

RULING.

UNFITNESS FOR.

He is unfit to manage public matters,
Who knows not how to rule at home his
household. *Ford.*

RUMOR.

BELIEF IN.

He that easily believes rumors has the
principle within him to augment rumors.
It is strange to see the ravenous appetite
with which some devourers of character
and happiness fix upon the sides of the in-
nocent and unfortunate. *Jane Porter.*

CHARACTER OF.

Lord Rumour speaks:
I, from the Orient to the drooping West,
Making the wind my post-horse, still unfold
The acts commenced on this ball of Earth:
Upon my tongues continual slanders rise;
Upon which in every language I pronounce,
Stuffing the ears of men with false reports.
Shakespeare.

INCREASE OF.

Rumour doth double, like the voice and
echo,
The numbers of the fear'd. *Ibid.*

The flying rumours gather'd as they roll'd,
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told,
And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made enlargement
too,
In every ear it spread, on every tongue it
grew. *Pope.*

AN EVIL MESSENGER.

Rumour was the messenger
Of defamation, and so swift, that none
Could be the first to tell an evil tale.
Pollok.

SLANDEROUS.

Curse the tongue
Whence slanderous rumour, like the adder's
drop,
Distills her venom, withering friendship's
faith,
Turning love's favour. *Hillhouse.*

SPREADING.

The art of spreading rumours may be
compared to the art of pin-making. There
is usually some truth, which I call the wire;
as this passes from hand to hand, one gives
it a polish, another a point, others make
and put on the head, and at last the pin is
completed. *John Newton.*

RURAL.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid nature. *Cowper.*

SABBATH.

O day most calm, most bright,
The fruit of this, the next world's bad,
Th' indorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood;
The couch of time, care's balm and bay;
The week were dark, but for thy light:
Thy torch doth show the way.
George Herbert.

BLESSEDNESS OF THE.

Sunday, that day so tedious to the triflers
of earth, so full of beautiful repose of calm-
ness and strength for the earnest and heav-
enly minded. *Maria J. M'Intosh.*

TO THE LABORER.

Hail Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's
day. *Grahame.*

FOR MAN.

The Sabbath was made for man, and not
man for the Sabbath. *St. Mark ii, 27.*

OBSERVANCE OF THE.

Life and blessing will attend the man
who observes the Sabbath. The Sabbath
of rest is a continual lesson to him to turn
his eye from all created objects, and look
to that heavenly rest into which God is en-
tered, and which is promised to man.
J. Milner.

He that remembers not to keep the Chris-
tian Sabbath at the beginning of the week,
will be in danger to forget before the end
of the week that he is a Christian.
Sir Edmund Turner.

OF THE POOR.

Yes, child of suffering, thou mayst well be
sure,
He who ordained the Sabbath loves the
poor! *Lowell.*

STILLNESS OF THE.

How still the morning of the hallow'd day!
Mute is the voice of rural labour, hush'd
The ploughboy's whistle, and the milk-
maid's song. *Grahame.*

SADNESS.

IMPIETY OF.

'Tis impious in a good man to be sad.
Dr. Young.

SAILOR.

Poor child of danger, nursling of the storm,
Sad are the woes that wreck thy manly
form!
Rocks, waves, and winds, the shatter'd
bark delay,
Thy heart is sad, thy home is far away.
Campbell.

LOVE TOWARDS THE.

I love the sailor; his eventful life—
His generous spirit—his contempt of dan-
ger—
His firmness in the gale, the wreck, the
strife;
And though a wild and reckless ocean-
ranger,
God grant he make the port, when life is o'er,
Where storms are hush'd, and billows break
no more. *Walter Colton.*

SAINTS.

INTOLERANCE OF.

As no roads are so rough as those that
have just been mended, so no sinners are
so intolerant as those that have just turned
out saints. *Colton.*

SALUTATION.

INDICATION OF CHARACTER.

As a man's salutation, so is the total of
his character; in nothing do we lay our-
selves so open as in our manner of meeting
and salutation. *Lavater.*

SARCASM.

LANGUAGE OF.

Sarcasm I now see to be, in general, the
language of the devil; for which reason I
have, long since, as good as renounced it.
Carlyle.

TREATMENT OF.

He who rests satisfied in merely defend-
ing himself against sarcasm and abuse is
always a loser. *Goethe.*

SATAN.

