to women and they are sure to give up to us.

Bea.

293. Wealth, wind, women and fortune change like the moon.

Fr.

294. What a woman wills, God wills. *Fr., Sp.*
295. What manly eloquence could produce such effect as woman's silence. *Michelet.*
296. What's a table richly spread, without a woman at its head? *J. Wharton.*
297. When a handsome woman laughs you may be sure her purse weeps.
298. When a woman has no answer, the sea is empty of water. *Ger.*
299. When a woman has nothing to do, she talks scandal. *Punch.*
300. When a woman is openly bad she is good. (*She then is at her best.*) *Syrus.*
301. When a woman thinks by herself, she's thinking of mischief. *Latin.*
302. When a woman vows she never flirts, she is flirting. *Punch.*
303. When an ass climbs a ladder, we may find wisdom in woman.
304. When pain and anguish rive the brow.
A ministering angel thou. *Scott.*
305. When there are two women in one house there is one too many. *Ger.*
306. When woman reigns the devil governs. *Ital.*
307. Where a woman deposits her heart, she should deposit her fortune. *Fielding.*
308. Where a woman rules the house, the devil is serving-man. *Ger.*
309. Where there are women and geese, there wants no noise.

310. Whether sunned in the tropics, or chilled at
the pole,
If a woman be there, there is happiness too.
Moore.
311. Who is it can read a woman? *Shaks.*
312. Who places his confidence in a woman is a
fool. *Polish.*
313. Who takes an eel by the tail, and a woman
at her word, may say he holds nothing. *Ital.*
314. Who is the man that was never fooled by
woman? *Ger.*
315. Wine and women bring misery. *Martial.*
316. Wine and women make fools of everybody.
Ger.
317. Woman as a mother makes the house and
mars it. *Turk.*
318. Woman, fairest of creation, last and best.
Milton.
319. Woman impromptu, man on reflection. *Ital.*
320. Woman is an evil, but a necessary evil. *Latin.*
321. Woman is an idol man worships until he
throws it down.
322. Woman's at best a contradiction still. *Pope.*
323. Woman is the handsomest in animal creation.
Hebrew.
324. Woman is the lesser man. *Tennyson.*
325. Woman like good wine is a sweet poison. *Turk.*
326. Woman, take her all in all, is extravagant by
nature. *Greek.*
327. Woman's beauty, the forest echo, and rain-
bow soon pass away. *Ger.*

328. Woman's grief is like a summer storm, short
as it is violent. *Joanna Baillie.*
329. Woman's honor is nice as ermine: 'twill not
bear a soil. *Dryden.*
330. Woman's happiness is in obeying. *Michelet.*
331. Woman's love is dangerous, their hate is fatal.
332. Woman's mission: to stop at the fireside
whilst man goes to collect material to make the pot
boil. *Punch.*
333. Women always speak the truth but not the
whole truth. *Ital.*
334. Women always poke the fire from the top. -
335. Women and dogs set men together by the ears.
336. Women and fools are always in extreme.
Pope.
337. Women and glass are always in danger. *Por.*
338. Women and hens are lost by too much
gadding. *Ital.*
339. Women and maidens must be praised whether
truly or falsely. *Ger.*
340. Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth small and the want great.
Franklin.
341. Women and wine intoxicate the young and
old. *Ital.*
342. Women are as fickle as April weather. *Ger.*
343. Women are in extremes, they are better or
worse than men. *La Bruyère.*
344. Women are never at a loss for words. *Ger.*
345. Women are passive agents and when love
prompts them can outsuffer martyrs. *Massinger.*

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345. Women are passive agents and when love
prompts them can outsuffer martyrs. *Massinger.*

