

Wise Saying

智慧语录



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A Good Beginning Makes Good Ending



易明之光出品



目录

第一章 善知识教言.....2

第二章 公案开示..... 39

生命中你练习什么，就会精通什么//40

一切都是最好的安排//48

九尾狐的故事//61



| 第一章 |

善知识教言

1、其实成就非常简单，就是放下自己的知见，放下自己的执着，来依教奉行就成就了。但很少这样子的人。听话的人成就得最快了。

Actually gaining achievement is a very simple thing. You only need to let go of your old perceptions, surrender your self-clinging mind, and then follow what is taught to you. You

will be not too far from achieving enlightenment. However, it is rare nowadays. You should know that those who listen and follow through will achieve enlightenment the fastest.

2、无我利他的人肯定是勇敢的。有私心的人不可能勇敢，有私心的人遇到一些可能会对自己产生不利的事情，他都会犹豫，不敢做。

A person who is selfless and altruistic definitely is a brave one. Selfish people are not brave because they hesitate and retreat when they might have to risk something.

3、大凡事物发展过快则衰亡也快，缓慢稳定地发展则容易有圆满的成果。早晨开花的草，到了傍晚就凋落了；茂盛的松柏，即使在非常寒冷的

冬天也不会枯萎。所以德高才大的君子忌讳速成，天下万事万物都是这样。

Establishments that grow too fast will collapse quickly too. Slow and steady developments will easily earn good results. The weeds that flower in the morning will wither by the end of the day; the tall pines and cypresses will not perish even in the cold winter days. Therefore, the wise sages forbid taking shortcuts, and that implies to all matters of the world.

4、大家赖以生存的资源，要共享，不能够独占。资源独占的话就是浪费，资源共享的话就不浪费。每个人都想占一块地，自私独占浪费就非常大，危害也大。资源共享就不浪费了，大家可以共享。

Resources that everyone depends on for survival must be shared and must not be monopolized. If resources are monopolized, there will be a waste. If resources are shared, there is no waste. Everyone wants to possess a piece of land and if the land is just for one person, it is very wasteful and even harmful to others. Sharing things as common resources will optimize the benefit for everyone.

5、贪恋五花八门的色彩使人精气神外散，视觉迟钝；

过度追求音乐的刺激，使人心中失去平和中正之气，听觉迟钝；

讲究食物的美味，使人味觉迟钝；

沉溺于骑马打猎的快意，使人心神狂妄暴躁；

稀有难得的货品，使人贪心增长，而造成行为偏差。

这就是讲修身！干什么都要跟贤能的人在一起，你自己进步也快。

Desiring the indulgence in colorful bands and brands will dissipate a person's life-essence and result in weakening sight.

Lusting for the stimulation of music will exhaust the righteous energy of serenity and cause the hearing to decline.

Craving for tasty foods will dull the taste buds. To luxuriate in the pleasure of horse-riding and hunting will arouse irritation and promote arrogance.

Rarity and oddity will generate greed in people and send them to the wrong path.

It all comes down to Self-Cultivation!

No matter what you do, keep your company with those who are moral and capable.

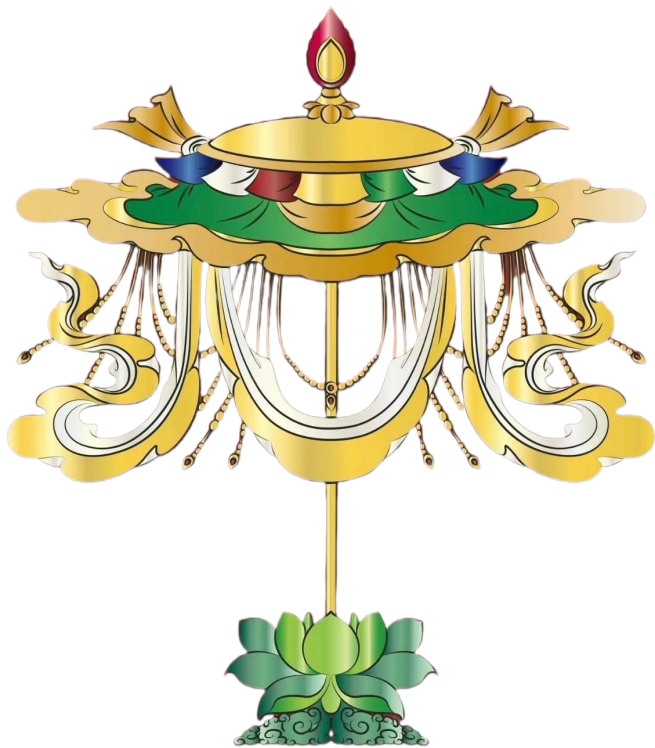
You will progress very quickly too.