Th' infernal serpent; he it was, whose guile,
Stirr'd up with envy and revenge, deceiv'd
The mother of mankind. *Milton.*

AMBITION OF.

Here we may reign secure; and in my choice
To reign is worth ambition, though in hell.
Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.
Milton.

EVIL QUALITIES OF.

Satan, as a master, is bad; his work much
worse; and his wages worst of all. *Fuller.*

STRATAGEM OF.

If Satan doth fetter us, 'tis indifferent to
him whether it be by a cable or by a hair;
nay, perhaps the smallest sins are his great-
est stratagems. *Ibid.*

SATIETY.

A CURSE.

Some are cursed with the fulness of sa-
tiety; and how can they bear the ills of
life, when its very pleasures fatigue them?
Colton.

CAUSE OF.

Satiety comes of a too often repetition;
and he who will not give himself leisure to
be thirsty, can never find the true pleasure
of drinking. *Montaigne.*

EFFECTS OF.

A surfeit of the sweetest things,
The deepest loathing to the stomach brings.
Shakespeare.

SATIRE.

Satire is a composition of salt and mer-
cury, and it depends upon the different
mixture and preparation of these ingredi-
ents that it comes out a noble medicine or
rank poison. *Jeffrey.*

CIRCULATION OF.

Satires and lampoons on particular peo-
ple circulate more by giving copies in con-
fidence to the friends of the parties, than
by printing them? *Sheridan.*

CURSE OF.

Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my
foe,
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the soft-ey'd virgin steal a tear.
Pope.

DEFINITION OF.

Wit larded with malice.
Shakespeare.

EFFECTS OF.

Whose wound no salve can cure. Each
blow doth leave
A lasting sear, that with a poison eats
Into the marrow of their fame, and lives;
Th' eternal ulcer to their memories.
Randolph.

EVILS OF.

The feathered arrow of satire has oft been
wet with the heart's blood of its victims.
Disraeli.

INFLUENCE OF.

When satire flies abroad on falsehood's wing,
Short is her life, and impotent her sting;
But when to truth allied, the wound she gives
Sinks deep, and to remotest ages lives.

Churchill.

STING OF.

A bitter jest, when the satire comes too near the truth, leaves a sharp sting behind.

Tacitus.

FIT SUBJECTS FOR.

The connection between vice and meanness is a fit subject for satire, but when the satire is a fact, it cuts with the irresistible power of a diamond.

TREATMENT OF.

Of satires I think as Epictetus did: "If evil be said of thee, and if it be true, correct thyself; if it be a lie, laugh at it." By dint of time and experience I have learned to be a good post horse; I go through my appointed daily stage, and I care not for the curs who bark at me along the road.

Frederick the Great.

USE OF.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes harsh remedies.

Dryden.

SAVING.

No gain is so certain as that which proceeds from the economical use of what you have.

From the Latin.

SCANDAL.

EVILS OF.

Nor do they trust their tongues alone,
But speak a language of their own;
Can read a nod, a shrug, a look,
Far better than a printed book;
Convey a libel in a frown,
And wink a reputation down;
Or, by the tossing of a fan,
Describe the lady and the man.

Swift.

Now they interpret motions, looks, and eyes.

At every word a reputation dies.

Pope.

No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape; back-wounding calumny

The whitest virtue strikes; what king so strong,

Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?

Shakespeare.

NEVER LISTENING TO.

I never listen to calumnies, because, if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they be true, of hating persons not worth thinking about.

Montesquieu.

A MONSTER.

Detraction's a bold monster and fears not
To wound the fame of princes if it find
But any blemish in their lives to work on.

Massinger.

PREVALENCE OF.

The world with calumny abounds,
The whitest virtue slander wounds;
There are whose joy is, night and day,
To talk a character away:
Eager from rout to rout they haste,
To blast the generous and the chaste,
And hunting reputations down,
Proclaim their triumphs through the town.
What mind's in such a base employment
To feel the slightest self-enjoyment!

Pope.

SPREAD OF.

There is a lust in man no charm can tame,
Of loudly publishing his neighbor's shame;
On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born and die.

Ella Louisa Harvey.

SCANDAL MONGERS.

These are the spiders of society;
They weave their petty webs of lies and sneers,
And lie themselves in ambush for the spoil,
The web seems fair, and glitters in the sun,
And the poor victim winds him in the toil
Before he dreams of danger or of death.