346. Women are sooner angry than men. *Hermes.*
347. Women are supernumerary when present and missed when absent. *Por.*
348. Women are the refiners of the merits of men. *Chesterfield.*
349. Women are watches that keep bad time. *Ger.*
350. Women are wise impromptu, fools on reflection. *Ital.*
351. Women, asses, and nuts require strong hands. *Ital.*
352. Women can do everything because they rule those who command everything. *Fr.*
353. Women cannot be completely severed unless they hate. *Rochefoucauld.*
354. Women confess little faults that their candor may cover great ones. *Punch.*
355. Women commend a modest man but like him not.
356. Women conceal all they know not.
357. Women fear too much even as they love. *Shaks.*
358. Women, fortune and gold favor fools. *Ger.*
359. Women have long hair and short wit. *Turk.*
360. Women in mischief are wiser than men.
361. Women know a point more than the devil. *Ital.*
362. Women know the better they obey the surer they are to rule. *Michelet.*
363. Women laugh when they can and weep when they will. *Fr.*

364. Women like princes find few real friends. -
Lyttleton.
365. Women, money and wine have their value and
their harm. *Fr.*
366. Women must have their wills while they live
because they make none when they die.
367. Women rouge that they may not blush. *Ital.*
368. Women tell the truth indeed but only half of
it. *Ger.*
369. Women think plaice a sweet fish.
370. Women weep for their friends, men remember
them. *Tacitus.*
371. Women who have been happy in a first
marriage are the most apt to venture on a second.
Addison.
372. Women, wind and fortune soon change.
Sp., Por.
373. Women's counsels are ever cruel. *Icelandic.*
374. Women's jars breed men's wars.
375. Women's tears are a fountain of craft. *Ital.*
376. You may know a foolish woman by her
finery.
377. You should believe one word in forty that a
woman speaks. *Turk.*
378. You should lecture neither child nor woman.
Turk.

Wonder.

1. A wonder lasts but nine days and then the
puppies' eyes are opened.
2. No wonder lasts more than three days. *Ital.*
3. Wonder is the daughter of ignorance.

4. Wonder is the first cause of philosophy.

Aristotle.

5. Wonder lasts but nine nights in a town.

Wonders.

1. Wonders will never cease.

Wood.

1. He that picks up all sorts of wood soon gets
an armful. *Ger.*

2. Wood half burned is easily kindled.

Wooden Leg.

1. A wooden leg is better than no leg.

Woods.

1. Woods have ears and fields have eyes.

Ger., Dutch.

Wooring.

1. A man may obtain easily a fatherless maid.

Gaelic.

2. A rich man's wooring is seldom long of doing.

Scotch.

3. All woers are rich and captives poor. *Ger.*

4. Happy's the wooring that's not long in doing.

5. Men are April when they woo, December
when they wed. *Shaks.*

6. Never mind him, let him be,
By-and-by he'll follow thee.

7. Not what is she but what hath she.

8. The last suitor wins the maid.

9. The wooring was a day after the wedding.

10. 'Tis best to woo where you can see the
smoke. *Dutch.*

11. To woo is a pleasure in young men, a fault in old.

12. Who the daughter would win,
With mamma must begin. *Ger.*

Wool.

1. Many go out for wool that come back shorn. *Ger.*

2. Much cry and little wool.

3. Much cry and little wool as the devil said
when he sheared his hogs.

Word.

1. A blemish may be taken out of a diamond by careful polishing, but if your words have the least blemish there is no way to efface it. *Chinese.*

2. A common word is always correct. *Polish.*

3. A deluge of words and a drop of sense.

4. A good word always finds its man. *Ger.*

5. A good word extinguishes more than a pail full of water. *Sp.*

6. A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little. *Ital.*

7. A good word is as soon said as a bad one.

8. A good word stills great anger. *Ger.*

9. A kind word leads the cow into the stable.

10. A spoken word is silver, an unspoken one gold. *Ger.*

11. A spoken word will not be called back. *Ger.*

12. A word and a stone let go cannot be called back.

13. A word before is worth two after.

14. A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. *Bible.*

15. A word hurts more than a wound.

16. A word in earnest is as good as a speech.

Dickens.

17. A word isn't a bird, if it flies out you'll never catch it again. *Russian.*

18. A word is sufficient between man and man.

Hans Andersen.

19. A word is worth a dollar, silence two. *Ger.*

20. A word once out flies anywhere. *Fr.*

21. A word once sent abroad flies irrevocably.

Horace.

