



Universidade da Amazônia

The Life of Timon of Athens

by William Shakespeare



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THE LIFE OF TIMON OF ATHENS

by William Shakespeare

1608

Dramatis Personae

Timon of Athens

Lucius

Lucullus

Sempronius

flattering lords

Ventidius, one of Timon's false friends

Alcibiades, an Athenian captain

Apemantus, a churlish philosopher

Flavius, steward to Timon

Flaminius

Lucilius

Servilius

Timon's servants

Caphis

Philotus

Titus

Hortensius

servants to Timon's creditors

Poet

Panter

Jeweller

Merchant

Mercer

An Old Athenian

Three Strangers

A Page

A Fool

Phrynia

Timandra

mistresses to Alcibiades

Cupid

Amazons

in the Masque

Lords, Senators, Officers, Soldiers, Servants, Thieves, and Attendants

SCENE:

Athens and the neighbouring woods

ACT I. SCENE I.

Athens. Timon's house

(Enter Poet, Panter, Jeweller, Merchant, and Mercer, at several doors)

Poet.— Good day, sir.

Panter.— I am glad y'are well.

Poet.— I have not seen you long; how goes the world?

Panter.— It wears, sir, as it grows.

Poet.— Ay, that's well known. But what particular rarity? What strange, which manifold record not matches? See, Magic of bounty, all these spirits thy power hath conjur'd to attend! I know the merchant.

Panter.— I know them both; th' other's a jeweller.

Merchant.— O, 'tis a worthy lord!

Jeweller.— Nay, that's most fix'd.

Merchant.— A most incomparable man; breath'd, as it were, to an untirable and continuate goodness. He passes.

Jeweller —. I have a jewel here.

Merchant.— O, pray let's see't. For the Lord Timon, sir?

Jeweller.— If he will touch the estimate. But for that.

Poet.— When we for recompense have prais'd the vile, It stains the glory in that happy verse which aptly sings the good.

Merchant. [Looking at the jewel] —'Tis a good form.

Jeweller.— And rich. Here is a water, look ye.

Panter.— You are rapt, sir, in some work, some dedication to the great lord.

Poet.— A thing slipp'd idly from me. Our poesy is as a gum, which oozes from whence 'tis nourish'd. The fire i' th' flint shows not till it be struck: our gentle flame provokes itself, and like the current flies each bound it chafes. What have you there?

Panter.— A picture, sir. When comes your book forth?

Poet.— Upon the heels of my presentment, sir. Let's see your piece.

Panter.— 'Tis a good piece.

Poet.— So 'tis; this comes off well and excellent.

Panter.— Indifferent.

Poet.— Admirable. How this grace speaks his own standing! What a mental power this eye shoots forth! How big imagination moves in this lip! To th' dumbness of the gesture one might interpret.

Panter.— It is a pretty mocking of the life. Here is a touch; is't good?

Poet.— I will say of it tutors nature. Artificial strife lives in these touches, livelier than life.

(Enter certain Senators, and pass over)

Panter.— How this lord is followed!

Poet. —The senators of Athens happy man!

Panter.— Look, moe!

Poet.— You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. I have in this rough work shap'd out a man whom this beneath world doth embrace and hug with amplest

entertainment. My free drift halts not particularly, but moves itself In a wide sea of tax. No levell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold, but flies an eagle flight, bold and forth on, leaving no tract behind.

Panter.— How shall I understand you?

Poet.— I will unbolt to you. You see how all conditions, how all minds as well of glib and slipp'ry creatures as of grave and austere quality, tender down their services to Lord Timon. His large fortune, upon his good and gracious nature hanging, subdues and properties to his love and tendance All sorts of hearts; yea, from the glass-fac'd flatterer to Apemantus, that few things loves better than to abhor himself; even he drops down the knee before him, and returns in peace most rich in Timon's nod.

Panter.— I saw them speak together.

Poet.— Sir, I have upon a high and pleasant hill Feign'd Fortune to be thron'd. The base o' th' mount Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures that labour on the bosom of this sphere to propagat their states. Amongst them all whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fix'd one do I personate of Lord Timon's frame, whom Fortune with her ivory hand wafts to her; whose present grace to present slaves and servants translates his rivals.

Panter.— 'Tis conceiv'd to scope. This throne, this Fortune, and this hill, methinks, With one man beckon'd from the rest below, bowing his head against the steepy mount to climb his happiness, would be well express'd In our condition.

Poet.— Nay, sir, but hear me on. All those which were his fellows but of late. Some better than his value on the moment follow his strides, his lobbies fill with tendance, rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear, make sacred even his stirrup, and through him drink the free air.

Panter.— Ay, marry, what of these?

Poet.— When Fortune in her shift and change of mood spurns down her late beloved, all his dependants, which labour'd after him to the mountain's top even on their knees and hands, let him slip down, not one accompanying his declining foot.

Panter.— 'Tis common. A thousand moral paintings I can show that shall demonstrate these quick blows of Fortune's more pregnantly than words. Yet you do well to show Lord Timon that mean eyes have seen the foot above the head.

(Trumpets sound. Enter Timon, addressing himself courteously to every suitor, a Messenger from Ventidius talking with him; Lucilius and other servants following)

Timon.— Imprison'd is he, say you?

Messenger.— Ay, my good lord. Five talents is his debt; his means most short, his creditors most strait. Your honourable letter he desires to those have shut him up; which failing, periods his comfort.

Timon.— Noble Ventidius! Well. I am not of that feather to shake of my friend when he must need me. I do know him s gentleman that well deserves a help, which he shall have. I'll pay the debt, and free him.

Messenger.— Your lordship ever binds him.

Timon.— Commend me to him; I will send his ransom; and being enfranchis'd, bid him come to me. 'Tis not enough to help the feeble up, but to support him after. Fare you well.

Messenger.— All happiness to your honour!

(Exit)

(Enter an Old Athenian)

Old Athenian.— Lord Timon, hear me speak.

Timon.— Freely, good father.

Old Athenian.— Thou hast a servant nam'd Lucilius.

Timon.— I have so; what of him?

Old Athenian.— Most noble Timon, call the man before thee.

Timon.— Attends he here, or no? Lucilius!

Lucilius.— Here, at your lordship's service.

Old Athenian.— This fellow here, Lord Timon, this thy creature, by night frequents my house. I am a man that from my first have been inclin'd to thrift, and my estate deserves an heir more rais'd than one which holds a trencher.

Timon.— Well; what further?

Old Athenian.— One only daughter have I, no kin else, on whom I may confer what I have got. The maid is fair, o' th' youngest for a bride, and I have bred her at my dearest cost In qualities of the best. This man of thine attempts her love; I prithee, noble lord, Join with me to forbid him her resort; myself have spoke in vain.

Timon.— The man is honest.

Old Athenian.— Therefore he will be, Timon. His honesty rewards him in itself; It must not bear my daughter.

Timon.— Does she love him?

Old Athenian.— She is young and apt: our own precedent passions do instruct us what levity's in youth.

Timon.— Love you the maid?

Lucilius.— Ay, my good lord, and she accepts of it.

Old Athenian.— If in her marriage my consent be missing, I call the gods to witness I will choose mine heir from forth the beggars of the world, and dispossess her all.

Timon.— How shall she be endow'd, If she be mated with an equal husband?

Old Athenian.— Three talents on the present; in future, all.

Timon.— This gentleman of mine hath serv'd me long; to build his fortune I will strain a little, for 'tis a bond in men. Give him thy daughter: What you bestow, in him I'll counterpoise, and make him weigh with her.

Old Athenian.— Most noble lord, pawn me to this your honour, she is his.

Timon.— My hand to thee; mine honour on my promise.

Lucilius.— Humbly I thank your lordship. Never may that state or fortune fall into my keeping which is not owed to you!

(Exeunt Lucilius and Old Athenian)

Poet. [Presenting his poem] — Vouchsafe my labour, and long live your lordship!

Timon.— I thank you; you shall hear from me anon; go not away. What have you there, my friend?

Panther.— A piece of painting, which I do beseech your lordship to accept.

Timon.— Painting is welcome. The painting is almost the natural man; for since dishonour traffics with man's nature, he is but outside; these pencill'd figures are even such as they give out. I like your work, and you shall find I like it; wait attendance till you hear further from me.

Panther.— The gods preserve ye!

Timon.— Well fare you, gentleman. Give me your hand; we must needs dine together. Sir, your jewel hath suffered under praise.

Jeweller.— What, my lord! Dispraise?

Timon.— A mere satiety of commendations; If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd, It would unclaw me quite.

Jeweller.— My lord, 'tis rated as those which sell would give; but you well know things of like value, differing in the owners, are prized by their masters. Believe't, dear lord, you mend the jewel by the wearing it.

Timon.— Well mock'd.

(Enter Apemantus)

Merchant.— No, my good lord; he speaks the common tongue, which all men speak with him.

Timon.— Look who comes here; will you be chid?

Jeweller.— We'll bear, with your lordship.

Merchant.— He'll spare none.

Timon.— Good morrow to thee, gentle Apemantus!

Apemantus.— Till I be gentle, stay thou for thy good morrow; when thou art Timon's dog, and these knaves honest.

Timon.— Why dost thou call them knaves? Thou know'st them not.

Apemantus.— Are they not Athenians?

Timon.— Yes.

Apemantus.— Then I repent not.

Jeweller.— You know me, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— Thou know'st I do; I call'd thee by thy name.

Timon.— Thou art proud, Apemantus.

Apemantus.— Of nothing so much as that I am not like Timon.

Timon.— Whither art going?

Apemantus.— To knock out an honest Athenian's brains.

Timon.— That's a deed thou't die for.

Apemantus.— Right, if doing nothing be death by th' law.

Timon.— How lik'st thou this picture, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— The best, for the innocence.

Timon.— Wrought he not well that painted it?

Apemantus.— He wrought better that made the painter; and yet he's but a filthy piece of work.

Panther.— Y'are a dog.

Apemantus.— Thy mother's of my generation; what's she, if I be a dog?

Timon.— Wilt dine with me, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— No; I eat not lords.

Timon.— An thou shouldst, thou'dst anger ladies.

Apemantus.— O, they eat lords; so they come by great bellies.

Timon.— That's a lascivious apprehension.

Apemantus.— So thou apprehend'st it take it for thy labour.

Timon.— How dost thou like this jewel, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— Not so well as plain dealing, which will not cost a man a doit.

Timon.— What dost thou think 'tis worth?

Apemantus.— Not worth my thinking. How now, poet!

Poet.— How now, philosopher!

Apemantus.— Thou liest.

Poet.— Art not one?

Apemantus.— Yes.

Poet.— Then I lie not.

Apemantus.— Art not a poet?

Poet.— Yes.

Apemantus.— Then thou liest. Look in thy last work, where thou hast feign'd him a worthy fellow.

Poet.— That's not feign'd— he is so.

Apemantus.— Yes, he is worthy of thee, and to pay thee for thy labour. He that loves to be flattered is worthy o' th' flatterer. Heavens, that I were a lord!

Timon.— What wouldst do then, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— E'en as Apemantus does now: hate a lord with my heart.

Timon.— What, thyself?

Apemantus.— Ay.

Timon.— Wherefore?

Apemantus.— That I had no angry wit to be a lord. Art not thou a merchant?

Merchant.— Ay, Apemantus.

Apemantus.— Traffic confound thee, if the gods will not!

Merchant.— If traffic do it, the gods do it.

Apemantus.— Traffic's thy god, and thy god confound thee!

(Trumpet sounds. Enter a Messenger)

Timon.— What trumpet's that?

Messenger.— 'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty horse, All of companionship.

Timon.— Pray entertain them; give them guide to us.

(Exeunt some attendants you must needs dine with me. Go not you hence Till I have thank'd you. When dinner's done show me this piece. I am joyful of your sights).

(Enter Alcibiades, with the rest)

Most welcome, sir! [They salute]

Apemantus.— So, so, there! Aches contract and starve your supple joints! That there should be small love amongst these sweet knaves, and all this courtesy! The strain of man's bred out Into baboon and monkey.

Alcibiades.— Sir, you have sav'd my longing, and I feed most hungerly on your sight.

Timon.— Right welcome, sir! Ere we depart we'll share a bounteous time In different pleasures. Pray you, let us in.

(Exeunt all but Apemantus)

(Enter two Lords)

First Lord.— What time o' day is't, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— Time to be honest.

First Lord.— That time serves still.

Apemantus.— The more accursed thou that still omit'st it.

Second Lord.— Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.

Apemantus.— Ay; to see meat fill knaves and wine heat fools.

Second Lord.— Fare thee well, fare thee well.

Apemantus.— Thou art a fool to bid me farewell twice.