L. E. Landon.

SCAR.

HONOR OF A.

A scar nobly got is a good livery of honor.

Shakespeare.

SCEPTIC.

FOLLY OF A.

As the man of pleasure, by a vain attempt to be more happy than any man can be, is often more miserable than most men are, so the sceptic, in a vain attempt to be wise beyond what is permitted to man, plunges into a darkness more deplorable, and a blindness more incurable than that of the common herd, whom he despises, and would fain instruct.

Colton.

SCEPTICISM.

UNREASONABLENESS OF.

I would rather dwell in the dim fog of superstition than in air rarified to nothing

by the air pump of unbelief; in which the panting breast expires, vainly and convulsively gasping for breath.

Richter.

SCHEMES.

The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft agley,
And lea'e us nought but grief and pain,
For promised joy.

Burns.

SCHOLARS.

POWER OF.

Scholars are men of peace; they bear no arms, but their tongues are sharper than Actius's sword, their pens carry further, and give a louder report than thunder. I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisk, than in the fury of a merciless pen.

Sir Thomas Browne.

SUPERFICIAL.

They lightly skim,
And gently sip the dimply river's brim.

Virgil.

SCIENCE.

ACQUISITION OF.

No science is speedily learned by the noblest genius without tuition.

Watts.

THE SAFEGUARD OF RELIGION.

Science ever has been, and ever must be, the safeguard of religion.

Sir David Brewster.

SCOLDING.

OF CHILDREN.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty rating of the child for it.

Locke.

SCORN.

DREAD OF.

Oh! what a thing, ye gods, is scorn or pity!
Heap on me, Heaven, the heat of all mankind,

Load me with envy, malice, detestation;
Let me be horrid to all apprehension;
Let the world shun me, so I 'scape but scorn.

Lee.

GRIEVOUSNESS OF.

Scorn is more grievous than the pains of death;

Reproach more piercing than the pointed sword.

Horne.

SCRAPS.

The scraps
From other trenchers, twice or thrice translated.

Brome.

SCRIPTURE.

THE.

Writ in the climate of Heaven and in the language spoken by angels.

Longfellow.

SCULPTURE.

ART OF.

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish.

Addison.

SEA.

THE.

Praise the sea, but keep on land.

Geo. Herbert.

SUBLIMITY OF.

Sea! of Almightiness itself the immense
And glorious mirror!—how thy azure face
Renews the heavens in their magnificence!
What awful grandeur rounds thy heavy space;

Thy surge two world's eternal warring sweeps,
And God's throne rests on thy majestic deeps.

Chenedolle.

Thou paragon of elemental powers,
Mystery of waters—never slumbering sea!
Impassioned orator with lips sublime,
Whose ways are arguments which prove a God!

Robert Montgomery.

VOICE OF THE.

The ocean's surfy, slow, deep mellow voice, full of mystery and awe, moaning over the dead it holds in its bosom, or lulling them to unbroken slumbers in the chambers of its vasty depths.

Haliburton.

SEASONS.

THE.

The seasons alter; hoary headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose;
And on old Hyem's chin and icy crown,
An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
Is, as in mockery set: The spring, the summer,

The chiding autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries; and the mazed world,
By their increase, now knows not which is which.

Shakespeare.

SECRECY.

BENEFIT OF.

Secrecy has been well termed the soul of all great designs. Perhaps more has been effected by concealing our own intentions, than by discovering those of our enemy. But great men succeed in both.

Colton.

FOR THE HAPPY.

Secrecy is for the happy—Misery, hopeless misery, needs no veil: under a thousand suns it dares act openly. *Schiller.*

AIDS SUCCESS.

Secrecy in suits goes a great way towards success. *Bacon.*

AN AID TO VICE.

Where secrecy or mystery begins, vice or roguery is not far off. *Johnson.*

SECRET.

DIVULGING A.
What thou seest, speak of with caution. *Solon.*

A secret in his mouth,
Is like a wild bird put into a cage;
Whose door no sooner opens, but 'tis out. *Jonson.*

KEEPING A.

'Tis in my memory lock'd,
And you yourself shall keep the key of it. *Shakespeare.*

What thou intendest to do, speak not of before thou doest it. *Pittachus.*

PLAGUE OF A.

