

THE

# WAY TO WEALTH,

Written by the late

**DR. FRANKLIN.**

Extracted from his Political Works.

---

*"For age and want save while you may  
"No morning suit lasts a whole day."*

POPE RICHARD.

---



---

NOTTINGHAM:

PRINTED BY C. SUTTON, BRIDLESMITH-GATE

[Price One Penny.]

C. 1800

CHILDREN'S BOOK  
COLLECTION  
\*  
LIBRARY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LOS ANGELES

Pray keep this clean till call'd for.

---

## THE WAY TO WEALTH.

*Courteous Reader,*

I Have heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by others. Judge, then, how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately, where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times, and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks, ' Pray, *Father Abraham*, what think you of the times? What would you advise us to?—*Father Abraham* stood up, and replied, ' If you would have my advice, I will give it you in short, " for a word to the wise is enough," as *Poor Richard* says.' They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, and gathering round him he proceeded as follows :\*

A 2

• Friend

[\* Dr. Franklin, wishing to collect into one piece all the sayings upon the following subjects, which he dropped in the course of publishing an Almanack, called *POOR RICHARD*, introduced *Father Abraham* for this purpose. Hence it is, that *Poor Richard* is so often quoted.]

# Father ABRAHAM'S Advice

TO HIS

NEIGHBOURS.

**F**RRIEND, says he, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us: "God helps them that helps themselves," as Poor Richard says.

\* I. It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time to be employed in its service: but idleness taxes many of us much more: sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. "Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the used key is always bright," as Poor Richard says.—"But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of," as Poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep; forgetting that, "The sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave," as Poor Richard says.

\* If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be, as Poor Richard says, "The greatest prodigality;" since as he elsewhere tells us,  
"Lost

“Lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough, always proves little enough,” Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose: for by diligence we shall do more with less perplexity. “Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and, he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise,” as Poor Richard says.

‘So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times; we may make the times better, if we bestir ourselves. “Industry need not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting. There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands,” or if I have they are smartly taxed. “He that hath a trade, hath an estate; and he that hath a calling, hath an office of profit and honour,” as Poor Richard says; but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes; for “at the working man’s house hunger looks in, but dares not enter.” Nor will the baliff or the constable enter, for, “Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them.” What tho’ you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, “Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry, then plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.” Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow. “One to-day is worth two to-morrows,” as Poor Richard says; and farther, “Never leave that till to-morrow, which you can do to-day.”—If you were a servant, should you not be ashamed that a good master would catch you idle? Are you then your own master? Be ashamed to catch yourself idle, when there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your king. Handle your tools without mittens; remember “That the cat in gloves catches no mice,” as Poor Richard says. It is true there is much to be

done.

gone, and perhaps you are weak handed, but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects; for "Constant dropping wears away stones; and by diligence and patience the mouse eat in two the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks."

• Methinks I hear some of you say, "Must a man afford himself no leisure?" I will tell thee, my friend, what Poor Richard says, "Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure; and, since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour." *Leisure* is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; for, "A life of leisure, and a life of laziness are two things. Many without labour would live by their wits only, but they break for want of stock; whereas industry giveth comfort, and plenty, and respect. "Fly pleasures and they will follow you. The diligent spinner has a large shift, and now I have a sheep and a cow, every body bids me good morrow."

II. 'But with our industry we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for, as Poor Richard says,

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,  
 "Nor yet an oft-removed family,  
 "That throve so well as those that settled be."

• And again, "Three removes are as bad as a fire;" and again, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;" and again, "if you would have your business done, go; if not, send." And again,

"He that by the plough would thrive,  
 "Himself must either hold or drive."

And again, "the eye of a master will do more work than both his hands;" and again, "Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge;" and again, "Not to oversee workmen, is to leave  
 your

your purse open." Trusting too much to others care is the ruin of many; for, "In the affairs of this world, men are saved not by faith, but by the want of it:" But a mans own care is profitable; for, "If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself. A little neglect may breed mischief, for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost," being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail."

III. ' So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful. A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, "keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die, not worth a groat at last. "A fat kitchen makes a lean will," and

- " Many estates are spent in getting,
- " Since women for tea forlook spinning and knitting,
- " And men for punch forlook hewing and splitting."

" If you would be wealthy, think of saving, as well as of getting. The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her out-goes are greater than her incomes."