Second Lord.— Why, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— Shouldst have kept one to thyself, for I mean to give thee none.

First Lord.— Hang thyself.

Apemantus.— No, I will do nothing at thy bidding; make thy requests to thy friend.

Second Lord.— Away, unpeaceable dog, or I'll spurn thee hence.

Apemantus.— I will fly, like a dog, the heels o' th' ass. Exit

First Lord.— He's opposite to humanity. Come, shall we in and taste Lord Timon's bounty? He outgoes the very heart of kindness.

Second Lord.— He pours it out: Plutus, the god of gold, is but his steward; no meed but he repays sevenfold above itself; no gift to him but breeds the giver a return exceeding All use of quittance.

First Lord.— The noblest mind he carries that ever govern'd man.

Second Lord.— Long may he live in fortunes! shall we in?

First Lord.— I'll keep you company.

(Exeunt)

SCENE II.

A room of state in Timon's house

(Hautboys playing loud music. A great banquet serv'd in; Flavius and others attending; and then enter Lord Timon, the states, the Athenian Lords, Ventidius, which Timon redeem'd from prison. Then comes, dropping after all, Apemantus, discontentedly, like himself)

Ventidius.— Most honoured Timon, It hath pleas'd the gods to remember my father's age, and call him to long peace. He is gone happy, and has left me rich. Then, as in grateful virtue I am bound to your free heart, I do return those talents, doubled with thanks and service, from whose help I deriv'd liberty.

Timon.— O, by no means, Honest Ventidius! You mistake my love; I gave it freely ever; and there's none can truly say he gives, if he receives. If our betters play at that game, we must not dare to imitate them: faults that are rich are fair.

Ventidius.— A noble spirit!

Timon.— Nay, my lords, ceremony was but devis'd at first to set a gloss on faint deeds, hollow welcomes, recanting goodness, sorry ere 'tis shown; but where there is true friendship there needs none. Pray, sit; more welcome are ye to my fortunes than my fortunes to me. [They sit]

First Lord.— My lord, we always have confess'd it.

Apemantus.— Ho, ho, confess'd it! Hang'd it, have you not?

Timon.— O, Apemantus, you are welcome.

Apemantus.— No; you shall not make me welcome. I come to have thee thrust me out of doors.

Timon.— Fie, th'art a churl; ye have got a humour there does not become a man; 'tis much to blame. They say, my lords, Ira furor brevis est; but yond man is ever angry. Go, let him have a table by himself; for he does neither affect company nor is he fit for't indeed.

Apemantus.— Let me stay at thine apperil, Timon. I come to observe; I give thee warning on't.

Timon.— I take no heed of thee. Th'art an Athenian, therefore welcome. I myself would have no power; prithee let my meat make thee silent.

Apemantus.— I scorn thy meat; 't'would choke me, for I should ne'er flatter thee. O you gods, what a number of men eats Timon, and he sees 'em not! It grieves me to see so many dip their meat in one man's blood; and all the madness is, he cheers them up too. I wonder men dare trust themselves with men. Methinks they should invite them without knives: good for their meat and safer for their lives. There's much example for't; the fellow that sits next him now, parts bread with him, pledges the breath of him in a divided draught, is the readiest man to kill him. 'T has been proved. If I were a huge man I should fear to drink at meals. Lest they should spy my windpipe's dangerous notes: great men should drink with harness on their throats.

Timon.— My lord, in heart! and let the health go round.

Second Lord.— Let it flow this way, my good lord.

Apemantus.— Flow this way! A brave fellow! He keeps his tides well. Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon. Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. This and my food are equals; there's no odds.' Feasts are too proud to give thanks to the gods.

Apemantus' Grace

Immortal gods, I crave no pelf;
I pray for no man but myself.
Grant I may never prove so fond
To trust man on his oath or bond,
Or a harlot for her weeping,
Or a dog that seems a-sleeping,
Or a keeper with my freedom,
Or my friends, if I should need 'em.
Amen. So fall to't.

Rich men sin, and I eat root. [Eats and drinks]

Much good dich thy good heart, Apemantus!

Timon.— Captain Alcibiades, your heart's in the field now.

Alcibiades.— My heart is ever at your service, my lord.

Timon.— You had rather be at a breakfast of enemies than dinner of friends.

Alcibiades.— So they were bleeding new, my lord, there's no meat like 'em; I could wish my best friend at such a feast.

Apemantus.— Would all those flatterers were thine enemies then, that then thou mightst kill 'em, and bid me to 'em.

First Lord.— Might we but have that happiness, my lord, that you would once use our hearts, whereby we might express some part of our zeals, we should think ourselves for ever perfect.

Timon.— O, no doubt, my good friends, but the gods themselves have provided that I shall have much help from you. How had you been my friends else? Why have you that charitable title from thousands, did not you chiefly belong to my heart? I have told more of you to myself than you can with modesty speak in your own behalf; and thus far I confirm you. O you gods, think I, what need we have any friends if we should ne'er have need of 'em? They were the most needless creatures living, should we ne'er have use for 'em; and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in

cases, that keep their sounds to themselves. Why, I have often wish'd myself poorer, that I might come nearer to you. We are born to do benefits; and what better or properer can we call our own than the riches of our friends? O, what a precious comfort 'tis to have so many like brothers commanding one another's fortunes! O, joy's e'en made away ere't can be born! Mine eyes cannot hold out water, methinks. To forget their faults, I drink to you.

Apemantus.— Thou weep'st to make them drink, Timon.

Second Lord.— Joy had the like conception in our eyes, and at that instant like a babe sprung up.

Apemantus.— Ho, ho! I laugh to think that babe a bastard.

Third Lord.— I promise you, my lord, you mov'd me much.

Apemantus.— Much! [Sound tucket]

Timon.— What means that trump?

(Enter a Servant)

How now?

Servant.— Please you, my lord, there are certain ladies most desirous of admittance.

Timon. Ladies! What are their wills?

Servant. There comes with them a forerunner, my lord, which bears that office to signify their pleasures.

Timon. I pray let them be admitted.

(Enter Cupid)

Cupid.— Hail to thee, worthy Timon, and to all that of his bounties taste! The five best Senses Acknowledge thee their patron, and come freely to gratulate thy plenteous bosom. Th' Ear, Taste, Touch, Smell, pleas'd from thy table rise; they only now come but to feast thine eyes.

Timon. They're welcome all; let 'em have kind admittance. Music, make their welcome.

(Exit Cupid)

First Lord.— You see, my lord, how ample y'are belov'd.

(Music. Re-enter Cupid, with a Masque of Ladies as Amazons, with lutes in their hands, dancing and playing)

Apemantus.— Hoy-day, what a sweep of vanity comes this way! They dance? They are mad women. Like madness is the glory of this life, as this pomp shows to a little oil and root. We make ourselves fools to disport ourselves, and spend our flatteries to drink those men upon whose age we void it up again with poisonous spite and envy. Who lives that's not depraved or depraves? Who dies that bears not one spurn to their graves of their friends' gift? I should fear those that dance before me now Would one day stamp upon me. 'T has been done: men shut their doors against a setting sun. The Lords rise from table, with much adoring of Timon; and to show their loves, each single out na Amazon, and all dance, men with women, a lofty strain or two to the hautboys, and cease

Timon.— You have done our pleasures much grace, fair ladies, set a fair fashion on our entertainment, which was not half so beautiful and kind; you have added worth unto't and lustre, and entertain'd me with mine own device; I am to thank you for't.

First Lady.— My lord, you take us even at the best.

Apemantus.— Faith, for the worst is filthy, and would not hold taking, I doubt me.

Timon.— Ladies, there is an idle banquet attends you; please you to dispose yourselves.

All Ladies.— Most thankfully, my lord.

(Exeunt Cupid and Ladies)

Timon.— Flavius!

Flavius.— My lord?

Timon.— The little casket bring me hither.

Flavius.— Yes, my lord. [Aside] More jewels yet! There is no crossing him in's humour, else I should tell him well i' faith, I should when all's spent, he'd be cross'd then, an he could. 'Tis pity bounty had not eyes behind, that man might ne'er be wretched for his mind.

(Exit)

First Lord.— Where be our men?

Servant.— Here, my lord, in readiness.

Second Lord.— Our horses!

(Re-enter Flavius, with the casket)

Timon.— O my friends, I have one word to say to you. Look you, my good lord, I must entreat you honour me so much as to advance this jewel; accept it and wear it, Kind my lord.

First Lord. I am so far already in your gifts.

All.— So are we all.

(Enter a Servant)

Servant.— My lord, there are certain nobles of the Senate newly alighted and come to visit you.

Timon.— They are fairly welcome.

(Exit Servant)

Flavius.— I beseech your honour, vouchsafe me a word; it does concern you near.

Timon.— Near! Why then, another time I'll hear thee. I prithee let's be provided to show them entertainment.

Flavius. [Aside] — I scarce know how.

(Enter another Servant)

Second Servant.— May it please your honour, Lord Lucius, out of his free love, hath presented to you four milk-white horses, trapp'd in silver.

Timon.— I shall accept them fairly. Let the presents be worthily entertain'd.

(Exit Servant)

(Enter a third Servant)

How now! What news?

Third Servant.— Please you, my lord, that honourable gentleman, Lord Lucullus, entreats your company to-morrow to hunt with him and has sent your honour two brace of greyhounds.

Timon.— I'll hunt with him; and let them be receiv'd, Not without fair reward.

(Exit Servant)

Flavius. [Aside] — What will this come to? He commands us to provide and give great gifts, and all out of an empty coffer; nor will he know his purse, or yield me this, to show him what a beggar his heart is, being of no power to make his wishes good. His promises fly so beyond his state that what he speaks is all in debt; he owes for ev'ry word. He is so kind that he now pays interest for't; his land's put their books. Well, would I were gently put out of office before I were forc'd out! Happier is he that has no friend to feed than such that do e'en enemies exceed. I bleed inwardly for my lord.

(Exit)

Timon.— You do yourselves much wrong; you bate too much of your own merits. Here, my lord, a trifle of our love.

Second Lord.— With more than common thanks I will receive it.

Third Lord.— O, he's the very soul of bounty!

Timon.— And now I remember, my lord, you gave good words the other day of a bay courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you lik'd it.

Third Lord.— O, I beseech you pardon me, my lord, in that.

Timon.— You may take my word, my lord: I know no man can justly praise but what he does affect. I weigh my friend's affection with mine own. I'll tell you true; I'll call to you.

All Lords.— O, none so welcome!

Timon.— I take all and your several visitations so kind to heart 'tis not enough to give; methinks I could deal kingdoms to my friends and ne'er be weary. Alcibiades, Thou art a soldier, therefore seldom rich. It comes in charity to thee; for all thy living is 'mongst the dead, and all the lands thou hast lie in a pitch'd field.

Alcibiades.— Ay, defil'd land, my lord.

First Lord.— We are so virtuously bound-

Timon.— And so am I to you.

Second Lord.— So infinitely endear'd-

Timon.— All to you. Lights, more lights!

First Lord.— The best of happiness, honour, and fortunes, keep with you, Lord Timon!

Timon.— Ready for his friends.

(Exeunt all but Apemantus and Timon)

Apemantus.— What a coil's here! Serving of becks and jutting-out of bums! I doubt whether their legs be worth the sums that are given for 'em. Friendship's full of dregs: Methinks false hearts should never have sound legs. Thus honest fools lay out their wealth on curtsies.

Timon.— Now, Apemantus, if thou wert not sullen I would be good to thee.

Apemantus.— No, I'll nothing; for if I should be brib'd too, there would be none left to rail upon thee, and then thou wouldst sin the faster. Thou giv'st so long, Timon, I fear me thou wilt give away thyself in paper shortly. What needs these feasts, pomps, and vain-glories?

Timon.— Nay, an you begin to rail on society once, I am sworn not to give regard to you. Farewell; and come with better music.

(Exit)

Apemantus.— So. Thou wilt not hear me now: thou shalt not then. I'll lock thy heaven from thee. O that men's ears should be to counsel deaf, but not to flattery!

(Exit)

ACT II. SCENE I.

A Senator's house

(Enter a Senator, with papers in his hand)

Senator.— And late, five thousand. To Varro and to Isidore he owes nine thousand; besides my former sum, which makes it five and twenty. Still in motion of raging waste? It cannot hold; it will not. If I want gold, steal but a beggar's dog and give it Timon, why, the dog coins gold. If I would sell my horse and buy twenty more Better than he, why, give my horse to Timon, ask nothing, give it him, it foals me straight, and able horses. No porter at his gate, but rather one that smiles and still invites All that pass by. It cannot hold; no reason can sound his state in safety. Caphis, ho! Caphis, I say!