I vow and protest there's more plague than pleasure with a secret. *Colman.*

SAFETY OF.

A secret is seldom safe in more than one breast. *Swift.*

TELLING A.

Then stop if you're wise, nor the secret let fall,
For a secret once told is no secret at all. *P. J. Searle.*

SECRETS.

CONCEALMENT OF.
Search not to find what lies too deeply hid,
Nor to know things where knowledge is forbid. *Denham.*

DIVULGING.

To tell our own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which we are intrusted is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly. *Johnson.*

FONDNESS FOR.

None are so fond of secrets, as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation. *Colton.*

OF NATURE.

Generally he perceived in men of devout simplicity this opinion; that the secrets of

nature were the secrets of God, part of that glory into which man is not to press too boldly. *Bacon.*

INTRUSTING OF.

Trust him not with your secrets who, when left alone in your room, turns over your papers. *Lavater.*

KEEPING OF.

When two friends part they should lock up one another's secrets, and interchange their keys. *Feltham.*

Neither hear nor tell secrets. *Fuller.*
Conceal thy domestic ills. *Thales.*

SECURITY.

Shut doors after you; fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never stale in thrifty mind. *Shakespeare.*

SELF.

Explore the dark recesses of the mind,
In the soul's honest volume read mankind,
And own, in wise and simple, great and small,
The same grand leading principle in all,
* * * and by whatever name we call
The ruling tyrant, self is all in all. *Churchill.*

CRYING DOWN.

And though all cry down self, none means His ownself in a literal sense. *Butler.*

DISSATISFACTION WITH.

Be always displeased with what thou art, if thou desirest to attain to what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou abidest. But if thou sayest I have enough, thou perishest. Always add, always walk, always proceed. Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate. *Augustine.*

AN ENEMY.

Do you want to know the man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself? Your looking-glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face. *Whately.*

SELF-ACCUSATION.

I will chide no breather in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults. *Shakespeare.*

SELF-COMMAND.

We should not sadden the harmless mirth of others by suffering our own melancholy to be seen; and this species of exertion is, like virtue, its own reward; for the good spirits which are at first simulated become at length real. *Thomas Scott.*

FOOLY OF.

Wouldest thou not be thought a fool in another's conceit, be not wise in thy own; he that trusts to his own wisdom, proclaims his own folly; he is truly wise, and shall appear so, that hath folly enough to be thought not worldly wise, or wisdom enough to see his own folly. *Quarles.*

SELF-CONDEMNATION.

Thine own mouth condemneth thee, and not I: Yea, thine own lips testify against thee. *Job xv, 6.*

SELF-CONFIDENCE.

For they can conquer who believe they can. *Virgil.*

SELF-CONTROL.

He who reigns within himself, and rules passions, desires and fears, is more than a king. *Milton.*

IMPORTANCE OF.

One of the most important, but one of the most difficult things for a powerful mind is, to be its own master. Minerva should always be at hand to restrain Achilles from blindly following his impulses and appetites, even those which are moral and intellectual, as well as those which are animal and sensual. A pond may lie quiet in a plain; but a lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in. *Anon.*

He that would govern others, first should be

The master of himself. *Massinger.*

SELF-DECEPTION.

No man was ever so much deceived by another as by himself. *Greville.*

SELF-DEFENSE.

LAW OF NATURE.
Self-defense is nature's eldest law. *Dryden.*

SELF-DENIAL.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Self-denial is a kind of holy association with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

The more a man denies himself, the more he shall obtain from God. *Horace.*

BENEFITS OF.

Teach self-denial, and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer. *Sir Walter Scott.*

BRAVERY OF.

There never did, and never will exist anything permanently noble and excellent in a character which was a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial. *Sir Walter Scott.*

SELF-EXAMINATION.

Let not sleep fall upon thy eyes till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone, which I ought to have done? Begin thus from the first act, and proceed; and, in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done, be troubled, and rejoice for the good. *Pythagoras.*

SELF-IMPORTANCE.

CURE OF.

To quell the pride, even of the greatest, we should reflect how much we owe to others, and how little to ourselves. *Colton.*

THOROUGHNESS OF.

Inspect the neighbourhood to thy life; every shelf, every nook of thy abode; and, nestling in, quarter thyself in the farthest and most domestic winding of thy snail house. *Richter.*

WISDOM OF.