22. A word spoken in season, at the right moment, is the mother of ages. *Carlyle.*

23. A word spoken is an arrow let fly.

24. A word to the wise is sufficient. *Latin.*

25. A word unreasonably spoken may mar the course of a whole life. *Greek.*

26. A word uttered may bring wealth as well as ruin. *Tamil.*

27. A word meets another as it were at the bridge of London.

28. All food is good to eat but all words are not fit to speak.

29. An acute word cuts deeper than a sharp weapon.

30. An unkind word falls easily from the tongue but a coach with six horses cannot bring it back.

Chinese.

31. Bad words find bad acceptance.
32. Bad words make a woman worse.
33. Bare words buy no barley.
34. Better a good word than a battle.
35. Better break your word than do worse in keeping it.
36. Better one living word than a hundred dead ones. *Dutch.*
37. Better one word in time than two after.
38. Big words seldom go with good deeds. *Dan.*
39. Changes o' words are lightening o' hearts.
40. Cool words scald not the tongue.
41. David did not slay Goliath with words. *Icelandic.* ---
42. Deliver not your words by number but by weight. ---
43. Evil words corrupt good manners. *Dutch.*
44. Fair words and foul play cheat both young and old.
45. Fair words break no bones, but foul words many a one.
46. Fair words, but look to your purse. *Ital.*
47. Fair words butter no parsnips. ---
48. Fair words don't fill the pockets.
49. Fair words fill not the belly nor mind always.
50. Fair words make me look at my purse.
51. Fair words please the fool and sometimes the wise. *Dan.*
52. Fair words will never pluck out the tongue. *Fr.*
53. Fair words won't feed a cat. *Ital.*

54. Fair words won't fill the sack. *Dutch, Dan.*
55. Faithful are the words of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.
56. Few words are best.
57. Few words darken speech and so do too many.
Ben Jonson.
58. Few words, many deeds.
59. Few words sufficeth to a wise man.
60. Fine words will not keep a cat from starving.
61. Fine words without deeds go not far. *Dan.*
62. Foolish ears need sharp words. *Dutch.*
63. For mad words deaf ears.
64. Good words and bad deeds deceive both wise and simple. *Sp., Por.*
65. Good words and no deeds are rushes and reeds.
66. Good words are better than bad strokes.
Shaks.
67. Good words cool more than cold water.
68. Good words cost no more than bad.
69. Good words cost nothing but are worth much.
70. Good words fill not a sack.
71. Half a word to the wise is enough. *Dutch.*
72. He keeps his word as the sun keeps butter.
Dutch.
73. Ill words are bellows to a slackening fire.
74. Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
Roscommon.

75. It is bitter fare to eat one's own words. *Dan.*
76. It takes many words to fill a sack. *Dan.*
77. Kind words don't wear out the tongue. *Dan.*
78. Kind words heal friendship's wounds. *Dan.*
79. Let no word escape you unsuitable to the occasion. *Pericles.*
80. Let thy words be few. *Bible.*
81. Many words, an unsound heart. *Turk.*
82. Many words hurt more than swords.
83. Many words, little work. *Ger.*
84. More is done with words than with hands. *Ger.*
85. No word is ill spoken that is not ill taken. *Por.*
86. Of big words and feathers many go to the pound. *Ger.*
87. One good word quenches more heat than a bucket of water. *Ital.*
88. One honest word is better than two oaths. *Turk.*
89. One ill word asketh another.
90. One word before is better than ten afterwards. *Dan.*
91. One word brings on another. *Ital.*
92. Pleasant words are valued and do not cost much. *Ital.*
93. Smooth words do not flay the tongue. *Ital.*
94. Smooth words make smooth ways.
95. Soft words break no bones.
96. Soft words don't scratch the tongue. *Fr.*
97. Soft words hurt not the mouth.

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94. Smooth words make smooth ways.
95. Soft words break no bones.
96. Soft words don't scratch the tongue. *Fr.*
97. Soft words hurt not the mouth.

