

injuriæ cui facere, it is against the nature of a wise man to do wrong to any one; *morbus aut egestas aut quid ejusmodi*, disease or poverty or something of that kind.

§ 266. The interrogative pronoun *quid* is often used in animated speeches in passing from one subject to another, as if the orator wished to say, What say you to this, that, &c., as:

Quid? cum te Præneste occupaturum nocturno impetu esse confideres, sensistine, &c. What of this? when you felt sure that you would seize Præneste in an attack during the night, did you not perceive, &c.

Quid? quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt? What say you to the fact that upon your arrival those benches were forsaken?

§ 267. *Quisquam* and *nullus* (any one) are generally used in negative sentences, *quisquam* as a substantive and *nullus* as an adjective, as:

Iustitia nunquam nocet cuiquam. Justice never harms any one.
Sine virtute neque amicitiam neque ullam rem expetendam consequi possumus. Without virtue we can neither gain friendship nor anything worth striving after.

NOTE 1.—Among negative sentences are included those with *vix, aegre* (scarcely), rhetorical questions, and clauses beginning with *quam* after a comparative, as: *vix quisquam hoc dicet*, scarcely any one will say this; *aegre quisquam abstinere*, with difficulty any one will abstain; *estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu?* is there any mortal of whom you think better? *num censes ullum animal sine corpore esse posse?* do you think that any animal can be without a body? *nihil est exitiosius civitatibus quam quidquam agi per vim*, nothing is more ruinous to states than when anything is done by violence.

NOTE 2.—*Quisquam* and *ullus* are sometimes used in hypothetical sentences, as: *si quisquam est timidus in magnis periculisque rebus, is ego sum*, if any person is timid in great and dangerous circumstances, I am that man; *si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi*, if there is any time at which a man may be killed with justice. "Any" after *sine* (without) is always expressed by *ullus*, as: *sine ulla spe*, without any hope; *sine ulla mora*, without any delay.

CHAPTER LII.

SOME REMARKS ON THE NEGATIVES.

§ 268. (1.) There are in Latin three negatives, *non*, *haud*, and *ne*. *Non* denies absolutely or objectively; *haud* is less strong, and has more the character of a subjective negative, and with the exception