By all means, use sometimes to be alone; Salute thyself—see what thy soul doth wear; Dare to look in thy chest, for 'tis thine own, And tumble up and down what thou find'st there. *Wordsworth.*

SELF-HELP.

Help yourself, and Heaven will help you. *La Fontaine.*

I have ever held it as a maxim, never to do that through another, which it was possible for me to execute myself. *Montesquieu.*

SELF-INTEREST.

Self interest is the mainspring of all our actions, and utility is the test of their value. *Colton.*

SELFISHNESS.

DESPICABILITY OF.

I would cut off my own head, if it had nothing better in it but wit; and tear out my own heart, if it had no better disposition than to love only myself, and laugh at all my neighbours. *Pope.*

INSENSIBILITY OF.

Our virtues disappear when put in competition with our interests, as rivers lose themselves in the ocean.

La Rochefoucauld.

A VICE.

Selfishness . . . a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbours it, and, as such, condemned by self-love.

Sir J. Mackintosh.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

He that knows himself, knows others; and he that is ignorant of himself, could not write a very profound lecture on other men's heads.

Colton.

There are some tempers—how shall I describe them—formed either of such impenetrable matter, or wrought up by habitual selfishness to such an utter insensibility of what becomes of the fortunes of their fellow-creatures, as if they were not partakers of the same nature, or had no lot or connection at all with the species.

Sterne.

DIFFICULTY OF.

The most difficult thing in life is to know yourself.

Thales.

SELF-LOVE.

CUNNING.

Self-love is more cunning than the most cunning man in the world.

La Rochefoucauld.

THE GREATEST FLATTERER.

Self-love is the greatest of flatterers.

Ibid.

IMPUDENCE OF.

O, impudent! regardful of thy own, Whose thoughts are centred on thyself alone.

Dryden.

INFATUATION OF.

Such is the infatuation of self-love, that, though in the general doctrine of the vanity world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the common rule.

Blair.

UNIVERSAL.

Of all mankind, each loves himself the best.

Terence.

SELF-PRESERVATION

DESIRE OF.

We have this principle desire implanted in us by nature, that our first wish is to preserve ourselves.

Cicero.

A LAW OF NATURE.

Tell me, where lives that thing so meek and tame,

That does not all his living faculties Put forth in preservation of his life? What deed so daring, which necessity And desperation will not sanctify?

Coleridge.

SELF-RELIANCE.

Men seem neither to understand their riches nor their strength; of the former they believe greater things than they should; of the latter much less. Self-reliance and self-denial will teach a man to drink out of his own cistern, and eat his own sweet bread, and to learn and labor truly to get his living, and carefully to expend the good things committed to his trust.

Lord Bacon.

SELF-RESPECT.

A CURB.

The reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle of all vices.

Lord Bacon.

SELF-REVERENCE.

IMPORTANCE OF.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control, These three alone lead life to sovereign power.

Yet not for power (power by herself Would come uncalled for), but to live by law,

Acting the law we live by without fear; And, because right is right, to follow right Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence.

Tennyson.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

A man who shows himself too well satisfied with himself, is seldom pleased with others, and they, in return, are little disposed to like him.

La Rochefoucauld.

SELF-WILL.

FOLLY OF.

Self-will is so ardent and active, that it will break a world to pieces to make a stool to sit on.

Cecil.

SENSE.

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know; and the best philosophy, to do one's duties, to take the world as it comes, submit respectfully to one's lot, bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and despise affectation.

Horace Walpole

SENSUALITY.

RECKLESSNESS OF.

A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, reckless, and fearless of what's past, present, or to come; insensible of mortality, and desperately mortal.

SERMONS.

MATERIALS OF.

Reasons are the pillars of the fabric of a sermon, but similitudes are the windows which give the best light. The faithful minister avoids such stories whose mention may suggest bad thoughts to the auditors, and will not use a light comparison to make thereof a grave application, for fear lest his poison go further than his antidote.

Fuller.

SUITABILITY OF.

A divine ought to calculate his sermons as an astrologer does his almanac—to the meridian of the place and people where he lives.

Hughes.

TEDIOUS OF.

I would not have preachers torment their hearers, and detain them with long and tedious preaching.

Luther.

SERVANT.

A FAITHFUL.

Master, go on, and I will follow thee To the last gasp, with truth and loyalty.

Shakespeare.