98. Soft words warm friends, bitter words lasting enemies.

99. Sometimes words hurt worse than swords.

100. Sugared words generally prove bitter. *Sp.*

101. Sweet words butter no parsnips.

102. Take a horse by his bridle and a man by his word. *Dutch.*

103. Take a man by his word and a cow by her horns. *Fr.*

104. The spoken word cannot be swallowed.

Russian.

105. The word goes from the lips and passes to thousands. *M. Greek.*

106. The word impossible, is not in my dictionary.

Napoleon.

107. The word that has escaped thee is thy master, that which you retain thy slave. *Fr.*

108. The words of the good are like a staff in a slippery place. *Hindoo.*

109. To rude words deaf ears. *Fr.*

110. Twix't the word and the deed there's a long step. *Fr.*

111. Under fair words beware of fraud. *Por.*

112. Use soft words and hard arguments.

113. We should be as careful of our words as of our actions. *Cicero.*

114. What harm is there in a good word, it costs nothing? *Ger.*

115. What you keep by you you may change and mend,

But words once spoken can never be recalled.

Roscommon.

116. When the word is out it belongs to another.
117. When the words are said the holy water's made. *Fr.*
118. When you give others ill words you rail at yourself.
119. Wise words and great seldom agree. ✓
120. With words to combat ill befits the brave. *Homer.*
121. Words and feathers are tossed by the wind.
122. Words are but empty thanks. *Cibber.*
123. Words are but sands, 'tis money buys lands.
124. Words are female, deeds are male. *Ital.*
125. Words are good when works follow. *Ger.*
126. Words are men's daughters, but God's sons are things. *Johnson.*
127. Words are like leaves and where they most abound,
 Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found. *Pope.*
128. Words are the voice of the heart. *Confucius.*
129. Words are the wings of action. *Lavater.*
130. Words are women, deeds are men. *Herbert.*
131. Words don't fill the belly. *Por.*
132. Words fine and bold, are goods half sold. *Ger.-*
133. Words of snow which fell last year. *Ger.*
134. Words often do more than blows. *Ger.*
135. Words once spoken cannot be wiped out with a sponge. *Dan.*
136. Words show the wit of a man, but actions his meaning.

137. Words spoken in the evening the wind carrieth away. (*In the heat of conviviality men talk carelessly.*)

138. Words will not do for my aunt for she does not put faith even in deeds. *Sp.*

139. Words without thoughts never to heaven go. *Shaks.*

140. Words won't feed cats. *Ital.*

141. You may gain by fair words, what may fail you by angry ones. *Dan.*

Work.

1. A work ill done must be twice done.

2. A work well begun is half ended. *Plato.*

3. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

4. All work, even cotton spinning, is noble—work alone is noble. *Carlyle.*

5. Better direct well than work hard.

6. Better sit idle than work for naught.

7. By the work we know the workman.

La Fontaine.

8. By work you get money, by talk you get knowledge. *Haliburton.*

9. By working in a smithy one becomes a smith. *Fr.*

10. Church work goes on slowly.

11. Do the head work before the hand work.

12. Fire and love do not say, "Go to your work." *Sp.*

13. Good material is half the work. *Ger.*

14. Good works will never save you, but you cannot be saved without them.

15. Great gain makes work easy.

16. He was born on a Sunday: he likes work ready done. *Fr.*

17. He who would rest must work. *Ital.*

18. In truth they must not eat, who will not work in heat.

19. It's all in the day's work,

20. It is not the long day but the heart that does the work. *Ital.*

21. Man's work is from sun to sun,
Woman's work is never done.

22. Men work but slowly that have poor wages.

23. Mighty work must be done with few words.

Dan.

24. Most hands despatch apace and make light work.

25. Never was good work done without much trouble. *Chinese.*

26. Slow work produces fine goods.

27. Sour work—sweet sleep. *Ger.*

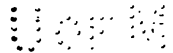
28. The result tests the work. *George Washington.*

29. The time is never lost that is devoted to work. *Emerson.*

30. Thy hand is never the worse for doing thy own work.

31. 'Tis not prating but working that brings in the harvest.