(Enter Caphis)

Caphis.— Here, sir; what is your pleasure?

Senator.— Get on your cloak and haste you to Lord Timon; Importune him for my moneys; be not ceas'd with slight denial, nor then silenc'd when 'Commend me to your master' and the cap plays in the right hand, thus; but tell him my uses cry to me, I must serve my turn out of mine own; his days and times are past, and my reliances on his fracted dates have smit my credit. I love and honour him, but must not break my back to heal his finger. Immediate are my needs, and my relief must not be toss'd and turn'd to me in words, but find supply immediate. Get you gone; put on a most importunate aspect, a visage of demand; for I do fear, when every feather sticks in his own wing, Lord Timon will be left a naked gull, which flashes now a phoenix. Get you gone.

Caphis.— I go, sir.

Senator.— Take the bonds along with you, and have the dates in compt.

Caphis.— I will, sir.

Senator.— Go.

(Exeunt)

SCENE II.

Before Timon's house

(Enter Flavius, Timon's Steward, with many bills in his hand)

Flavius.— No care, no stop! So senseless of expense that he will neither know how to maintain it nor cease his flow of riot; takes no account how things go from him, nor resumes no care of what is to continue. Never mind was to be so unwise to be so kind. What shall be done? He will not hear till feel. I must be round with him. Now he comes from hunting. Fie, fie, fie, fie!

(Enter Caphis, and the Servant's of Isidore and Varro)

Caphis.— Good even, Varro. What, you come for money?

Varro's Servant.— Is't not your business too?

Caphis.— It is. And yours too, Isidore?

Isidore's Servant.— It is so.

Caphis.— Would we were all discharg'd!

Varro's Servant.— I fear it.

Caphis.— Here comes the lord.

(Enter Timon and his train, with Alcibiades)

Timon.— So soon as dinner's done we'll forth again, my Alcibiades. With me? What is your will?

Caphis.— My lord, here is a note of certain dues.

Timon.— Dues! Whence are you?

Caphis.— Of Athens here, my lord.

Timon.— Go to my steward.

Caphis.— Please it your lordship, he hath put me off to the succession of new days this month. My master is awak'd by great occasion to call upon his own, and humbly prays you that with your other noble parts you'll suit In giving him his right.

Timon.— Mine honest friend, I prithee but repair to me next morning.

Caphis.— Nay, good my lord.

Timon.— Contain thyself, good friend.

Varro's Servant.— One Varro's servant, my good lord.

Isidore's Servant.— From Isidore: he humbly prays your speedy payment.

Caphis.— If you did know, my lord, my master's wants.

Varro's Servant.— 'Twas due on forfeiture, my lord, six weeks and past.

Isidore's Servant.— Your steward puts me off, my lord; and I am sent expressly to your lordship.

Timon.— Give me breath. I do beseech you, good my lords, keep on; I'll wait upon you instantly.

(Exeunt Alcibiades and Lords)

[To Flavius] Come hither. Pray you, how goes the world that I am thus encount'ed with clamorous demands of date-broke bonds and the detention of long-since-due debts, against my honour?

Flavius.— Please you, gentlemen, the time is unagreeable to this business. Your importunacy cease till after dinner, that I may make his lordship understand wherefore you are not paid.

Timon.— Do so, my friends. See them well entertain'd.

(Exit)

Flavius.— Pray draw near.

(Exit)

(Enter Apemantus and Fool)

Caphis.— Stay, stay, here comes the fool with Apemantus. Let's ha' some sport with 'em.

Varro's Servant.— Hang him, he'll abuse us!

Isidore's Servant.— A plague upon him, dog!

Varro's Servant.— How dost, fool?

Apemantus.— Dost dialogue with thy shadow?

Varro's Servant.— I speak not to thee.

Apemantus.— No, 'tis to thyself. [To the Fool] Come away.

Isidore's Servant. [To Varro's Servant] —There's the fool hangs on your back already.

Apemantus.— No, thou stand'st single; th'art not on him yet.

Caphis.— Where's the fool now?

Apemantus.— He last ask'd the question. Poor rogues and usurers' men! Bawds between gold and want!

All ServantS.— What are we, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— Asses.

All ServantS.— Why?

Apemantus.— That you ask me what you are, and do not know yourselves. Speak to 'em, fool.

Fool.— How do you, gentlemen?

All ServantS.— Gramercies, good fool. How does your mistress?

Fool.— She's e'en setting on water to scald such chickens as you are. Would we could see you at Corinth!

Apemantus.— Good! gramercy.

(Enter Page)

Fool.— Look you, here comes my mistress' page.

Page. [To the Fool] — Why, how now, Captain? What do you in this wise company? How dost thou, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— Would I had a rod in my mouth, that I might answer thee profitably!

Page.— Prithee, Apemantus, read me the superscription of these letters; I know not which is which.

Apemantus.— Canst not read?

Page.— No.

Apemantus.— There will little learning die, then, that day thou art hang'd. This is to Lord Timon; this to Alcibiades. Go; thou wast born a bastard, and thou't die a bawd.

Page.— Thou wast whelp'd a dog, and thou shalt famish dog's death. Answer not: I am gone.

(Exit Page)

Apemantus.— E'en so thou outrun'st grace. Fool, I will go with you to Lord Timon's.

Fool.— Will you leave me there?

Apemantus.— If Timon stay at home. You three serve three usurers?

All Servant's.— Ay; would they serv'd us!

Apemantus.— So would I as good a trick as ever hangman serv'd thief.

Fool.— Are you three usurers' men?

All Servant's.— Ay, fool.

Fool.— I think no usurer but has a fool to his servant. My mistress is one, and I am her fool. When men come to borrow of your masters, they approach sadly and go away merry; but they enter my mistress' house merrily and go away sadly. The reason of this?

Varro's Servant.— I could render one.

Apemantus.— Do it then, that we may account thee a whoremaster and a knave; which notwithstanding, thou shalt be no less esteemed.

Varro's Servant.— What is a whoremaster, fool?

Fool.— A fool in good clothes, and something like thee. 'Tis a spirit. Sometime 't appears like a lord; sometime like a lawyer; sometime like a philosopher, with two stones moe than's artificial one. He is very often like a knight; and, generally, in all shapes that man goes up and down in from fourscore to thirteen, this spirit walks in.

Varro's Servant.— Thou art not altogether a fool.

Fool.— Nor thou altogether a wise man. As much foolery as I have, so much wit thou lack'st.

Apemantus.— That answer might have become Apemantus.

Varro's Servant.— Aside, aside; here comes Lord Timon.

(Re-enter Timon and Flavius)

Apemantus.— Come with me, fool, come.

Fool.— I do not always follow lover, elder brother, and woman; sometime the philosopher.

(Exeunt Apemantus and Fool)

Flavius.— Pray you walk near; I'll speak with you anon.

(Exeunt Servant's)

Timon.— You make me marvel wherefore ere this time had you not fully laid my state before me, that I might so have rated my expense as I had leave of means.

Flavius.— You would not hear me at many leisures I propos'd.

Timon.— Go to; Perchance some single vantages you took when my indisposition put you back, and that unaptness made your minister thus to excuse yourself.

Flavius.— O my good lord, at many times I brought in my accounts, Laid them before you; you would throw them off and say you found them in mine honesty. When, for some trifling present, you have bid me return so much, I have shook my head and wept; yea, 'gainst th' authority of manners, pray'd you to hold your hand more close. I did endure not seldom, nor no slight checks, when I have prompted you in the ebb of your estate and your great flow of debts. My lov'd lord, though you hear now too late! Yet now's a time: the greatest of your having lacks a half to pay your present debts.

Timon.— Let all my land be sold.

Flavius.— 'Tis all engag'd, some forfeited and gone; and what remains will hardly stop the mouth of present dues. The future comes apace; what shall defend the interim? And at length how goes our reck'ning?

Timon.— To Lacedaemon did my land extend.

Flavius.— O my good lord, the world is but a word; were it all yours to give it in a breath, how quickly were it gone!

Timon.— You tell me true.

Flavius.— If you suspect my husbandry or falsehood, Call me before th' exactest auditors and set me on the proof. So the gods bless me, when all our offices have been oppress'd with riotous feeders, when our vaults have wept with drunken spilth of wine, when every room hath blaz'd with lights and bray'd with minstrelsy, I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock and set mine eyes at flow.

Timon.— Prithee no more.

Flavius.— 'Heavens,' have I said 'the bounty of this lord! How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants this night engluttet! Who is not Lord Timon's? What heart, head, sword, force, means, but is Lord Timon's? Great Timon, noble, worthy, royal Timon!' Ah! when the means are gone that buy this praise, the breath is gone whereof this praise is made. Feast-won, fast-lost; one cloud of winter show'rs, these flies are couch'd.

Timon.— Come, sermon me no further. No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart; unwisely, not ignobly, have I given. Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the conscience lack to think I shall lack friends? Secure thy heart: If I would broach the vessels of my love, and try the argument of hearts by borrowing, men and men's fortunes could I frankly use as I can bid thee speak.

Flavius.— Assurance bless your thoughts!

Timon.— And, in some sort, these wants of mine are crown'd that I account them blessings; for by these shall I try friends. You shall perceive how you mistake my fortunes; I am wealthy in my friends. Within there! Flaminius! Servilius!

(Enter Flaminius, Servilius, and another Servant)

Servant's.— My lord! my lord!

Timon.— I will dispatch you severally you to Lord Lucius; to Lord Lucullus you; I hunted with his honour to-day. You to Sempronius. Commend me to their loves; and I am proud, say, that my occasions have found time to use 'em toward a supply of money. Let the request be fifty talents.

Flaminius.— As you have said, my lord.

(Exeunt **Servant's**)

Flavius. [Aside] —Lord Lucius and Lucullus? Humh!

Timon.— Go you, sir, to the senators, of whom, even to the state's best health, I have deserv'd this hearing. Bid 'em send o' th' instant a thousand talents to me.

Flavius.— I have been bold, for that I knew it the most general way, to them to use your signet and your name; but they do shake their heads, and I am here no richer in return.

Timon.— Is't true? Can't be?

Flavius.— They answer, in a joint and corporate voice, that now they are at fall, want treasure, cannot do what they would, are sorry you are honourable. But yet they could have wish'd they know not. Something hath been amiss a noble nature May catch a wrench would all were well! 'tis pity and so, intending other serious matters, after distasteful looks, and these hard fractions, with certain half-caps and cold-moving nods, they froze me into silence.

Timon.— You gods, reward them! Prithee, man, look cheerly. These old fellows Have their ingratitude in them hereditary. Their blood is cak'd, 'tis cold, it seldom flows; 'Tis lack of kindly warmth they are not kind; and nature, as it grows again toward earth, Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. Go to Ventidius. Prithee be not sad, thou art true and honest; ingeniously I speak, no blame belongs to thee. Ventidius lately buried his father, by whose death he's stepp'd Into a great estate. When he was poor, Imprison'd, and in scarcity of friends, I clear'd him with five talents. Greet him from me, bid him suppose some good necessity touches his friend, which craves to be rememb'ed with those five talents. That had, give't these fellows to whom 'tis instant due. Nev'r speak or think that Timon's fortunes 'mong his friends can sink.

Flavius.— I would I could not think it. That thought is bounty's foe; being free itself, it thinks all others so.

(Exeunt)

ACT III. SCENE I.

Lucullus' house

(Flaminius waiting to speak with Lucullus. Enter Servant to him)

Servant.— I have told my lord of you; he is coming down to you.

Flaminius.— I thank you, sir.

(Enter Lucullus)

Servant.— Here's my lord.

Lucullus. [Aside] — One of Lord Timon's men? A gift, I warrant. Why, this hits right; I dreamt of a silver basin and ewer to-night. Flaminius, honest Flaminius, you are very respectfully welcome, sir. Fill me some wine. [Exit Servant] And how does that honourable, complete, freehearted gentleman of Athens, thy very bountiful good lord and master?

Flaminius.— His health is well, sir.

Lucullus.— I am right glad that his health is well, sir. And what hast thou there under thy cloak, pretty Flaminius?

Flaminius.— Faith, nothing but an empty box, sir, which in my lord's behalf I come to entreat your honour to supply; who, having great and instant occasion to use fifty

talents, hath sent to your lordship to furnish him, nothing doubting your present assistance therein.

Lucullus.— La, la, la, la! 'Nothing doubting' says he? Alas, good lord! a noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. Many a time and often I ha' din'd with him and told him on't; and come again to supper to him of purpose to have him spend less; and yet he would embrace no counsel, take no warning by my coming. Every man has his fault, and honesty is his. I ha' told him on't, but I could ne'er get him from't.