6、在与人共事时，如果你做得好，人家是从内心赞叹喜欢你。有些只是口头上赞叹，心里面还是对你有意见；或者对你某些行为有意见，对你某些行为是赞叹，这样你的功劳就不多，德行就欠了很多，这是福德不够的表现。

If you perform well when working with your colleagues, you will be liked and receive genuine praise. Sometimes praises are superficial, people say things when they don't really mean it; or they show appreciation when they are silently having a disagreement. In such a case, you do not have much credit and your virtue is depleted. This is a sign of you lacking merit.

7、好大喜功，人家都喜欢吹捧你，就是最大的祸患，好虚名。一旦好名声，别人就知道你想要的是什么，而投其所好，就麻烦了。

If you enjoy bragging, others will praise you to your liking. This is the biggest tragedy. Once you fall for fame, others will know how to manipulate you by feeding your flaunting. That's where the trouble begins.



8、取得成功，无一不是凭借勤俭节约；
亡国败家，无一不是由于奢侈纵欲。

Success is achieved through hard work and thrift.

The ruin of a country or a family is all due to indulgence and extravagance.

9、学习先做一个好人，节制自己的欲望，这个是根本。人少欲，自然就会善良，就不会去占别人的便宜，不会去伤害别人，欲望多的人肯定是自私的人。

We first learn to be a good person by controlling our own desires. This is fundamental. With less desire we will spontaneously be kind to others, and restrain from taking advantage of others or harming

others. Those who are filled with desires are definitely selfish.

10、三人行，必有我师，就是在跟人相处的时候，只看别人好处，向别人学习，对于他人的过失反而反省自身，若有类似的情况，则自我改正。

A proverb says,"I not only use all the brains that I have ,but all that I can borrow."We should always look at the goodness of others and learn from them. When we see other's mistakes, we should reflect likewise and make our own corrections.

11、人的重大忌讳是知道自己的过错而不改正，以至伤害身心，乃至丧失生命。有这样的行为，即是人之大忌。

It is forbidden to have seen flaws in oneself but refuse to change. This mentality is harmful to body and mind, and to such extent that it could take life. Therefore, such behaviour is forbidden.

12、有德行的人在起心动念处改正错误，在烦恼初起时，就赶紧忏悔掉，不能让它实施。如果你还在有错就改的境界里面，那你这个层次太低了。

A virtuous person corrects his mistakes at the point when his intention starts. When the afflicted thought first arises, a virtuous one immediately repents and stops its implementation. If you are still making mistakes and keep correcting them afterwards, you are at a very low level.

13、人难以做到的有两件事：

- ①乐于别人指出缺点并加以改正；
- ②难以把别人的错误指出来告诉对方，用爱心，诚心诚意地忠告他。

There are two things that are difficult for people to do :

- ①Accept healthy criticism and make changes accordingly;
- ②Point out the mistakes of others and give advice honestly, kindly and sincerely.

14、尊重每个人，从尊重自己的家人开始，不能够轻慢家人。你不顺，还是自己福报不够，自己的德行不够。

You should respect everyone, starting from your own family. You should not be disrespectful to any of your family members. If you find that life is always challenging, it is all due to your own merits being insufficient.

15、我们作为一个学习的人，这三件事都要反省：

①帮别人做事是不是讲诚信？

②与朋友相处是不是讲诚信？

③老师传授的学问是不是已反复温习并身体力行
了？

As a learner, we must reflect on all these three things:

① Am I being honest when I offer help to others?

② Am I being honest in all friendships?

③ Have I repeatedly reviewed and practiced

the knowledge that was given by the teacher ?

16、一个人做事其实不在于事情大小，而是在于你替别人做事的时候好像是在给自己做事情一样，尽力了就可以了。

It is not important that you have helped others with big things or small things. What really matters is whether you have put in your best. If you can serve others as if you are serving yourself, you have already done the best.