FAMILIARITY OF A.

Be not too familiar with thy servants; at first it may beget love, but in the end 'twill breed contempt.

Fuller.

A LOITERING.

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him of thy errand just before his dinner.

Fuller.

REWARDING A.

Reward a good servant well; and rather get quit of a bad one than disquiet thyself with him.

Ibid.

REWARDING.

Expect not more from servants than is just; Reward them well, if they observe their trust,

Nor with them cruelty or pride invade; Since God and nature them our brothers made.

Denham.

SERVICES.

ACCEPTABILITY OF.

Small service is true service while it lasts; Of friends, however humble, scorn not one:

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense; there are forty men of wit for one man of good sense; and he that will carry nothing about with him but gold, will be every day at a loss for readier change.

Addison.

Success in business is due to administration. Capacity in administration is due to that faculty, power or quality called common sense.

GOOD.

Something there is more needful than expense, And something previous e'en to taste—'tis sense:

Good sense which only is the gift of heaven, And though no science, fairly worth the seven.

Pope.

SOUND.

Of plain sound sense life's current coin is made;

With that we drive the most substantial trade.

Young.

SENSES.

THE.

And though things sensible be numberless, But only five the senses' organs be; And in those five all things their forms express,

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see.

Sir John Davis.

SENSIBILITY.

DELICACY OF.

The heart that is soonest awake to the flow-ers, Is always the first to be touch'd by the thorns.

Moore.

FEELINGS OF.

Sensibility would be a good portress if she had but one hand; with her right she opens the door to pleasure, but with her left to pain.

Colton.

HAPPINESS OF.

If sensuality were happiness, beasts were happier than men; but human felicity is lodged in the soul, not in the flesh.

Seneca.

KEENNESS OF.

There are moments when petty slights are harder to bear than even a serious injury. Men have died of the festering of a gnat-bite.

Cecil Danby.

Feeling hearts—touch them but lightly—pour

A thousand melodies unheard before.

Rogers.

The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the ling'ring dewdrop from the
sun. *Wordsworth.*

SEVERITY.

EFFECTS OF.

Severity carried to the highest pitch
breaks the mind; and then in the place of
a disorderly young fellow you have a low-
spirited moped creature. *Locke.*

SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE.

We lose what is certain while we are
seeking what is uncertain. *Riley.*

Grasping at shadows, let the substance
slip. *Churchill.*

SHAME.

CONSEQUENCE OF.

Shame greatly hurts or greatly helps
mankind. *Homer.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES.

It is the guilt, not the scaffold, which con-
stitutes the shame. *Corneille.*

LOSS OF.

I regard that man as lost, who has lost his
sense of shame. *Plautus.*

A DEADLY PANG.

Of all evils to the generous, shame is the
most deadly pang. *Thomson.*

A RESTRAINT.

There are two restraints which God has
laid upon human nature, shame and fear;
shame is the weaker, and has place only in
those in whom there are some remainders
of virtue. *Tillotson.*

STAMP OF.

Shame sticks ever close to the ribs of
honour.

Great men are never found after it;

It leaves some ache or other in their names
still,

Which their posterity feel at every weather.
Middleton.

UNBEARABLE.

I can bear scorpions' stings, tread fields of
fire,

In frozen gulfs of cold eternal lie,

Be toss'd aloft through tracts of endless
void,

But cannot live in shame.

Joanna Baillie.

WATCHFULNESS OF.

While shame keeps its watch, virtue is
not wholly extinguished from the heart.

Burke.

SHAVING.

Men for their sins

Have shaving, too, entail'd upon their
chins. *Byron.*

SHIP.

THE.

She comes majestic with her swelling sails,
The gallant bark; along her watery way
Homeward she drives before the favouring
gales;

Now flirting at their length the streamers
play,

And now they ripple with the ruffling
breeze. *Southey.*

SHOW.

OUTWARD.

By outward show let's not be cheated;
An ass should like an ass be treated. *Gay.*

SICKNESS.

ADMONITION OF.

Sickness, the mother of modesty, puts us in
mind of our mortality, and while we drive
on heedlessly in the full career of worldly
pompe and jollity, kindly pulls us by the
ear and brings us to a proper sense of our
duty. *Burton.*

SILENCE.