(Re-enter Servant, with wine)

Servant.— Please your lordship, here is the wine.

Lucullus.— Flaminius, I have noted thee always wise. Here's to thee.

Flaminius.— Your lordship speaks your pleasure.

Lucullus.— I have observed thee always for a towardly prompt spirit, give thee thy due, and one that knows what belongs to reason, and canst use the time well, if the time use thee well. Good parts in thee. [To Servant] Get you gone, sirrah. [Exit

Servant] Draw nearer, honest Flaminius. Thy lord's a bountiful gentleman; but thou art wise, and thou know'st well enough, although thou com'st to me, that this is no time to lend money, especially upon bare friendship without security. Here's three solidares for thee. Good boy, wink at me, and say thou saw'st me not. Fare thee well.

Flaminius.— Is't possible the world should so much differ, and we alive that liv'd? Fly, damned baseness, to him that worships thee. [Throwing the money back]

Lucullus.— Ha! Now I see thou art a fool, and fit for thy master.

(Exit)

Flaminius.— May these add to the number that may scald thee! Let molten coin be thy damnation, thou disease of a friend and not himself! has friendship such a faint and milky heart It turns in less than two nights? O you gods, I feel my master's passion! This slave unto his honour has my lord's meat in him; why should it thrive and turn to nutriment when he is turn'd to poison? O, may diseases only work upon't! And when he's sick to death, let not that part of nature which my lord paid for be of any power to expel sickness, but prolong his hour!

(Exit)

SCENE II.

A public place

(Enter Lucius, with three Strangers)

Lucius.— Who, the Lord Timon? He is my very good friend, and na honourable gentleman.

First Stranger.— We know him for no less, though we are but strangers to him. But I can tell you one thing, my lord, and which I hear from common rumours: now Lord Timon's happy hours are done and past, and his estate shrinks from him.

Lucius.— Fie, no: do not believe it; he cannot want for money.

Second Stranger.— But believe you this, my lord, that not long ago one of his men was with the Lord Lucullus to borrow so many talents; nay, urg'd extremely for't, and showed what necessity belong'd to't, and yet was denied.

Lucius.— How?

Second Stranger.— I tell you, denied, my lord.

Lucius.— What a strange case was that! Now, before the gods, I am asham'd on't. Denied that honourable man! There was very little honour show'd in't. For my own part, I must needs confess I have received some small kindnesses from him, as money, plate, jewels, and such-like trifles, nothing comparing to his; yet, had he mistook him and sent to me, I should ne'er have denied his occasion so many talents.

(Enter Servilius)

Servilius.— See, by good hap, yonder's my lord; I have sweat to see his honour. My honour'd lord!

Lucius.— Servilius? You are kindly met, sir. Fare thee well; commend me to thy honourable virtuous lord, my very exquisite friend.

Servilius.— May it please your honour, my lord hath sent-

Lucius.— Ha! What has he sent? I am so much endeared to that lord: he's ever sending. How shall I thank him, think'st thou? And what has he sent now?

Servilius.— Has only sent his present occasion now, my lord, requesting your lordship to supply his instant use with so many talents.

Lucius.— I know his lordship is but merry with me; he cannot want fifty-five hundred talents.

Servilius.— But in the mean time he wants less, my lord. If his occasion were not virtuous I should not urge it half so faithfully.

Lucius.— Dost thou speak seriously, Servilius?

Servilius.— Upon my soul, 'tis true, sir.

Lucius.— What a wicked beast was I to disfurnish myself against such a good time, when I might ha' shown myself honourable! How unluckily it happ'ned that I should purchase the day before for a little part and undo a great deal of honour! Servilius, now before the gods, I am not able to do the more beast, I say! I was sending to use Lord Timon myself, these gentlemen can witness; but I would not for the wealth of Athens I had done't now. Commend me bountifully to his good lordship, and I hope his honour will conceive the fairest of me, because I have no power to be kind. And tell him this from me: I count it one of my greatest afflictions, say, that I cannot pleasure such na honourable gentleman. Good Servilius, will you befriend me so far as to use mine own words to him?

Servilius.— Yes, sir, I shall.

Lucius.— I'll look you out a good turn, Servilius.

(Exit Servilius)

True, as you said, Timon is shrunk indeed; and he that's once denied will hardly speed.

(Exit)

First Stranger.— Do you observe this, Hostilius?

Second Stranger.— Ay, too well.

First Stranger.— Why, this is the world's soul; and just of the same piece Is every flatterer's spirit. Who can call him his friend that dips in the same dish? For, in my knowing, Timon has been this lord's father, and kept his credit with his purse; supported his estate; nay, Timon's money has paid his men their wages. He ne'er drinks but Timon's silver treads upon his lip; and yet. O, see the monstrousness of man when he looks out in an ungrateful shape! he does deny him, in respect of his, what charitable men afford to beggars.

Third Stranger.— Religion groans at it.

First Stranger.— For mine own part, I never tasted Timon in my life, nor came any of his bounties over me to mark me for his friend; yet I protest, for his right noble mind, illustrious virtue, and honourable carriage, had his necessity made use of me, I would have put my wealth into donation, and the best half should have return'd to him, so much I love his heart. But I perceive men must learn now with pity to dispense; for policy sits above conscience.

(Exeunt)

SCENE III.

Sempronius' house

(Enter Sempronius and a Servant of Timon's)

Sempronius.— Must he needs trouble me in't? Hum! Bove all others? He might have tried Lord Lucius or Lucullus; and now Ventidius is wealthy too, whom he redeem'd from prison. All these owe their estates unto him.

Servant.— My lord, they have all been touch'd and found base metal, for they have all denied him.

Sempronius.— How! Have they denied him? Has Ventidius and Lucullus denied him? And does he send to me? Three? Humh! It shows but little love or judgment in him. Must I be his last refuge? His friends, like physicians, Thrice give him over. Must I take th' cure upon me? Has much disgrac'd me in't; I'm angry at him, that might have known my place. I see no sense for't, but his occasions might have woo'd me first; for, in my conscience, I was the first man that e'er received gift from him. And does he think so backwardly of me now that I'll requite it last? No; so it may prove an argument of laughter to th' rest, and I 'mongst lords be thought a fool. I'd rather than the worth of thrice the sum had sent to me first, but for my mind's sake; I'd such a courage to do him good. But now return, and with their faint reply this answer join: who bates mine honour shall not know my coin.

(Exit)

Servant.— Excellent! Your lordship's a goodly villain. The devil knew not what he did when he made man politic he cross'd himself by't; and I cannot think but, in the end, the villainies of man will set him clear. How fairly this lord strives to appear foul! Takes virtuous copies to be wicked, like those that under hot ardent zeal would set whole realms on fire. Of such a nature is his politic love. This was my lord's best hope; now all are fled, save only the gods. Now his friends are dead, doors that were ne'er acquainted with their wards many a bounteous year must be employ'd now to

guard sure their master. And this is all a liberal course allows: who cannot keep his wealth must keep his house.

(Exit)

SCENE IV.

A hall in Timon's house

(Enter two of Varro's Men, meeting Lucius' Servant, and others, all being servants of Timon's creditors, to wait for his coming out. Then enter Titus and Hortensius)

First Varro's Servant. Well met; good morrow, Titus and Hortensius.

Titus.— The like to you, kind Varro.

Hortensius.— Lucius! What, do we meet together?

Lucius' Servant.— Ay, and I think one business does command us all; for mine is money.

Titus.— So is theirs and ours.

(Enter Philotus)

Lucius' Servant.— And Sir Philotus too!

Philotus.— Good day at once.

Lucius' Servant.— Welcome, good brother, what do you think the hour?

Philotus.— Labouring for nine.

Lucius' Servant.— So much?

Philotus.— Is not my lord seen yet?

Lucius' Servant.— Not yet.

Philotus.— I wonder on't; he was wont to shine at seven.

Lucius' Servant.— Ay, but the days are wax'd shorter with him; you must consider that a prodigal course is like the sun's, but not like his recoverable. I fear 'Tis deepest winter in Lord Timon's purse; that is, one may reach deep enough and yet find little.

Philotus.— I am of your fear for that.

Titus.— I'll show you how t' observe a strange event. Your lord sends now for money.

Hortensius.— Most true, he does.

Titus.— And he wears jewels now of Timon's gift, for which I wait for money.

Hortensius.— It is against my heart.

Lucius' Servant.— Mark how strange it shows Timon in this should pay more than he owes; and e'en as if your lord should wear rich jewels and send for money for 'em.

Hortensius.— I'm weary of this charge, the gods can witness; I know my lord hath spent of Timon's wealth, and now ingratitude makes it worse than stealth.

First Varro's Servant.— Yes, mine's three thousand crowns; what's yours?

Lucius' Servant.— Five thousand mine.

First Varro's Servant.— 'Tis much deep; and it should seem by th' sum your master's confidence was above mine, else surely his had equall'd.

(Enter Flaminius)

Titus.— One of Lord Timon's men.

Lucius' Servant.— Flaminius! Sir, a word. Pray, is my lord ready to come forth?

Flaminius.— No, indeed, he is not.

Titus.— We attend his lordship; pray signify so much.

Flaminius.— I need not tell him that; he knows you are to diligent.

(Exit)

(Enter Flavius, in a cloak, muffled)

Lucius' Servant.— Ha! Is not that his steward muffled so? He goes away in a cloud. Call him, call him.

Titus.— Do you hear, sir?

second Varro's Servant.— By your leave, sir.

Flavius.— What do ye ask of me, my friend?

Titus.— We wait for certain money here, sir.

Flavius.— Ay, If money were as certain as your waiting, 'Twere sure enough. Why then preferr'd you not your sums and bills when your false masters eat of my lord's meat? Then they could smile, and fawn upon his debts, and take down th' int'rest into their glutt'nous maws. You do yourselves but wrong to stir me up; let me pass quietly. Believe't, my lord and I have made an end: I have no more to reckon, he to spend.

Lucius' Servant.— Ay, but this answer will not serve.

Flavius.— If 'twill not serve, 'tis not so base as you, for you serve knaves.

(Exit)

First Varro's Servant.— How! What does his cashier'd worship mutter?

Second Varro's Servant.— No matter what; he's poor, and that's revenge enough. Who can speak broader than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings.

(Enter Servilius)

Titus.— O, here's Servilius; now we shall know some answer.

Servilius.— If I might beseech you, gentlemen, to repair some other hour, I should derive much from't; for take't of my soul, my lord leans wondrously to discontent. His comfortable temper has forsook him; he's much out of health and keeps his chamber.

Lucius' Servant.— Many do keep their chambers are not sick; and if it be so far beyond his health, methinks he should the sooner pay his debts, and make a clear way to the gods.

Servilius.— Good gods!

Titus.— We cannot take this for answer, sir.

Flaminius. [Within] — Servilius, help! My lord! my lord!

(Enter Timon, in a rage, Flaminius following)

Timon.— What, are my doors oppos'd against my passage? Have I been ever free, and must my house be my retentive enemy, my gaol? The place which I have feasted, does it now, like all mankind, show me an iron heart?

Lucius' Servant.— Put in now, Titus.

Titus.— My lord, here is my bill.

Lucius' Servant.— Here's mine.

Hortensius.— And mine, my lord.

Both Varro's Servant's.— And ours, my lord.

Philotus.— All our bills.

Timon.— Knock me down with 'em; cleave me to the girdle.

Lucius' Servant.— Alas, my lord-

Timon.— Cut my heart in sums.

Titus.— Mine, fifty talents.

Timon.— Tell out my blood.

Lucius' Servant.— Five thousand crowns, my lord.

Timon.— Five thousand drops pays that. What yours? And yours?

First Varro's Servant.— My lord.

Second Varro's Servant. My lord-

Timon.— Tear me, take me, and the gods fall upon you!

(Exit)

Hortensius.— Faith, I perceive our masters may throw their caps at their money. These debts may well be call'd desperate ones, for a madman owes 'em.

(Exeunt)

(Re-enter Timon and Flavius)

Timon.— They have e'en put my breath from me, the slaves. Creditors? Devils!

Flavius.— My dear lord.

Timon.— What if it should be so?

Flaminius.— My lord.

Timon.— I'll have it so. My steward!

Flavius.— Here, my lord.

Timon.— So fitly? Go, bid all my friends again: Lucius, Lucullus, and Sempronius all. I'll once more feast the rascals.

Flavius.— O my lord, you only speak from your distracted soul; there is not so much left to furnish out a moderate table.

Timon.— Be it not in thy care. Go, I charge thee, invite them all; let in the tide of knaves once more; my cook and I'll provide.