17、孔子说要求自己从严，要求他人从宽，就能远离怨恨。一个人喜欢说别人的小过失，喜欢去计较这样的小事情，而看不到自己的问题，这样的人要远离。

Confucius said that one must be strict with oneself and be lenient with others. By practicing this we can keep resentment at bay. We should stay away from those who like to gossip and pick on others' minor mistakes, but fail to see their own problems.



18、“躬自厚”的人时时刻刻都是在关心自己的问题，严格要求自己，自己犯了小错，哪怕起心动念都很严谨。

A committed person is always aware of his own faults. He expects rigorously of himself, from the arising of thoughts, that he watches himself of all mistakes, big and small.

19、一个有智慧的人，他能够控制好自己的情绪，然后能够很善巧地去帮助他人。看到别人的问题忍不住要去说，他觉得他是在帮助他人，这肯定是不行的，有时候该忍的时候要忍住，不要急着教育人，急了起反作用。

With wisdom, one can control his emotions, and also can help others very skillfully. Those who speak out about whatever problems they

see in others, without any control, they are not helping others as they thought they are. This definitely won't work. Sometimes we should hold back if patience is needed. We should not rush in educating others, especially when the right things are probably taken in the wrong way.

20、嫉贤妒能、品德不正的人，常常弄虚作假，挑拨离间，会把你身边好的人都慢慢挤走，所以一定要远离这样的人。

Those who do not hold good morality and are jealous of the virtuous, often resort to falsification. They sow seeds of discord and create division between you and your supporting peers. You must stay away from such people.

21、常为别人服务的人，大家都从内心感恩他、赞叹他，那这个人就会长寿!

People who always serve others are praised and appreciated by others with heartfelt gratitude. They will live a long life!

22、人一辈子都是有好有坏的时候。一生当中你的精力最旺盛、运气最好的时候做事，过了那个时间最好休息。急流勇退的人是比较聪明的人。失败是成功之母，成功也是失败之母。

There are good and bad times throughout a person's life. You should try to do more when you have the highest energy and luck is on your side. When it starts to go downhill, it is best to rest. People who retreat in difficult

times are rather wise. Failure is the mother of success, and success is also the mother of failure.

23、巧言善辩，就是大家喜欢议论讨论，不做实事，总是想象得很好，但实际情况他不了解，经常会做出错误的判断。

Being eloquent means that someone likes to express opinions and discuss ideas. They do not act on things but are rather idealistic and lack practicality. They are prone to making wrong judgments.

24、要学会听取反对自己的言论，如果所说的话是出于忠诚，即使所说的事情并非全都正确，也高兴地接受。

We should learn how to take criticism. Any remark that is made out of sincerity, even if mistaken, should be accepted with pleasure.

25、任何事情到了一定的时候都是要慢慢地生住坏灭，不可能永远都是好的。一个人是好是坏，还是在于他自己的心，不在于别人对他的评价。

All things have to go through the process of birth, subsistence, deterioration and cessation at certain points in time. It is impossible to have anything that stays good forever. It is one's own thoughts that decide if a person is bad or good, it has nothing to do with others' evaluations of him.

26、我们要是做什么事情都拿出上战场的那种精神，都会做得不错，大部分人都会激发出潜在的

能力。我们之所以经常做不好，就是因为不认真、不投入。

If we apply the spirit of warrior in all life situations, we are pretty much guaranteed success. Our highest potential will be brought out when we work as if we are on the battlefield. Most people do not have a satisfactory outcome with their endeavours due to the lack of commitment.