32. To work for a dead horse or goose.



33. To work for the bishop. (*Prayers but no pay.*)
Sp.
34. We cannot all be noblemen, there must be
some to do the work. *Hans Andersen.*
35. When every one minds his own business the
work is done. *Dan.*
36. When he should work every finger is a thumb.
37. Where there are too many there is little work.
Ger.
38. Work done expects money. *Por.*
39. Work first and then rest. *Ruskin.*
40. Work makes riches, and the weaver's tool
builds the store-house. *Ger.*
41. Work has a bitter root but sweet fruit. *Ger.*
42. Work makes the workman.
43. Work produces virtue, and virtue honor. *Ger.*

Workman.

1. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
2. A skilful mechanic is a good pilgrim. *Sp.*
3. A workman is known by his chips.
4. At the working man's house hunger looks in
but does not enter. *Franklin.*
5. Diligent work makes a skilful workman.
6. Handle your tools without mittens: remem-
ber the cat in gloves catches no mice. *Franklin.*
7. He is a bad workman who cannot talk of
work. *Ger.*
8. He never wrought a good day's work who
went grumbling about it.
9. He who has money to throw away let him
employ workmen and not stand by. *Ital.*

10. It is working that makes a workman.
11. Many workmen, little work. *Ger.*
12. Never pay your workmen beforehand. *Maga.*
13. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your house open.
14. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.
15. The work praises the workman. *Ger.*
16. The workman is known by his work.
Fr., Ital., Dutch.
17. The workman is worthy of his hire. *Dutch.*
18. They may know the workman by his work.
Ital.
19. Workmen are easier found than masters.
(More hands than heads.) Ger.
20. Would you a perfect workman find,
To an embroidery needle an iron pestle
grind. *Chinese.*

World.

1. A due consideration of the vanities of the world will naturally bring us to a contempt of it.
L'Estrange.
2. A falling world might crush but it could not intimidate me. *Petrarch.*
3. All the world is not mere conduct and stratagem.
4. All the world will beat the man whom fortune buffets.
5. He is the world's master who despises it, its slave who prizes it. *Ital.*

6. He that will consider the world must own he has never seen a better. *Dutch.*

7. If all the world were ugly, deformity would be no monster.

8. If all were wise the world would come to an end. *Ger.*

9. If the whole world does not enter one-half of it will.

10. In this world men must be saved by their want of faith. *Lord Halifax.*

11. In this world nine-tenths of all success depends upon the time.

12. In this world, the fondest and the best
Are the most troubled and distressed. *Crabbe.*

13. In wiving and thriving men should take counsel of all the world.

14. Let the great book of the world be your principal study. *Chesterfield.*

15. Of this world each man has as much as he takes. *Ital.*

16. One-half the world does not know how the other half lives.

17. One-half the world laughs at the other half. *Fr., Ger.*

18. Take the world as it is, not as it ought to be. *Ger.*

19. The gown is hers who wears it, and the world is his who enjoys it.

20. The world has people of all sorts. *Locke.*

21. The world is a bride superbly dressed,
Who weds for dowry must pay his soul. *Hafiz.*

22. The world is a great book of which they that never stir from home read only a page.

St. Augustine.

23. The world is a ladder for some to go up and others to go down.

24. The world is a lottery wherein one must expect to meet with many unlucky chances.

Turkish Spy.

25. The world is a net; the more we stir in it the more we are entangled.

26. The world is a wheel.

M. Greek.

27. The world is as free for a fly as for an eagle.

Ben Jonson.

28. The world is governed with little brains. *Ital.*

29. The world is like a staircase, some go up and others go down. *Ital.*

30. The world is so much knave that it holds honesty to be a vice and folly.

31. The world likes to be cheated. *Dutch.*

32. The world likes to have night owls that it may have matter for wonder. *Ger.*

33. The world owes me a living providing I earn it.

34. The world wags on with three things: doing, undoing and pretending. *Ital.*

35. The world was never so dull as if one wont another will.

36. The world would perish were all men learned.

37. The world's a stage, each plays his part and takes his share. *Dutch.*

38. There needs a long apprenticeship to understand the mystery of the world's trade.

39. There needs a long time to know the world's pulse.

40. This world is nothing except it tend to another.

41. 'Tis a wicked world and we make part of it.