(Exeunt)

SCENE V.

The Senate House

(Enter three Senator's at one door, Alcibiades meeting them, with attendants)

First Senator.— My lord, you have my voice to't: the fault's bloody. 'Tis necessary he should die: nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy.

Second Senator.— Most true; the law shall bruise him.

Alcibiades.— Honour, health, and compassion, to the Senate!

First Senator.— Now, Captain?

Alcibiades.— I am an humble suitor to your virtues; for pity is the virtue of the law, And none but tyrants use it cruelly. It pleases time and fortune to lie heavy upon a

friend of mine, who in hot blood hath stepp'd into the law, which is past depth to those that without heed do plunge into't. He is a man, setting his fate aside, of comely virtues; nor did he soil the fact with cowardice an honour in him which buys out his fault. But with a noble fury and fair spirit, seeing his reputation touch'd to death, he did oppose his foe; and with such sober and unnoted passion he did behave his anger ere 'twas spent, as if he had but prov'd an argument.

First Senator.— You undergo too strict a paradox, striving to make an ugly deed look fair; your words have took such pains as if they labour'd to bring manslaughter into form and set quarrelling upon the head of valour; which, indeed, is valour misbegot, and came into the world when sects and factions were newly born. He's truly valiant that can wisely suffer the worst that man can breathe, and make his wrongs his outsides, to wear them like his raiment, carelessly, and ne'er prefer his injuries to his heart, to bring it into danger. If wrongs be evils, and enforce us kill, what folly 'tis to hazard life for ill!

Alcibiades.— My lord.

First Senator.— You cannot make gross sins look clear: To revenge is no valour, but to bear.

Alcibiades.— My lords, then, under favour, pardon me If I speak like a captain: Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, and not endure all threats? Sleep upon't, and let the foes quietly cut their throats, without repugnancy? If there be such valour in the bearing, what make we Abroad? Why, then, women are more valiant, that stay at home, if bearing carry it; and the ass more captain than the lion; the fellow Loaden with irons wiser than the judge, If wisdom be in suffering. O my lords, as you are great, be pitifully good. Who cannot condemn rashness in cold blood? To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest gust; but, in defence, by mercy, 'tis most just. To be in anger is impiety; but who is man that is not angry? Weigh but the crime with this.

Second Senator.— You breathe in vain.

Alcibiades.— In vain! His service done at Lacedaemon and Byzantium were a sufficient briber for his life.

First Senator.— What's that?

Alcibiades.— Why, I say, my lords, has done fair service, and slain in fight many of your enemies; how full of valour did he bear himself In the last conflict, and made plenteous wounds!

Second Senator.— He has made too much plenty with 'em. He's a sworn rioter; he has a sin that often drowns him and takes his valour prisoner. If there were no foes, that were enough to overcome him. In that beastly fury he has been known to commit outrages and cherish factions. 'Tis inferr'd to us his days are foul and his drink dangerous.

First Senator.— He dies.

Alcibiades.— Hard fate! He might have died in war. My lords, if not for any parts in him though his right arm might purchase his own time, and be in debt to none yet, more to move you, take my deserts to his, and join 'em both; and, for I know your reverend ages love security, I'll pawn my victories, all my honours to you, upon his good returns. If by this crime he owes the law his life, why, let the war receive't in valiant gore; for law is strict, and war is nothing more.

First Senator.— We are for law: he dies. Urge it no more on height of our displeasure. Friend or brother, he forfeits his own blood that spills another.

Alcibiades.— Must it be so? It must not be. My lords, I do beseech you, know me.

Second Senator.— How!

Alcibiades.— Call me to your remembrances.

Third Senator.— What!

Alcibiades.— I cannot think but your age has forgot me; It could not else be I should prove so base to sue, and be denied such common grace. My wounds ache at you.

First Senator.— Do you dare our anger? 'Tis in few words, but spacious in effect: we banish thee for ever.

Alcibiades.— Banish me! Banish your dotage! Banish usury that makes the Senate ugly.

First Senator.— If after two days' shine Athens contain thee, attend our weightier judgment. And, not to swell our spirit, he shall be executed presently.

(Exeunt **Senator's**)

Alcibiades.— Now the gods keep you old enough that you may live only in bone, that none may look on you! I'm worse than mad; I have kept back their foes, while they have told their money and let out their coin upon large interest, I myself Rich only in large hurts. All those for this? Is this the balsam that the usuring Senate Pours into captains' wounds? Banishment! It comes not ill; I hate not to be banish'd; It is a cause worthy my spleen and fury, that I may strike at Athens. I'll cheer up my discontented troops, and lay for hearts. 'Tis honour with most lands to be at odds; soldiers should brook as little wrongs as gods.

(Exit)

SCENE VI.

A banqueting hall in **Timon's** house

(Music. Tables set out; servants attending. Enter divers Lords, friends of Timon, at several doors)

First Lord.— The good time of day to you, sir.

Second Lord.— I also wish it to you. I think this honourable lord did but try us this other day.

First Lord.— Upon that were my thoughts tiring when we encount'red. I hope it is not so low with him as he made it seem in the trial of his several friends.

Second Lord.— It should not be, by the persuasion of his new feasting.

First Lord.— I should think so. He hath sent me an earnest inviting, which many my near occasions did urge me to put off; but he hath conjur'd me beyond them, and I must needs appear.

Second Lord.— In like manner was I in debt to my importunate business, but he would not hear my excuse. I am sorry, when he sent to borrow of me, that my provision was out.

First Lord.— I am sick of that grief too, as I understand how all things go.

Second Lord.— Every man here's so. What would he have borrowed of you?

First Lord.— A thousand pieces.

Second Lord.— A thousand pieces!

First Lord.— What of you?

Second Lord.— He sent to me, sir here he comes.

(Enter Timon and attendants)

Timon.— With all my heart, gentlemen both! And how fare you?

First Lord.— Ever at the best, hearing well of your lordship.

Second Lord.— The swallow follows not summer more willing than we your lordship.

Timon. [Aside] — Nor more willingly leaves winter; such summer-birds are men Gentlemen, our dinner will not recompense this long stay; feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will fare so harshly o' th' trumpet's sound; we shall to't presently.

First Lord.— I hope it remains not unkindly with your lordship that I return'd you an empty messenger.

Timon.— O sir, let it not trouble you.

Second Lord.— My noble lord-

Timon.— Ah, my good friend, what cheer?

Second Lord.— My most honourable lord, I am e'en sick of shame that, when your lordship this other day sent to me, I was so unfortunate a beggar.

Timon.— Think not on't, sir.

Second Lord.— If you had sent but two hours before.

Timon.— Let it not cumber your better remembrance. [The banquet brought in] Come, bring in all together.

Second Lord.— All cover'd dishes!

First Lord.— Royal cheer, I warrant you.

Third Lord.— Doubt not that, if money and the season can yield it.

First Lord.— How do you? What's the news?

Third Lord.— Alcibiades is banish'd. Hear you of it?

First and Second Lord's.— Alcibiades banish'd!

Third Lord. —'Tis so, be sure of it.

First Lord.— How? how?

Second Lord.— I pray you, upon what?

Timon.— My worthy friends, will you draw near?

Third Lord.— I'll tell you more anon. Here's a noble feast toward.

Second Lord.— This is the old man still.

Third Lord.— Will't hold? Will't hold?

Second Lord.— It does; but time will and so.

Third Lord.— I do conceive.

Timon.— Each man to his stool with that spur as he would to the lip of his mistress; your diet shall be in all places alike. Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place. Sit, sit. The gods require our thanks: you great benefactors, sprinkle our society with thankfulness. For your own gifts make yourselves prais'd; but reserve still to give, lest your deities be despised. Lend to each man enough, that one need not lend to another; for were your god-heads to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. Make the meat be beloved more than the man that gives it. Let no assembly of twenty be without a score of villains. If there sit twelve women at the table, let a dozen of them be as they are. The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common lag of people, what is amiss in them, you gods, make suitable for destruction. For these my present friends, as they are to me nothing, so in nothing bless them, and to nothing are they welcome. Uncover, dogs, and lap. [The dishes are uncovered and seen to be full of warm water]

Some Speak.— What does his lordship mean?

Some Other.— I know not.

Timon.— May you a better feast never behold, you knot of mouth-friends! Smoke and lukewarm water Is your perfection. This is Timon's last; who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries, washes it off, and sprinkles in your faces [Throwing the water in their faces] Your reeking villainy. Live loath'd and long, most smiling, smooth, detested parasites, courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears, you fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies, cap and knee slaves, vapours, and minute lacks! Of man and beast the infinite malady crust you quite o'er! What, dost thou go? Soft, take thy physic first; thou too, and thou. Stay, I will lend thee money, borrow none. [Throws the dishes at them, and drives them out] What, all in motion? Henceforth be no feast whereat a villain's not a welcome guest. burn house! Sink Athens! Henceforth hated be of Timon man and all humanity!

(Exit)

(Re-enter the Lords)

First Lord.— How now, my lords!

Second Lord.— Know you the quality of Lord Timon's fury?

Third Lord.— Push! Did you see my cap?

Fourth Lord.— I have lost my gown.

First Lord.— He's but a mad lord, and nought but humours sways him. He gave me a jewel th' other day, and now he has beat it out of my hat. Did you see my jewel?

Third Lord.— Did you see my cap?

Second Lord.— Here 'tis.

Fourth Lord.— Here lies my gown.

First Lord.— Let's make no stay.

Second Lord.— Lord Timon's mad.

Third Lord.— I feel't upon my bones.

Fourth Lord.— One day he gives us diamonds, next day stones.

(Exeunt)

ACT IV. SCENE I.

Without the walls of Athens

(Enter Timon)

Timon.— Let me look back upon thee. O thou wall That girdles in those wolves, dive in the earth and fence not Athens! Matrons, turn incontinent. Obedience, fail in children! Slaves and fools, pluck the grave wrinkled Senate from the bench and minister in their steads. To general filths convert, o' th' instant, green virginity. Do't in your parents' eyes. Bankrupts, hold fast; Rather than render back, out with your knives and cut your trusters' throats. Bound servants, steal: Large-handed robbers your grave masters are, and pill by law. Maid, to thy master's bed: thy mistress is o' th' brothel. Son of sixteen, pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old limping sire, with it beat out his brains. Piety and fear, religion to the gods, peace, justice, truth, domestic awe, night-rest, and neighbourhood, Instruction, manners, mysteries, and trades, Degrees, observances, customs and laws, decline to your confounding contraries And let confusion live. Plagues incident to men, your potent and infectious fevers

heap on Athens, ripe for stroke. Thou cold sciatica, cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt as lamely as their manners. Lust and liberty, creep in the minds and marrows of our youth, that 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive and drown themselves in riot. Itches, blains, sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and their crop be general leprosy! Breath infect breath, that their society, as their friendship, may be merely poison! Nothing I'll bear from thee but nakedness, thou detestable town! Take thou that too, with multiplying bans. Timon will to the woods, where he shall find Th' unkindest beast more kinder than mankind. The gods confound hear me, you good gods all the Athenians both within and out that wall! And grant, as Timon grows, his hate may grow to the whole race of mankind, high and low! Amen.

(Exit)

SCENE II.

Athens. Timon's house

(Enter Flavius, with two or three Servant's)

First Servant.— Hear you, Master Steward, where's our master? Are we undone, cast off, nothing remaining?

Flavius.— Alack, my fellows, what should I say to you? Let me be recorded by the righteous gods, I am as poor as you.

First Servant.— Such a house broke! So noble a master fall'n! All gone, and not one friend to take his fortune by the arm and go along with him?

Second Servant.— As we do turn our backs from our companion, thrown into his grave, so his familiars to his buried fortunes Slink all away; leave their false vows with him, like empty purses pick'd; and his poor self, a dedicated beggar to the air, with his disease of all-shunn'd poverty, walks, like contempt, alone. More of our fellows.

(Enter other **Servant's**)

Flavius.— All broken implements of a ruin'd house.

Third Servant.— Yet do our hearts wear Timon's livery; that see I by our faces. We are fellows still, serving alike in sorrow. Leak'd is our bark; and we, poor mates, stand on the dying deck, hearing the surges threat. We must all part Into this sea of air.