27、随侍君子时容易犯三种过失：

- ①话没到该说的时候就说了（心浮气躁）；
- ②话当说而不说（隐匿之过）；
- ③没有观察君子的神色就说话，犹如盲人说话不看对方，大为失礼（不懂言语的分寸）。

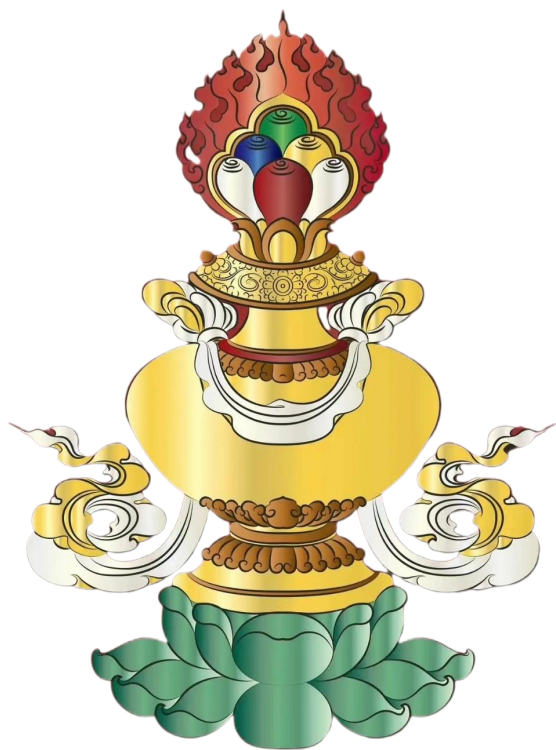
There are three kinds of mistakes that are

easy to make when attending a gentleman:

① Say something before it's the right time for it to be said (impatience);

② Say nothing when it is needed to be said (concealment);

③ Say thing without checking the temperament of the gentleman, just like a blind man talks without seeing the listener, and that becomes rudeness (impolite speech).



28、作为一个有智慧的人，要非常客观地去听取各方面的意见。我们自己可能也看到一部分，但还是要多听一些其他人看到或可能了解到的情况，这样对做事是很有帮助的。

A wise person should listen to all opinions objectively. One's own perspective could be limited or biased. Therefore, It is always helpful to hear from others of what they have seen and known.

29、“学业”在中国古人来看，就是要修身、齐家。第一个首先是修养自己，学治国、平天下的这些本事，不是现在搞个什么技术。

In ancient China,"Education" was meant for taming minds and perfecting the family. The first step was to cultivate morality, and then

to learn how to serve the country, hence to promote peace in the world. It is not like what we do nowadays, so much focus on developing skills and technology.

30、不管什么东西，你不执着，什么都可以舍。随有随舍，舍得越快，来得越快，就像前面的水流下去后面的水又会来填充。

You are willing to let go of anything when you are not clinging to it. And you let go so fast that they are gone as soon as they come. In fact, the faster you can let go, the faster they will replenish. It is like a river, whatever has been dispensed always gets refilled from upstream.

31、喜爱学习圣贤教诲，就会长智慧；把智慧落

实到行动上去，就接近仁；在学习或者落实的过程中，知道自己的错误而发羞耻心去改正，就接近勇。

If you love to study the teachings of the sages, you will cultivate wisdom. If you put wisdom into action, you will gain the virtue of benevolence. In the process of studying or implementing wisdom, if you make mistakes and are willing to make changes as you repent, you will gain the virtue of courage.

32、很多学得多但不力行的人，就是没有仁，慈悲心不够，他就落实不下去；落实下去了，自然就会增长你的慈心悲心，所以我们要好好落实。

Many of those who do not act on what they have learned are lacking benevolence. They

can't actualize what they have learned, even after a lot of study, because they are insufficient in compassion. If they stick to the teachings and practise, they will flourish in benevolence and compassion spontaneously.

33、要想有勇气，首先要知耻，知耻而后勇。恐惧心多、胆小怕事的人，其实都是不知耻，羞耻心不够，害怕面对自己的错误，不敢去改变自己的过失，不愿意去改。勇敢的人，就是敢于面对自己的过失，敢于改正自己过错的人。

If you want to be courageous, you must first know what shame is. Once you have learned how to be shameful, you will become courageous. People who are always fearful or are easily timid, they are actually lacking the ability to feel shame or they are shameless.

They are afraid to face their own mistakes, and unwilling or not courageous enough to amend. A brave one is he who dares to face their own mistakes and make the changes.

34、不行善事的人，就是恶人；不奉事尊长的，就是小人。

Those who don't do good deeds are essentially villainous. Those who don't respect the superiors are inherently despicable.

35、真正能够把孝敬父母、友爱兄弟之道，做到尽善尽美，就会感动天地。

If you are able to perfect your ways in truly respecting your parents and loving your brothers, you can move heaven and earth.

36、一切的修行，都是从感恩的心开始的，如果有真实的感恩心，一定会孝敬父母。

All practices begin with a grateful heart. If your gratitude is genuine, you will definitely honor your parents.