' Away then with you expensive follies, and you will not then have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; for

- " Women and wine, game and deceit,
- " Makes the wealth small, and the want great,"

' And farther, " What maintains one vice would bring up two children." You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, diet a little more costly, cloaths a little finer; and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember, " Many a little make a mickle."

kle." Beware of little expences ; A small leak will sink a great ship." as Poor Richard says ; and again, " Who dainties love, shall beggars prove : and moreover, Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them." Here you are all got together to this sale of fineries and nick-nacks. You call them *goods* ; but if you do not take care, they will prove *evils* to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and, perhaps, they may for less than they cost ; but if you have no occasion for them they must be dear to you. Remember what Poor Richard says, " Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries." And again, " At a great penny-worth pause awhile." He means, that, perhaps the cheapness is apparent only and not real ; or the bargain, by straightening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, " Many have been ruined by buying good penny-worths." Again, " It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance ?" and yet this folly is practised every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanack. Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back, have gone with an hungry belly, and half starved their families ; " Silks and satins, scarlets and velvets, put out the kitchen fire," as Poor Richard says. These are not the necessaries of life, they can scarcely be called the conveniences ; and yet only because they look pretty, how many want to have them ? By these and other extravagancies, the gentleel are reduced to poverty and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing ; in which case it appears plainly, that " A plough-man on his legs, is higher than a gentleman on his knees," as Poor Richard says ; perhaps they have had a small estate left them, which they knew not the getting of ; they think " It is day and will never be night ;" that a little to be spent out of so much is not worth minding ; but " Always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in soon comes to the bottom," as Poor Richard says ; and then, " When the well is dry, they know the worth of water," But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice : " If you would know the value

of

of money, go and try to borrow some; for he that goes a borrowing, goes a forrowing," as Poor Richard says; and indeed so does he that lends to such people, when he goes to get it in again. Poor Dick farther advises and says,

"Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse:  
"Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse,"

And again, "Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy." When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a-piece; But Poor Dick says, "It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it:" And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell in order to equal the ox.

"Vessels large may venture more,  
"But little boats should keep near shore."

It is, however, a folly soon punished: for, as Poor Richard says, "Pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt; Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy."—And, after all, of what use is this pride of appearance, for which so much is risked, so much is suffered? It cannot promote health, nor ease pain; it makes no increase of merit in the person, it creates envy, it hastens misfortune.

But what madness must it be to run in debt for these superfluities? We are offered by the terms of this sale, six months credit; and that perhaps has induced some of us to attend it, because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But, ah! think what you do when you run in debt, you give another power over you liberty. If you cannot pay at that time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor pitiful sneaking excuses, and by degrees come to lose your veracity, and sink into base downright lying; for,

"the

“ the *second* vice is lying, the first is running in debt,” as Poor Richard says. And again to the same purpose, “ Lying rides on Debt’s back : whereas a free-born Englishmen ought not to be ashamed or afraid to see or speak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue.” “ It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.” What would you think of that prince, or of that government, who should issue an edict forbidding you to dress like a gentleman or gentlewoman, on pain of imprisonment, or servitude? Would you not say that you were free, have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and such a government tyrannical? And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny, when you run in debt for such dress! Your creditor has authority, at his pleasure, to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in a jail for life, or by selling you for a servant, if you should not be able to pay him.—When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but, as Poor Richard says, “ Creditors have much better memories than debtors; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.” The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it; or if you bear your debt in mind, the term which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short. Time will have seemed to have added wings to his heels as well as his shoulders. “ Those have a short Lent, who owe money to be paid at Easter.” At present, perhaps, you may think yourselves in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury, but

“ For age and want save while you may,

“ No morning-sun lasts a whole day.”

“ Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever while you live, expence is constant and certain; and, “ It is easier to build two chimnies, than to keep one in fuel,” as Poor Richard says; so “ Rather go to bed supperless, than rise in debt.

“ Get

Get what you can, and what you get hold;  
 'Tis the Stone that will turn all your lead into gold.

And when you have got the philosopher's Stone,  
 sure you will no longer complain of bad times, or  
 the difficulty of paying taxes.

IV. ' This doctrine, my friends, is reason and  
 wisdom. But, after all, do not depend too much  
 upon your own industry and frugality, and pru-  
 dence, though excellent things; for they may be all  
 blasted without the blessing of heaven; and there-  
 fore, ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharita-  
 ble to those that at present seem to want it, but com-  
 fort and help them. Remember Job suffered and  
 was afterwards prosperous.

And, now to conclude, " Experience keeps a  
 dear school, but fools will learn in no other." as poor  
 Richard says, and scarce in that; for, it is true,  
 " We may give advice, but we cannot give con-  
 duct;" However, remember this, " They that will  
 not be counselled, cannot be helped;" and farther,  
 that " If you will not hear Reason, she will surely  
 rap your knuckles," as Poor Richard says.

Thus the old gentlemen ended his harangue. The  
 people heard it and approved the doctrine—and  
 immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had  
 been a common sermon; for the auction opened,  
 and they began to buy extravagantly—I however re-  
 solved to be the better for it; and though I had at  
 first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went  
 away resolved to wear my old one a little longer.  
 Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be  
 as great as mine.—I am, as ever,

Thine to serve thee,

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

FINIS.

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..