Flavius.— Good fellows all, the latest of my wealth I'll share amongst you. Wherever we shall meet, for Timon's sake, let's yet be fellows; let's shake our heads and say, as 'twere a knell unto our master's fortune, 'We have seen better days.' Let each take some. [Giving them money] Nay, put out all your hands. Not one word more! Thus part we rich in sorrow, parting poor. [Embrace, and part several ways] O the fierce wretchedness that glory brings us! Who would not wish to be from wealth exempt, since riches point to misery and contempt? Who would be so mock'd with glory, or to live but in a dream of friendship, to have his pomp, and all what state compounds, but only painted, like his varnish'd friends? Poor honest lord, brought low by his own heart, undone by goodness! Strange, unusual blood, when man's worst sin is he does too much good! Who then dares to be half so kind again? For bounty, that makes gods, does still mar men. My dearest lord blest to be most accurst, Rich only to be wretched thy great fortunes are made thy chief afflictions. Alas, kind lord! He's flung in rage from this ingrateful seat of monstrous friends; nor

has he with him to supply his life, or that which can command it. I'll follow and enquire him out. I'll ever serve his mind with my best will; whilst I have gold, I'll be his steward still.

(Exit)

SCENE III.

The woods near the sea-shore. Before Timon's cave

(Enter Timon in the woods)

Timon.— O blessed breeding sun, draw from the earth Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb Infect the air! Twinn'd brothers of one womb whose procreation, residence, and birth, scarce is dividant touch them with several fortunes: the greater scorns the lesser. Not nature, to whom all sores lay siege, can bear great fortune but by contempt of nature. Raise me this beggar and deny't that lord: The senator shall bear contempt hereditary, the beggar native honour. It is the pasture lards the rother's sides, The want that makes him lean. Who dares, who dares, In purity of manhood stand upright, and say 'This man's a flatterer'? If one be, so are they all; for every grise of fortune Is smooth'd by that below. The learned pate ducks to the golden fool. All's oblique; there's nothing level in our cursed natures but direct villainy. Therefore be abhorr'd All feasts, societies, and throngs of men! His semblable, yea, himself, Timon disdains. Destruction fang mankind! Earth, yield me roots. [Digging] Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate with thy most operant poison. What is here? Gold? Yellow, glittering, precious gold? No, gods, I am no idle votarist. Roots, you clear heavens! Thus much of this will make black white, foul fair, wrong right, base noble, old young, coward valiant. Ha, you gods! why this? What, this, you gods? Why, this will lug your priests and servants from your sides, pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads this yellow slave will knit and break religions, bless th' accurs'd, make the hoar leprosy ador'd, place thieves and give them title, knee, and approbation, with senators on the bench. This is it that makes the wappen'd widow wed again. She whom the spital-house and ulcerous sores would cast the gorge at this embalms and spices to th' April day again. Come, damn'd earth, thou common whore of mankind, that puts odds smong the rout of nations, I will make thee do thy right nature. [March afar off] Ha! a drum? Th'art quick, but yet I'll bury thee. Thou't go, strong thief, when gouty keepers of thee cannot stand. Nay, stay thou out for earnest. [Keeping some gold]

(Enter Alcibiades, with drum and fife, in warlike manner; and Phrynia and Timandra)

Alcibiades.— What art thou there? Speak.

Timon.— A beast, as thou art. The canker gnaw thy heart for showing me again the eyes of man!

Alcibiades.— What is thy name? Is man so hateful to thee that art thyself a man?

Timon.— I am Misanthropos, and hate mankind. For thy part, I do wish thou wert a dog, that I might love thee something.

Alcibiades.— I know thee well; but in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and strange.

Timon.— I know thee too; and more than that I know thee I not desire to know. Follow thy drum; with man's blood paint the ground, gules, gules. Religious canons,

civil laws, are cruel; then what should war be? This fell whore of thine hath in her more destruction than thy sword for all her cherubin look.

Phrynia.— Thy lips rot off!

Timon.— I will not kiss thee; then the rot returns to thine own lips again.

Alcibiades.— How came the noble Timon to this change?

Timon.— As the moon does, by wanting light to give. But then renew I could not, like the moon; there were no suns to borrow of.

Alcibiades.— Noble Timon, what friendship may I do thee?

Timon.— None, but to maintain my opinion.

Alcibiades.— What is it, Timon?

Timon.— Promise me friendship, but perform none. If thou wilt not promise, the gods plague thee, for thou art man! If thou dost perform, confound thee, for thou art a man!

Alcibiades.— I have heard in some sort of thy miseries.

Timon.— Thou saw'st them when I had prosperity.

Alcibiades.— I see them now; then was a blessed time.

Timon.— As thine is now, held with a brace of harlots.

Timandra.— Is this th' Athenian minion whom the world voic'd so regardfully?

Timon.— Art thou Timandra?

Timandra.— Yes.

Timon.— Be a whore still; they love thee not that use thee. Give them diseases, leaving with thee their lust. Make use of thy salt hours. Season the slaves for tubs and baths; bring down rose-cheek'd youth to the tub-fast and the diet.

Timandra.— Hang thee, monster!

Alcibiades.— Pardon him, sweet Timandra, for his wits are drown'd and lost in his calamities. I have but little gold of late, brave Timon, the want whereof doth daily make revolt In my penurious band. I have heard, and griev'd, how cursed Athens, mindless of thy worth, forgetting thy great deeds, when neighbour states, but for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them-

Timon.— I prithee beat thy drum and get thee gone.

Alcibiades.— I am thy friend, and pity thee, dear Timon.

Timon.— How dost thou pity him whom thou dost trouble? I had rather be alone.

Alcibiades.— Why, fare thee well; here is some gold for thee.

Timon.— Keep it: I cannot eat it.

Alcibiades.— When I have laid proud Athens on a heap-

Timon.— War'st thou 'gainst Athens?

Alcibiades.— Ay, Timon, and have cause.

Timon.— The gods confound them all in thy conquest; and thee after, when thou hast conquer'd!

Alcibiades.— Why me, Timon?

Timon.— That by killing of villains thou wast born to conquer my country. Put up thy gold. Go on. Here's gold. Go on. Be as a planetary plague, when Jove will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison In the sick air; let not thy sword skip one. Pity not honour'd age for his white beard: he is an usurer. Strike me the counterfeit matron: It is her habit only that is honest, Herself's a bawd. Let not the virgin's cheek make soft thy trenchant sword; for those milk paps that through the window bars bore at men's eyes are not within the leaf of pity writ, but set them down horrible traitors. Spare not the babe whose dimpled smiles from fools exhaust their mercy; think it a bastard whom the oracle hath doubtfully pronounc'd thy throat shall cut, and mince it sans remorse. Swear against abjects; put armour on thine ears and on thine eyes, Whose proof nor yells of mothers, maids, nor babes, nor sight of priests in holy

vestments bleeding, shall pierce a jot. There's gold to pay thy soldiers. Make large confusion; and, thy fury spent, confounded be thyself! Speak not, be gone.

Alcibiades.— Hast thou gold yet? I'll take the gold thou givest me, not all thy counsel.

Timon.— Dost thou, or dost thou not, heaven's curse upon thee!

Phrynia and Timandra.— Give us some gold, good Timon. Hast thou more?

Timon.— Enough to make a whore forswear her trade, and to make whores a bawd. Hold up, you sluts, your aprons mountant; you are not oathable, although I know you'll swear, terribly swear, into strong shudders and to heavenly agues, th' immortal gods that hear you. Spare your oaths; I'll trust to your conditions. Be whores still; And he whose pious breath seeks to convert you. Be strong in whore, allure him, burn him up; let your close fire predominate his smoke, and be no turncoats. Yet may your pains six months be quite contrary! And thatch your poor thin roofs with burdens of the dead— some that were hang'd, no matter. Wear them, betray with them. Whore still; paint till a horse may mire upon your face. A pox of wrinkles!

Phrynia and Timandra.— Well, more gold. What then? Believe't that we'll do anything for gold.

Timon.— Consumptions sow In hollow bones of man; strike their sharp shins, and mar men's spurring. Crack the lawyer's voice, that he may never more false title plead, nor sound his quilllets shrilly. Hoar the flamen, that scolds against the quality of flesh and not believes himself. Down with the nose, down with it flat, take the bridge quite away of him that, his particular to foresee, Smells from the general weal. Make curl'd-pate ruffians bald, and let the unscarr'd braggarts of the war derive some pain from you. Plague all, that your activity may defeat and quell the source of all erection. There's more gold. Do you damn others, and let this damn you, and ditches grave you all!

Phrynia and Timandra.— More counsel with more money, bounteous Timon.

Timon.— More whore, more mischief first; I have given you earnest.

Alcibiades.— Strike up the drum towards Athens. Farewell, Timon; If I thrive well, I'll visit thee again.

Timon.— If I hope well, I'll never see thee more.

Alcibiades.— I never did thee harm.

Timon.— Yes, thou spok'st well of me.

Alcibiades.— Call'st thou that harm?

Timon.— Men daily find it. Get thee away, and take thy beagles with thee.

Alcibiades.— We but offend him. Strike. Drum beats.

(Exeunt all but Timon)

Timon.— That nature, being sick of man's unkindness, sould yet be hungry! Common mother, thou, [Digging] whose womb unmeasurable and infinite breast Teems and feeds all; whose self-same mettle, whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd, engenders the black toad and adder blue, the gilded newt and eyeless venom'd worm, with all th' abhorred births below crisp heaven whereon Hyperion's quick'ning fire doth shine yield him, who all thy human sons doth hate, from forth thy plenteous bosom, one poor root! Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb, let it no more bring out ingrateful man! Go great with tigers, dragons, wolves, and bears; teem with new monsters whom thy upward face hath to the marbled mansion all above never presented! O, a root! Dear thanks! Dry up thy marrows, vines, and

plough-torn leas, whereof ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts and morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind, that from it all consideration slips.

(Enter Apemantus)

More man? Plague, plague!

Apemantus.— I was directed hither. Men report thou dost affect my manners and dost use them.

Timon.— 'Tis, then, because thou dost not keep a dog, whom I would imitate. Consumption catch thee!

Apemantus.— This is in thee a nature but infected, a poor unmanly melancholy sprung from change of fortune. Why this spade, this place? This slave-like habit and these looks of care? Thy flatterers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft, Hug their diseas'd perfumes, and have forgot that ever Timon was. Shame not these woods by putting on the cunning of a carper. Be thou a flatterer now, and seek to thrive by that which has undone thee: hinge thy knee, and let his very breath whom thou'lt observe blow off thy cap; praise his most vicious strain, and call it excellent. Thou wast told thus; thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters that bade welcome, to knaves and all approachers. 'Tis most just that thou turn rascal; hadst thou wealth again rascals should have't. Do not assume my likeness.

Timon.— Were I like thee, I'd throw away myself.

Apemantus.— Thou hast cast away thyself, being like thyself; a madman so long, now a fool. What, think'st that the bleak air, thy boisterous chamberlain, will put thy shirt on warm? Will these moist trees, that have outliv'd the eagle, page thy heels and skip when thou point'st out? Will the cold brook, candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste to cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? Call the creatures whose naked natures live in all the spite of wreakful heaven, whose bare unhoused trunks, to the conflicting elements expos'd, answer mere nature bid them flatter thee. O, thou shalt find.

Timon.— A fool of thee. Depart.

Apemantus.— I love thee better now than e'er I did.

Timon.— I hate thee worse.

Apemantus.— Why?

Timon.— Thou flatter'st misery.

Apemantus.— I flatter not, but say thou art a caitiff.

Timon.— Why dost thou seek me out?

Apemantus.— To vex thee.

Timon.— Always a villain's office or a fool's. Dost please thyself in't?

Apemantus.— Ay.

Timon.— What, a knave too?

Apemantus.— If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on to castigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou dost it enforcedly. Thou'dst courtier be again wert thou not beggar. Willing misery outlives incertain pomp, is crown'd before. The one is filling still, never complete; the other, at high wish. Best state, contentless, hath a distracted and most wretched being, worse than the worst, content. Thou should'st desire to die, being miserable.

Timon.— Not by his breath that is more miserable. Thou art a slave whom Fortune's tender arm with favour never clasp'd, but bred a dog. Hadst thou, like us from our first swath, proceeded the sweet degrees that this brief world affords to such as may the passive drugs of it Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself In general riot,

melted down thy youth In different beds of lust, and never learn'd the icy precepts of respect, but followed the sug'red game before thee. But myself, who had the world as my confectionary; the mouths, the tongues, the eyes, and hearts of men at duty, more than I could frame employment; that numberless upon me stuck, as leaves do on the oak, have with one winter's brush fell from their boughs, and left me open, bare for every storm that blows I to bear this, that never knew but better, is some burden. Thy nature did commence in sufferance; time hath made thee hard in't. Why shouldst thou hate men? They never flatter'd thee. What hast thou given? If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor rag, must be thy subject; who, in spite, put stuff to some she-beggar and compounded thee Poor rogue hereditary. Hence, be gone. If thou hadst not been born the worst of men, thou hadst been a knave and flatterer.