37、孝道，要从根上讲，从感恩开始：首先要知道父母跟你都是独立的个体，父母不欠你的！父母给你的，你都应该感恩，不管给什么。孝道要源于因果，有了因果我们自然就知道什么叫感恩了。

"Respect and obey your parents" founded on gratitude . First of all, you must know that your parents and you are all independent individuals, and your parents do not owe you anything! You

should be grateful for whatever your parents give you. Filial piety is established on the idea of cause and effect. By understanding cause and effect, we will spontaneously be grateful.

38、孝道有三种层次：小孝用体力，中孝用功绩，大孝能永恒保持孝心，又能使天下人不失孝心孝行。

There are three levels of filial piety : the lowest level requires physical efforts; the medium level based on your success and achievements; and the highest level is an eternal commitment to respecting and obeying parents, which eventually inspires the world to commit to the same.



39、“孝”并不是什么都“顺”，顺要有所不为，婉言劝谏。父母有过失的时候，我们可以默然，然后有机会再婉言劝谏，不能够忤逆，更不能放脸色，那是大不敬。

"Respecting" does not mean "obeying" your parents in everything. To obey also involves refusing certain things by skillfully convincing your parents. When our parents are at fault, we should keep silent until there is an appropriate moment to talk to them politely. We should not be rebellent, and of course, cannot show signs of disrespect.

40、一个真正有孝心的人，每踏出一步都不敢忘记父母，每开口说话都不敢忘记父母，做任何事情都会考虑到父母，尽量不使父母担心、蒙羞。

A person who is truly respectful to his parents always has his parents in his mind. His parents are front and centre of all his walk and his talk. He puts his parents at the highest priority, and will avoid causing them worry or shame.

41、不爱自己的父母，而去爱其他人，这就叫做违背道德；不尊敬自己的父母，而去尊敬别人，这就叫做违背礼法。不会孝顺父母的人，不可能是善人。

If you don't love your parents but love other people, it is a moral violation. If you don't respect your parents but respect other people, it goes against etiquette. It is impossible for people being virtuous when they disrespect and disobey their parents.

42、做事情就是看一个人的德行。有德的人心胸就宽广，考虑问题就周全，做事情就不会太难，就是有用之才了。

We can observe a person's morality by working together. A virtuous person is forgiving and generous. They are considerate and well rounded. They are capable and therefore can easily accomplish all tasks.

43、考察检验一个人是否是贤才，主要还是看这个人是不是少欲，欲少了他自然能做到憨厚、仁慈；再者观察他是怎么对待身边的人，就可以知道他是什么德行。

We can tell if a person is moral or not by checking his level of desires. If he can lessen

his desire, naturally he is an honest and kind person. Furthermore, by observing how he treats those around him, you will find out to what extent his morality stands.

44、总是看到别人的过失，总觉得自己很好，总觉得自己比别人强，别人的过失一眼就看见了，别人对你的好都不记得——这样的人连小人都不算。

One who always sees others' flaws and thinks good of himself is obnoxious and despicable. They believe that they are better than others and are always out to catch others' mistakes. They never remember what others have done in their favour.

45、对一个事情你不清楚，只是道听途说，或者

想当然地认为事情是这样的，然后你就去表达出来，就说明你这个人不诚实。诚实的人是一定要确认这个事情是肯定的，他才会说出去，否则的话就不说的。

If you spread word just by following rumours and taking a personal presumption without clarification, you are simply dishonest. An honest person assures every detail is accurate before saying it, otherwise he remains silent.





| 第二章 |

故事开示

生命中你练习什么，就会精通什么

曾经听到过这样一个故事：

有一位射箭的人来到一个小镇展现他的才能，他傲慢地炫耀自己技能，但他确实是一个不可思议的神射手，连续一箭接一箭，都正中靶心，全场都在为他喝彩。

观看的人群中忽然站起一个穿着简朴的人，他并没有喝彩，只说道：“这只是熟能生巧罢了，没什么了不起，只是熟能生巧……”

傲慢、自视清高的射箭手非常恼怒这样的评价，他正在期待赞美，怎么可能接受这样的评语，于是走上前去问：“你什么意思？那你能像我这样射箭精准吗？”

那位观者平静地说：“我当然不行，不过我可以给你看样东西。”原来这人是个卖油翁，他拿出一个瓶子，有一个长长的瓶颈，瓶颈非常的窄，底下是个圆形的瓶身。他拿起一大桶的油，将油倒入那个细小的瓶口，刚好倒进瓶里，没有溢出一滴油。