42. When the world is inclined to favor, it overrates as much as it will underrate when it disfavors.

Richardson.

Wormwood.

1. There is no wormwood that comes into flower that does not wither. (*Spoken of the life of man.*)

Kaffir.

Worn Out.

1. Something better always makes its appearance when old and worn out things fail.

Hans Andersen.

Worship.

1. They who worship God merely for fear

Would worship the devil should he appear.

Worst.

1. It is best to know the worst at once. *Plautus.*

2. Provide for the worst, the best will save itself.

3. The corruption of the best produces the worst. *Latin.*

4. The worst is always the present. *La Fontaine.*

5. When things are at the worst they sometimes mend. *Byron.*

6. When things come to the worst they'll mend.

7. Who is it can say, "I am at the worst." *Shaks.*

Worth.

1. The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it.
2. The worth of a thing is what it will bring.
Por.
3. The worth of good is not known but by experience.
Turk.
4. Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow.
Pope.

Wound.

1. A green wound is soon healed.
2. A wound foreseen pains the less.
Ital.
3. A wound is not cured by the unbending of the bow.
4. A wound never heals so well that the scar cannot be seen.
Dan.
5. After the battle humanity should close the wounds that valor has inflicted.
Petrarch.
6. He that would heal a wound must not handle it.
Ital.
7. If you cannot heal the wound do not tear it open.
Dan.
8. Old wounds easily bleed.
Ger.
9. Reopen not a wound once healed.
Latin.
10. Search not a wound too deep lest thou make a new one.
11. Small wounds if many may be mortal.
12. That wound that was never given is the best cured of any other.
13. The knife's wound heals, the tongue's never.
Turk.

14. The private wound is deepest. *Shaks.*

15. The wound that bleedeth inwardly is most dangerous.

16. The wounds of athletes do not smart. *Ger.*

17. 'Tis not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. (*Mercutio speaking of his wound.*) *Shaks.*

18. Unbending the bow does not heal the wound. *Fr., Ital.*

19. What wound ever healed but by degrees. *Shaks.*

20. When the wound is healed the pain is forgotten. *Dan.*

21. Who fears wounds must not go to war. *Ger.*

22. Wounds from the knife are healed but not those of the tongue. *Sp.*

23. Wounds may heal but not those made by ill words. *Sp.*

24. Wounds pain most when grown cold. *Sp.*

Wranglers.

1. Wranglers are never in the wrong.

2. Wranglers never want words though they may matter.

Wrangling.

1. They wrangle about an egg and let the hens fly away. *Ger.*

Wren.

1. The poor wren, the most diminutive of birds, will fight, her young ones in the nest, against the owl. *Shaks.*

2. Wrens may prey where eagles dare not perch.

Wrestling.

1. He that is thrown will still wrestle. *Fr.*
 2. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill: our antagonist is our helper. *Burke.*
 3. If you wrestle with a collier, you will get a blotch.

Wrinkle.

1. An old wrinkle never wears out.
 2. And wrinkles the d——d democrats won't flatter. *Byron.*
 3. Wrinkles disfigure a woman less than ill nature. *Dupuy.*

Writing.

1. He that intends to write what is worthy to be read more than once should blot frequently. *Horace.*
 2. If you would write naturally, vigorously, delicately, you must express the truth. *La Bruyère.*
 3. Of all those arts in which the wise excel Nature's chief masterpiece is writing well. *Buckingham.*
 4. Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. *Roscommon.*
 5. True ease in writing comes from art, not chance. *Pope.*
 6. Write with the learned but speak with the vulgar.
 7. Writing is the language of the hand. *Hebrew.*

8. You write with ease to show your breeding.
But easy writing's curst hard reading.

Moore's Life of Sheridan.

Wrong.