Apemantus.— Art thou proud yet?

Timon.— Ay, that I am not thee.

Apemantus.— I, that I was no prodigal.

Timon.— I, that I am one now. Were all the wealth I have shut up in thee, I'd give thee leave to hang it. Get thee gone. That the whole life of Athens were in this! Thus would I eat it. [Eating a root]

Apemantus.— Here! I will mend thy feast. [Offering him food]

Timon.— First mend my company: take away thyself.

Apemantus.— So I shall mend mine own by th' lack of thine.

Timon.— 'Tis not well mended so; it is but botch'd. If not, I would it were.

Apemantus.— What wouldst thou have to Athens?

Timon.— Thee thither in a whirlwind. If thou wilt, tell them there I have gold; look, so I have.

Apemantus.— Here is no use for gold.

Timon.— The best and truest; for here it sleeps and does no hired harm.

Apemantus.— Where liest a nights, Timon?

Timon.— Under that's above me. Where feed'st thou a days, Apemantus?

Apemantus.— Where my stomach. finds meat; or rather, where I eat it.

Timon.— Would poison were obedient, and knew my mind!

Apemantus.— Where wouldst thou send it?

Timon.— To sauce thy dishes.

Apemantus.— The middle of humanity thou never knewest, but the extremity of both ends. When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mock'd thee for too much curiosity; in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary. There's a medlar for thee; eat it.

Timon.— On what I hate I feed not.

Apemantus.— Dost hate a medlar?

Timon.— Ay, though it look like thee.

Apemantus.— An th' hadst hated medlars sooner, thou shouldst have loved thyself better now. What man didst thou ever know unthrift that was beloved after his means?

Timon.— Who, without those means thou talk'st of, didst thou ever know belov'd?

Apemantus.— Myself.

Timon.— I understand thee: thou hadst some means to keep a dog.

Apemantus.— What things in the world canst thou nearest compare to thy flatterers?

Timon.— Women nearest; but men, men are the things themselves. What wouldst thou do with the world, Apemantus, if it lay in thy power?

Apemantus.— Give it the beasts, to be rid of the men.

Timon.— Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, and remain a beast with the beasts?

Apemantus.— Ay, Timon.

Timon.— A beastly ambition, which the gods grant thee t' attain to! If thou wert the lion, the fox would beguile thee; if thou wert the lamb, the fox would eat thee; if thou wert the fox, the lion would suspect thee, when, peradventure, thou wert accus'd by the ass. If thou wert the ass, thy dulness would torment thee; and still thou liv'dst but as a breakfast to the wolf. If thou wert the wolf, thy greediness would afflict thee, and oft thou shouldst hazard thy life for thy dinner. Wert thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would confound thee, and make thine own self the conquest of thy fury. Wert thou bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert german to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were jurors on thy life. All thy safety were remotion, and thy defence absence. What beast couldst thou be that were not subject to a beast? And what beast art thou already, that seest not thy loss in transformation!

Apemantus.— If thou couldst please me with speaking to me, thou mightst have hit upon it here. The commonwealth of Athens is become a forest of beasts.

Timon.— How has the ass broke the wall, that thou art out of the city?

Apemantus.— Yonder comes a poet and a painter. The plague of company light upon thee! I will fear to catch it, and give way. When I know not what else to do, I'll see thee again.

Timon.— When there is nothing living but thee, thou shalt be welcome. I had rather be a beggar's dog than Apemantus.

Apemantus.— Thou art the cap of all the fools alive.

Timon.— Would thou wert clean enough to spit upon!

Apemantus.— A plague on thee! thou art too bad to curse.

Timon.— All villains that do stand by thee are pure.

Apemantus.— There is no leprosy but what thou speak'st.

Timon.— If I name thee. I'll beat thee but I should infect my hands.

Apemantus.— I would my tongue could rot them off!

Timon.— Away, thou issue of a mangy dog! Choler does kill me that thou art alive; I swoon to see thee.

Apemantus.— Would thou wouldst burst!

Timon.— Away, thou tedious rogue! I am sorry I shall lose a stone by thee.
[Throws a stone at him]

Apemantus.— Beast!

Timon.— Slave!

Apemantus.— Toad!

Timon.— Rogue, rogue, rogue! I am sick of this false world, and will love nought But even the mere necessities upon't. Then, Timon, presently prepare thy grave; Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat thy gravestone daily; make thine epitaph, that death in me at others' lives may laugh. [Looks at the gold] O thou sweet king-killer, and dear divorce 'Twixt natural son and sire! thou bright defiler of Hymen's purest bed! thou valiant Mars! Thou ever young, fresh, lov'd, and delicate wooer, whose blush doth thaw the consecrated snow that lies on Dian's lap! thou visible god, that sold'st close impossibilities, and mak'st them kiss! that speak'st with every tongue to every purpose! O thou touch of hearts! Think thy slave man rebels, and by thy virtue set them into confounding odds, that beasts May have the world in empire!

Apemantus.— Would 'twere so! But not till I am dead. I'll say th' hast gold. Thou wilt be throng'd to shortly.

Timon.— Throng'd to?

Apemantus.— Ay.

Timon.— Thy back, I prithee.

Apemantus.— Live, and love thy misery!

Timon.— Long live so, and so die! [Exit Apemantus] I am quit. More things like men? Eat, Timon, and abhor them.

(Enter the Banditti)

First Banditti.— Where should he have this gold? It is some poor fragment, some slender ort of his remainder. The mere want of gold and the falling-from of his friends drove him into this melancholy.

Second Banditti.— It is nois'd he hath a mass of treasure.

Third Banditti.— Let us make the assay upon him; if he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he covetously reserve it, how shall's get it?

Second Banditti.— True; for he bears it not about him. 'Tis hid.

First Banditti.— Is not this he?

Banditti.— Where?

Second Banditti.— 'Tis his description.

Third Banditti.— He; I know him.

Banditti.— Save thee, Timon!

Timon.— Now, thieves?

Banditti.— Soldiers, not thieves.

Timon.— Both too, and women's sons.

Banditti.— We are not thieves, but men that much do want.

Timon.— Your greatest want is, you want much of meat. Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots; within this mile break forth a hundred springs; the oaks bear mast, the briars scarlet hips; the bounteous housewife Nature on each bush Lays her full mess before you. Want! Why want?

First Bandit.— We cannot live on grass, on berries, water, as beasts and birds and fishes.

Timon.— Nor on the beasts themselves, the birds, and fishes; you must eat men. Yet thanks I must you com that you are thieves profess'd, that you work not In holier shapes; for there is boundless theft In limited professions. Rascal thieves, here's gold. Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape Till the high fever seethe your blood to froth, and so scape hanging. Trust not the physician; his antidotes are poison, and he slays Moe than you rob. Take wealth and lives together; do villainy, do, since you protest to do't, like workmen. I'll example you with thievery: The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief, and her pale fire she snatches from the sun; the sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves the moon into salt tears; the earth's a thief, that feeds and breeds by a composture stol'n From gen'ral excrement each thing's a thief. The laws, your curb and whip, in their rough power has uncheck'd theft. Love not yourselves; away, Rob one another. There's more gold. Cut throats; All that you meet are thieves. To Athens go, break open shops; nothing can you steal but thieves do lose it. Steal not less for this I give you; and gold confound you howsoe'er! Amen.

Third Bandit. Has almost charm'd me from my profession by persuading me to it.

First Bandit.— 'Tis in the malice of mankind that he thus advises us; not to have us thrive in our mystery.

Second Bandit.— I'll believe him as an enemy, and give over my trade.

First Bandit.— Let us first see peace in Athens. There is no time so miserable but a man may be true.

(Exeunt Thieves)

(Enter Flavius, to Timon)

Flavius.— O you gods! Is yond despis'd and ruinous man my lord? Full of decay and failing? O monument and wonder of good deeds evilly bestow'd! What an alteration of honour has desp'rate want made! What viler thing upon the earth than friends, Who can bring noblest minds to basest ends! How rarely does it meet with this time's guise, when man was wish'd to love his enemies! Grant I may ever love, and rather woo those that would mischief me than those that do! Has caught me in his eye; I will present my honest grief unto him, and as my lord Still serve him with my life. My dearest master!

Timon.— Away! What art thou?

Flavius.— Have you forgot me, sir?

Timon.— Why dost ask that? I have forgot all men; then, if thou grant'st th'art a man, I have forgot thee.

Flavius.— An honest poor servant of yours.

Timon.— Then I know thee not. I never had honest man about me, I. All I kept were knaves, to serve in meat to villains.

Flavius.— The gods are witness, Nev'r did poor steward wear a truer grief for his undone lord than mine eyes for you.

Timon.— What, dost thou weep? Come nearer. Then I love thee because thou art a woman and disclaim'st Flinty mankind, whose eyes do never give but thorough lust and laughter. Pity's sleeping. Strange times, that weep with laughing, not with weeping!

Flavius.— I beg of you to know me, good my lord, T' accept my grief, and whilst this poor wealth lasts to entertain me as your steward still.

Timon.— Had I a steward so true, so just, and now so comfortable? It almost turns my dangerous nature mild. Let me behold thy face. Surely, this man was born of woman. Forgive my general and exceptless rashness, you perpetual-sober gods! I do proclaim one honest man mistake me not, but one; no more, I pray and he's a steward. How fain would I have hated all mankind! And thou redeem'st thyself. But all, save thee, I fell with curses. Methinks thou art more honest now than wise; for by oppressing and betraying me thou mightst have sooner got another service; for many so arrive at second masters upon their first lord's neck. But tell me true, for I must ever doubt though ne'er so sure, Is not thy kindness subtle, covetous, If not a usuring kindness, and as rich men deal gifts, expecting in return twenty for one?

Flavius.— No, my most worthy master, in whose breast Doubt and suspect, alas, are plac'd too late! You should have fear'd false times when you did feast: suspect still comes where an estate is least. that which I show, heaven knows, is merely love, Duty, and zeal, to your unmatched mind, care of your food and living; and believe it, my most honour'd lord, for any benefit that points to me, either in hope or present, I'd exchange for this one wish, that you had power and wealth to requite me by making rich yourself.

Timon.— Look thee, 'tis so! Thou singly honest man, here, take. The gods, out of my misery, have sent thee treasure. Go, live rich and happy, but thus condition'd; thou shalt build from men; hate all, curse all, show charity to none, but let the famish'd flesh slide from the bone ere thou relieve the beggar. Give to dogs what thou deniest to men; let prisons swallow 'em, Debts wither 'em to nothing. Be men like blasted woods, and may diseases lick up their false bloods! And so, farewell and thrive.

Flavius.— O, let me stay and comfort you, my master.

Timon.— If thou hat'st curses, stay not; fly whilst thou art blest and free. ne'er see thou man, and let me ne'er see thee.

(Exeunt severally)

ACT V. SCENE I.

The woods. Before Timon's cave

(Enter Poet and Panter)

Panter.— As I took note of the place, it cannot be far where he abides.

Poet.— To be thought of him? Does the rumour hold for true that he's so full of gold?

Panter.— Certain. Alcibiades reports it; Phrynia and Timandra had gold of him. He likewise enrich'd poor stragling soldiers with great quantity. 'Tis said he gave unto his steward a mighty sum.

Poet.— Then this breaking of his has been but a try for his friends?

Panter.— Nothing else. You shall see him a palm in Athens again, and flourish with the highest. Therefore 'tis not amiss we tender our loves to him in this suppos'd distress of his; it will show honestly in us, and is very likely to load our purposes with what they travail for, if it be just and true report that goes of his having.

Poet.— What have you now to present unto him?

Panter.— Nothing at this time but my visitation; only I will promise him an excellent piece.

Poet.— I must serve him so too, tell him of an intent that's coming toward him.

Panter.— Good as the best. Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation. Performance is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer and simpler kind of people the deed of saying is quite out of use. To promise is most courtly and fashionable; performance is a kind of will or testament which argues a great sickness in his judgment that makes it.

(Enter Timon from his cave)

Timon. [Aside] — Excellent workman! Thou canst not paint a man so bad as is thyself.

Poet.— I am thinking what I shall say I have provided for him. It must be a personating of himself; a satire against the softness of prosperity, with a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and opulency.

Timon. [Aside] — Must thou needs stand for a villain in thine own work? Wilt thou whip thine own faults in other men? Do so, I have gold for thee.

Poet.— Nay, let's seek him; then do we sin against our own estate when we may profit meet and come too late.

Panther.— True; when the day serves, before black-corner'd night, find what thou want'st by free and offer'd light. Come.