于是卖油翁问神射手：“你能做到吗？”神射手若有所思地摇摇头。卖油翁接着说：“我没有办法像你那样射箭，但你也没有办法像我这样倒油。而这一切都不值得稀奇，只是熟能生巧罢了……”

这个故事的用意是，我们该问自己一个问题：你在生命中练习什么？因为无论你练习什么，你一定会精通什么。

如果你练习欺瞒，你会精通欺瞒；

如果你练习在任何事情面前逃避自己的责任，你便会非常精通逃避；

如果你在练习控制他人，那么你会非常精通控制；

如果你在练习抱怨，那么你会精通抱怨.....

所以，在你的生命中，你练习了什么？

如果你在你的生命中练习和平，你会精通和平；

如果你练习让生命充满喜悦，你会精通喜悦；

如果你练习让生命变得快乐，你就会精通快乐；

如果你在生命中练习感恩，你会精通感恩；

如果你练习爱和善，你会完全懂得运用爱和善；

假如你在练习认识你自己，你就会非常非常精通认识你自己：你会知道你是谁！

Practice makes perfect

—Whatever you practice in life,
you become proficient in it.

Once I heard a story:

An archer came to a small town to show his talents. He arrogantly showed off his skills, but was indeed an incredible marksman. With one arrow after another, he hit the bullseye and everyone cheered for him.

Suddenly a man with a rustic appearance stood up from the crowd. The man did not applaud, and said, "This is only practice, practice makes perfect, it is nothing exceptional, only practice makes perfect....."

The arrogant, proud archer was very angry with the man's comment. The archer only expected compliments, and he was not prepared to hear any comments or criticism . The archer then stepped forward and asked, "What are you saying? Can you shoot the bow and arrows as precisely as I can?"

The man in the crowd then replied calmly, "Of course I can't, but I can show you something." It turned out that this man was an oil seller. He took out a bottle with a long bottleneck. The bottleneck was very narrow, with a round body at the bottom . He picked up a big bucket of oil and poured the oil into the small mouth of the bottle. He perfectly poured the oil right into the bottle without spilling a single drop.

So the oil seller asked the marksman, "Could you do this?" The marksman shook his head thoughtfully. The oil seller went on to say, "I can't shoot arrows like you, but you can't pour oil like me. And none of this is surprising, it's just practice makes perfect....."

The moral of the story is that we should ask ourselves a question: What do you practice in your life? Because no matter what you practice, you will be proficient in it.

If you practice deception, you will be very good at cheating;

If you practice avoiding responsibilities, you will be very good at running away from duties;

If you practice controlling others, then you will be very skillful in manipulating people;

If you are practicing complaining, then you will know how to make a fuss well. You can whine and protest about anything without even thinking .

.....

So, in your life, what have you practiced ?

If you practice peace in your life, you will be proficient in making peace;

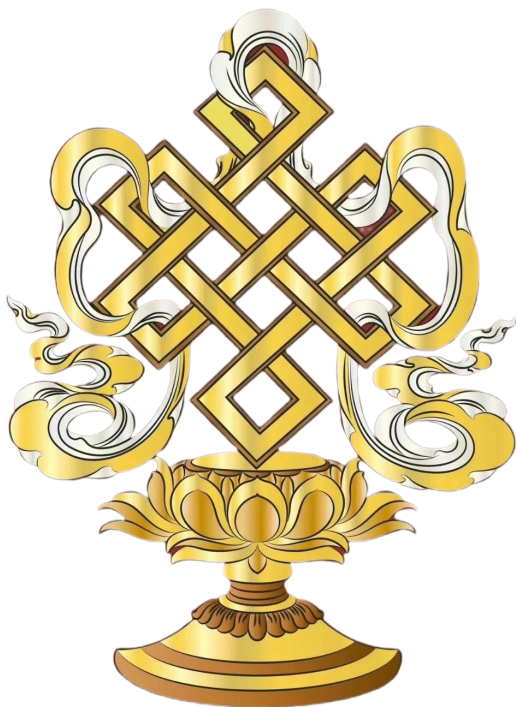
If you practice making life full of joy, you will be proficient in living with joy;

If you practice making life happy, you will be proficient in finding happiness;

If you practice gratitude in your life,
you will be proficient in showing gratitude;

If you practice love and kindness, you
will know how to use love and kindness;

If you practice knowing yourself, you
will be very, very proficient in knowing
yourself: you will know who you are!