Silence! coeval with eternity;

Thou wert, ere nature's self began to be;
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept
fast in thee. *Pope.*

Let silence close our folding doors of
speech. *Carey.*

CHARACTERISTIC OF.

Still-born silence, thou that art
Floodgate of the deeper heart;
Offspring of a heavenly kind;
Frost o' th' mouth and thaw o' th' mind;
Secrecy's confidant, and he
That makes religion mystery;
Admiration's speaking'st tongue—

Richard Flecknoe.

DEFINITION OF.

The temple of our purest thoughts is—
silence! *Mrs. Hale.*

A SAFE COURSE.

Silence is the safest course for any man
to adopt who distrusts himself.

La Rochefoucauld.

JOYFULNESS OF.

Silence is the perfectest herald of joy:
I were but little happy, if I could say how
much. *Shakespeare.*

PECULIARITIES OF.

Fellows who have no tongues are often
all eyes and ears. *Haliburton.*

PROPRIETY OF.

Let us be silent, that we may hear the
whispers of the gods. *Emerson.*

TIME FOR.

Be silent, where reason is not regarded,
and truth is distasteful. *Fuller.*

SOMETIMES A TRICK.

Silence is a trick when it imposes. Ped-
ants and scholars, churchmen and physi-
cians, abound in silent pride.

Zimmerman.

VALUE OF.

Euripides was wont to say, silence was
an answer to a wise man; but we seem to
have greater occasion for it in our dealing
with fools and unreasonable persons; for
men of breeding and sense will be satisfied
with reason and fair words. *Plutarch.*

VIRTUE OF.

Silence is a virtue in those who are defi-
cient in understanding. *Bonhours.*

WISDOM OF.

It is the wise head that makes the still
tongue. *W. J. Lucas.*

IN WOMAN.

Silence in woman is like speech in men;
Deny't who can. *Ben Jonson.*

SIMPLICITY.

CHARACTER OF.

In character, in manners, in style, in all
things, the supreme excellence is simpli-
city. *Longfellow.*

Simplicity is the character of the spring
of life, costliness becomes its autumn, but a
neatness and purity, like that of the snow-
drop or lily of the valley, is the peculiar
fascination of beauty, to which it lends en-
chantment, and gives a charm even to a
plain person, being to the body what
amiability is to the mind. *Ibid.*

INIMITABLE.

Simplicity, of all things, is the hardest to
be copied. *Steele.*

NATURE OF.

Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none. *Shakespeare.*

MAJESTY OF.

There is a majesty in simplicity which is
far above the quantities of wit. *Pope.*

WISDOM OF.

Upright simplicity is the deepest wisdom,
and perverse craft the merest shallowness.
Barrow.

SIN.

ABHORRENT ASPECT OF.

Were the visage of sin seen at a full
light, undressed and unpainted, it were
impossible, while it so appeared, that any
one soul could be in love with it, but would
rather flee from it as hideous and abomin-
able. *Archbishop Leighton.*

BITTERNESS OF.

There is more bitterness following upon
sin's ending, than ever there was sweetness
flowing from sin's acting. You that see
nothing but *well* in its commission, will
suffer nothing but *woe* in its conclusion.
You that sin for your profits, will never
profit by your sins. *Dyer.*

THE ONLY DISTURBER.

The only disturber of men, families, cities,
kingdoms, worlds, is sin; there is no such
troubler, no such traitor to any state, as the
wilfully wicked man; no such enemy to
the public as the enemy of God. *Wogan.*

DREAD OF.

I hope, Trim, I fear nothing but the do-
ing a wrong thing. *Sterne.*

EVILS OF.

Sin is the fruitful parent of distempers,
and ill lives occasion good physicians.

South.

FALLING INTO.

He that falls into sin is a man; that
grieves at it may be a saint; that boasteth
of it is a devil. *Fuller.*

LIKE FIRE.

Sin is to the soul like fire to combustible
matter: it assimilates before it destroys it.
South.

FOLLY OF.

There is no fool equal to the sinner, who
every moment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*

FRUIT OF.

The fruit of sin, goodly and fair to view,
Deceives us in its beauty. Pluck'd, it turns
To ashes on our lips. *Webster.*

GRAPPLING WITH.

If I grapple with sin in my own strength,
the devil knows he may go to sleep
H. G. Adams.

GROWTH OF.

Where lives the man that has not tried
How mirth can into folly glide,
And folly into sin? *Scott.*