1. He who does the wrong forgets it, but not he
who receives it. *Ital.*
2. No wrong without a remedy.
3. One wrong step may give you a great fall.
4. One wrong submitted to, another follows. *Por.*
5. Since I wronged you I have never liked you.
Sp.
6. The submitting to one wrong brings on
another. *Sp.*
7. The wrong doer never lacks a pretext.
Ital., Sp.
8. They hurt themselves that wrong others.
9. 'Tis better to suffer wrong than do it.
10. Wrong has nae warrant.

Wrongs.

1. On adamant our wrongs we all engrave,
But write our benefits upon the wave. *King.*
2. Two wrongs do not make a right.

X.

Xerxes.

1. Xerxes did die and so must I.
New England Primer.

Y.

Year.

1. A snow year a rich year.
2. All the same a hundred years hence.

3. Each passing year robs us of something.
Latin.
4. Every past year is the best. *M. Greek.*
5. Everything is of every year. *Ital.*
6. One year borrows another year's food.
Chinese.
7. The ill year comes in swimming. *Fr.*
8. The year has a wide mouth and a big belly.
Dan.
9. Years and sins are always more than owned. *Ital.*
10. Years are the mile-stones that tell us the distance we have travelled, but it is rarely women count them.
Punch.

Yoeman.

1. A yoeman on his legs is higher than a prince upon his knees.

Yielding.

1. Yielding is sometimes the best way of succeeding. *Ital.*
2. Yielding stays war. *Ger.*

Yorkshire.

1. Shake a bridle over a Yorkshireman's grave and he'll rise and steal a horse.

Youth.

1. A growing youth has a wolf in his belly.
2. A young man seldom makes much money who is out of his time before twenty.
3. A youth in which a single aim governs life early arrives at the harvest.

4. All of us must be drunk once, youth is drunkenness without wine. *Goethe.*
5. Almost everything that is great has been done by youth. *Bea.*
6. He is young enough who has health, and he is rich enough who has no debts. *Dan.*
7. The young are not always with their bow bent.
8. The young will sow their wild oats, but prevent it if possible.
9. The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity. *Bea.*
10. There are more lamb skins than sheep skins. (*Meaning that youth is exposed to many dangers.*) *M. Greek.*
11. There come just so many calf-skins to market as cow skins. (*Meaning youth is surrounded by dangers.*) *Ger., Dutch.*
12. There die as many lambs as wethers. (*Same meaning as last above.*) *Por.*
13. There is a learning time in youth which, suffered to escape and no foundation laid, seldom returns. *Clarissa.*
14. To be famous when you are young is the fortune of the gods. *Bea.*
15. We shall never be younger.
16. Youth and white paper take any impression.
17. Youth comes but once in a lifetime. *Longfellow.*
18. Youth is life's seed time. *Holmes.*
19. Youth is the season of hope.

20. Youth is gay and holds no society with grief.
Aristotle.
21. Youth is the seed time of life: an unseeded youth, a needy age.
22. Youth may stray yet return at last. *Fr.*
23. Youth ne'er casts for peril.
24. Youth should be a saving's bank.
Madame Swetchine.
25. Youth will have its swing.
26. Youth's sorrows like April showers are transitory.

Youth (Age).

1. A prudent youth is superior to a stupid old man.
Tamil.
2. An old man's shadow is better than a young man's sword.
3. Youth looks forward and age backward.

Z.

Zeal.

1. Blind zeal only does harm. *Ger.*
2. There is no zeal so intemperate and cruel as that which is backed by ignorance. *Stilson Hutchins.*
3. Too much zeal is a bad soldier who fires before the word of command.
Punch.
4. Too much zeal spoils all. *Fr.*
5. We do that in our zeal our calmer moments would be afraid to answer.
Scott.
6. Zeal is a bad servant. *Talleyrand.*
7. Zeal is fit only for wise men but is found mostly in fools.

8. Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.
9. Zeal without knowledge is like expedition to a man in the dark. *John Newton.*
10. Zeal without knowledge is frenzy.
11. Zeal without knowledge is the sister of folly.

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