Timon. [Aside] — I'll meet you at the turn. What a god's gold, that he is worshipp'd in a baser temple than where swine feed! 'Tis thou that rig'st the bark and plough'st the foam, settlest admired reverence in a slave. To thee be worship! and thy saints for aye be crown'd with plagues, that thee alone obey! Fit I meet them.
[Advancing from his cave]

Poet.— Hail, worthy Timon!

Panther.— Our late noble master!

Timon.— Have I once liv'd to see two honest men?

Poet.— Sir, having often of your open bounty tasted, hearing you were retir'd, your friends fall'n off, whose thankless natures. O abhorred spirits! Not all the whips of heaven are large enough. What! to you, whose star-like nobleness gave life and influence to their whole being! I am rapt, and cannot cover the monstrous bulk of this ingratitude with any size of words.

Timon.— Let it go naked: men may see't the better. You that are honest, by being what you are, make them best seen and known.

Panther.— He and myself have travail'd in the great show'r of your gifts, and sweetly felt it.

Timon.— Ay, you are honest men.

Panther.— We are hither come to offer you our service.

Timon.— Most honest men! Why, how shall I requite you? Can you eat roots, and drink cold water. No?

Both.— What we can do, we'll do, to do you service.

Timon.— Y'are honest men. Y'have heard that I have gold; I am sure you have. Speak truth; y'are honest men.

Panther.— So it is said, my noble lord; but therefore came not my friend nor I.

Timon.— Good honest men! Thou draw'st a counterfeit best in all Athens. Th'art indeed the best; thou counterfeit'st most lively.

Panther.— So, so, my lord.

Timon.— E'en so, sir, as I say. [To Poet] And for thy fiction, why, thy verse swells with stuff so fine and smooth that thou art even natural in thine art. But for all this, my honest-natur'd friends, I must needs say you have a little fault. Marry, 'tis not monstrous in you; neither wish I You take much pains to mend.

Both.— Beseech your honour to make it known to us.

Timon.— You'll take it ill.

Both.— Most thankfully, my lord.

Timon.— Will you indeed?

Both.— Doubt it not, worthy lord.

Timon.— There's never a one of you but trusts a knave that mightily deceives you.

Both.— Do we, my lord?

Timon.— Ay, and you hear him cog, see him dissemble, know his gross patchery, love him, feed him, keep in your bosom; yet remain assur'd that he's a made-up villain.

Panther.— I know not such, my lord.

Poet.— Nor I.

Timon.— Look you, I love you well; I'll give you gold, Rid me these villains from your companies. Hang them or stab them, drown them in a draught, confound them by some course, and come to me, I'll give you gold enough.

Both.— Name them, my lord; let's know them.

Timon.— You that way, and you this but two in company; each man apart, all single and alone, yet an arch-villain keeps him company. [To the Panter] If, where thou art, two villians shall not be, come not near him. [To the Poet] If thou wouldst not reside but where one villain is, then him abandon. Hence, pack! there's gold; you came for gold, ye slaves. [To the Panter] You have work for me; there's payment; hence! [To the Poet] You are an alchemist; make gold of that. Out, rascal dogs! [Beats and drives them out]

(Enter Flavius and two Senator's)

Flavius.— It is vain that you would speak with Timon; for he is set so only to himself that nothing but himself which looks like man is friendly with him.

First Senator.— Bring us to his cave. It is our part and promise to th' Athenians to speak with Timon.

Second Senator.— At all times alike men are not still the same; 'twas time and griefs that fram'd him thus. Time, with his fairer hand, offering the fortunes of his former days, the former man may make him. Bring us to him, and chance it as it may.

Flavius.— Here is his cave. Peace and content be here! Lord Timon! Timon! Look out, and speak to friends. Th' Athenians by two of their most reverend Senate greet thee. Speak to them, noble Timon.

(Enter Timon out of his cave)

Timon.— Thou sun that comforts, burn. Speak and be hang'd! For each true word a blister, and each false be as a cauterizing to the root o' th' tongue, consuming it with speaking!

First Senator.— Worthy Timon.

Timon.— Of none but such as you, and you of Timon.

First Senator.— The senators of Athens greet thee, Timon.

Timon.— I thank them; and would send them back the plague, could I but catch it for them.

First Senator.— O, forget what we are sorry for ourselves in thee. The senators with one consent of love entreat thee back to Athens, who have thought on special dignities, which vacant lie for thy best use and wearing.

Second Senator.— They confess toward thee forgetfulness too general, gross; which now the public body, which doth seldom play the recanter, feeling in itself a lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal of it own fail, restraining aid to Timon, and send forth us to make their sorrowed render, together with a recompense more fruitful Than their offence can weigh down by the dram; ay, even such heaps and sums of love and wealth as shall to thee blot out what wrongs were theirs and write in thee the figures of their love, ever to read them thine.

Timon.— You witch me in it; surprise me to the very brink of tears. Lend me a fool's heart and a woman's eyes, and I'll bewep these comforts, worthy senators.

First Senator.— Therefore so please thee to return with us, and of our Athens, thine and ours, to take the captainship, thou shalt be met with thanks, Allow'd with absolute power, and thy good name live with authority. So soon we shall drive back of Alcibiades th' approaches wild, who, like a boar too savage, doth root up his country's peace.

Second Senator.— And shakes his threat'ning sword against the walls of Athens.

First Senator.— Therefore, Timon-

Timon.— Well, sir, I will. Therefore I will, sir, thus: If Alcibiades kill my countrymen, let Alcibiades know this of Timon, that Timon cares not. But if he sack fair Athens, and take our goodly aged men by th' beards, giving our holy virgins to the stain of contumelious, beastly, mad-brain'd war, then let him know and tell him Timon speaks it In pity of our aged and our youth I cannot choose but tell him that I care not, and let him take't at worst; for their knives care not, while you have throats to answer. For myself, there's not a whittle in th' unruly camp but I do prize it at my love before the reverend'st throat in Athens. So I leave you to the protection of the prosperous gods, as thieves to keepers.

Flavius.— Stay not, all's in vain.

Timon.— Why, I was writing of my epitaph; It will be seen to-morrow. My long sickness of health and living now begins to mend, and nothing brings me all things. Go, live still; be Alcibiades your plague, you his, and last so long enough!

First Senator.— We speak in vain.

Timon.— But yet I love my country, and am not one that rejoices in the common wreck, as common bruit doth put it.

First Senator.— That's well spoke.

Timon.— Commend me to my loving countrymen.

First Senator.— These words become your lips as they pass through them.

Second Senator.— And enter in our ears like great triumphers In their applauding gates.

Timon.— Commend me to them, and tell them that, to ease them of their griefs, their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses, their pangs of love, with other incident throes that nature's fragile vessel doth sustain In life's uncertain voyage, I will some kindness do them I'll teach them to prevent wild Alcibiades' wrath.

First Senator.— I like this well; he will return again.

Timon.— I have a tree, which grows here in my close, that mine own use invites me to cut down, and shortly must I fell it. Tell my friends, Tell Athens, in the sequence of degree from high to low throughout, that whoso please to stop affliction, let him take his haste, come hither, ere my tree hath felt the axe, and hang himself. I pray you do my greeting.

Flavius.— Trouble him no further; thus you still shall find him.

Timon.— Come not to me again; but say to Athens Timon hath made his everlasting mansion upon the beached verge of the salt flood, who once a day with his embossed froth the turbulent surge shall cover. Thither come, and let my gravestone be your oracle. Lips, let sour words go by and language end: what is amiss, plague and infection mend! Graves only be men's works and death their gain! Sun, hide thy beams. Timon hath done his reign.

(Exit Timon into his cave)

First Senator.— His discontents are unremovably coupled to nature.

Second Senator.— Our hope in him is dead. Let us return and strain what other means is left unto us In our dear peril.

First Senator.— It requires swift foot.

(Exeunt)

SCENE II.

Before the walls of Athens

(Enter two other Senator's with a Messenger)

First Senator.— Thou hast painfully discover'd; are his files as full as thy report?

Messenger.— I have spoke the least. Besides, his expedition promises present approach.

Second Senator.— We stand much hazard if they bring not Timon.

Messenger.— I met a courier, one mine ancient friend, whom, though in general part we were oppos'd, yet our old love had a particular force, and made us speak like friends. This man was riding from Alcibiades to Timon's cave with letters of entreaty, which imported his fellowship i' th' cause against your city, In part for his sake mov'd.

(Enter the other Senator's, from Timon)

First Senator.— Here come our brothers.

THIRD Senator.— No talk of Timon, nothing of him expect. The enemies' drum is heard, and fearful scouring Doth choke the air with dust. In, and prepare. Ours is the fall, I fear; our foes the snare.

(Exeunt)

SCENE III.

The Timon's cave, and a rude tomb seen

(Enter a Soldier in the woods, seeking Timon)

Soldier.— By all description this should be the place. Who's here? Speak, ho! No answer? What is this? Timon is dead, who hath outstretch'd his span. Some beast rear'd this; here does not live a man. Dead, sure; and this his grave. What's on this tomb I cannot read; the character I'll take with wax. Our captain hath in every figure skill, an ag'd interpreter, though young in days; before proud Athens he's set down by this, whose fall the mark of his ambition is.

(Exit)

SCENE IV.

Before the walls of Athens

(Trumpets sound. Enter Alcibiades with his powers before Athens)

Alcibiades.— Sound to this coward and lascivious town our terrible approach. Sound a parley. The Senator's appear upon the walls Till now you have gone on and fill'd the time with all licentious measure, making your wills the scope of justice; till now, myself, and such as slept within the shadow of your power, have wander'd with our traver's'd arms, and breath'd our sufferance vainly. Now the time is flush, when crouching marrow, in the bearer strong, cries of itself 'No more!' Now breathless

wrong shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease, and pury insolence shall break his wind with fear and horrid flight.

First Senator.— Noble and young, when thy first griefs were but a mere conceit, Ere thou hadst power or we had cause of fear, we sent to thee, to give thy rages balm, to wipe out our ingratitude with loves above their quantity.

Second Senator.— So did we woo transformed Timon to our city's love by humble message and by promis'd means. We were not all unkind, nor all deserve the common stroke of war.

First Senator.— These walls of ours were not erected by their hands from whom You have receiv'd your griefs; nor are they such that these great tow'rs, trophies, and schools, should fall for private faults in them.

Second Senator.— Nor are they living who were the motives that you first went out; Shame, that they wanted cunning, in excess hath broke their hearts. March, noble lord, Into our city with thy banners spread. By decimation and a tithed death If thy revenges hunger for that food which nature loathes take thou the destin'd tenth, and by the hazard of the spotted die let die the spotted.

First Senator.— All have not offended; for those that were, it is not square to take, On those that are, revenge: crimes, like lands, are not inherited. Then, dear countryman, bring in thy ranks, but leave without thy rage; spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin which, in the bluster of thy wrath, must fall with those that have offended. Like a shepherd approach the fold and cull th' infected forth, but kill not all together.

Second Senator.— What thou wilt, thou rather shalt enforce it with thy smile than hew to't with thy sword.

First Senator.— Set but thy foot against our rampir'd gates and they shall ope, so thou wilt send thy gentle heart before to say thou't enter friendly.

Second Senator.— Throw thy glove, or any token of thine honour else, that thou wilt use the wars as thy redress and not as our confusion, all thy powers shall make their harbour in our town till we have seal'd thy full desire.

Alcibiades.— Then there's my glove; descend, and open your uncharged ports. Those enemies of Timon's and mine own, whom you yourselves shall set out for reproof, fall, and no more. And, to atone your fears with my more noble meaning, not a man shall pass his quarter or offend the stream of regular justice in your city's bounds, but shall be render'd to your public laws at heaviest answer.

Both.— 'Tis most nobly spoken.

Alcibiades.— Descend, and keep your words. [The Senator's descend and open the gates]

(Enter a Soldier as a Messenger)

Soldier.— My noble General, Timon is dead; Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea; and on his grave-stone this insculpture, which with wax I brought away, whose soft impression Interprets for my poor ignorance. Alcibiades reads the Epitaph 'Here lies a wretched corse, of wretched soul bereft; seek not my name. A plague consume you wicked caitiffs left! Here lie I, Timon, who alive all living men did hate. Pass by, and curse thy fill; but pass, and stay not here thy gait.' These well express in thee thy latter spirits. Though thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs, Scorn'dst our brain's flow, and those our droplets which from niggard nature fall, yet rich conceit taught thee to make vast Neptune weep for aye on thy low grave, on faults forgiven. Dead is noble Timon, of whose memory hereafter more. Bring me into your city, and I will use

the olive, with my sword; make war breed peace, make peace stint war, make each prescribe to other, as each other's leech. Let our drums strike.

(Exeunt)

THE END