一切都是最好的安排

——选自《莲花智慧》

有个国王喜欢打猎，他与宰相微服私访，宰相最常挂在嘴边的一句话就是“一切都是最好的安排”。

一天，国王到森林打猎，一箭射倒一只花豹，国王下马检视花豹，谁想到，花豹使出最后的力气扑向国王，将国王的小指咬掉一截。国王叫宰相来饮酒解愁，宰相微笑着跟大王说：“想开一点，一切都是最好的安排！”大王生气的说：“如果寡人把你关进监狱，这也是最好的安排？”宰相回答：“如果是这样，我也深信这是最好的安排。”国王大怒，派人将宰相押入监狱。

过了一段日子，大王伤愈，他再私访来到一处偏远的山林，忽然从山上冲下一队土

著人，把他五花大绑，绑回部落，土著人准备将国王烧死祭天，正当国王绝望之际，祭司忽然大惊失色，他发现国王的小指头少了半截，是个并不完美的祭品，收到这样的祭品，满月女神会发怒降灾，于是土著人将国王放了。

国王大喜若望，回宫后叫人释放宰相，摆酒宴请，大王对宰相说：“你说的真是一点也不错，果然一切都是最好的安排！如果不是被花豹咬了一口今天连命都没了。”大王又问：“那关你进牢，为什么这又是最好的安排？”宰相回答：“如果我不是在监狱里，那么陪伴您微服私巡的人一定是我。当土著人发现国王您不适合祭祀，那岂不是就轮到我了？”果然没错，一切都是最好的安排！

这个故事在告诉我们一个道理，当我们遇到不如意的事，这一切也肯定是一种最好的安

排!不要懊恼，不要沮丧，更不要只看在一时；把眼光放远，把人生视野加大，不要自怨自艾，更不要怨天尤人；我们要永远乐观奋斗，相信天无绝人之路。

“一切都是最好的安排”这句话入到心里面去的时候，我们的人生马上就会发生巨大的转变，只要能坚持到最后的人，一定会发现这句话是正确的，只要有耐心，只要我们深信因果。其

实，只要我们仔细回想生活中的每件事，都可以对自己说这句话：一切都是最好的安排。

当身边有人发出求救信号，比如情绪低落，大发脾气或行为异常，那就给他讲讲这个故事。心理疏导远比一切预防举措更加有效。

所有一切都是最好的安排，感恩生命中所遭遇的一切。

要怎么样信因果？如果自己受到伤害的时候，就发出诅咒“这会有因果的，到时候你要

下地狱的”像这样因果用在别人身上，心里面生着烦恼，就正在造业。你信因果吗？信因果就不应该生气，生气就是伤害自己、伤害别人。虽然别人对你有伤害，他对你的伤害如果你会用，就转为道用，你可能就会消除了业障，还修习了安忍，增上了安忍，消除了很多业。如果因为别人的伤害，虽然没有大发脾气，但是内心里面动了很微细的嗔念，你观到了吗？你没观到这个嗔念到时候就会让你生病，遭受果报。起心动念都有果报的，都有因果的。我们要经常反省自己：“我的因果信的咋样了？”

—— 《一切都是最好的安排》

A tale of "Everything Happens for a Reason"

(Excerpt from "The Wisdom of Lotus")

This is a story about a king who loved hunting and travelling undercover with his minister. The minister loved to say "Everything happens for a reason." One day, the king went hunting in the forest and he hit a leopard with a single shot of an arrow. The king immediately went to collect his trophy, but suddenly the leopard jumped on the king, and with all that was left in its last breath, it bit off half the king's pinky finger. The king invited the minister to join him drinking to drown his sorrow. The minister said his usual comment, with a smile "Everything happens for

a reason, let it go!" The king was very angry and said, "If I lock you up in jail, will it serve you right that everything happens for a reason?" The minister replied, "If that is what is meant to be, then it will happen for a reason." The king got even angrier, and sent the minister to jail.

The time passed and the king recovered from his wound. He then travelled undercover to a remote forest. Suddenly he was met by a troop of tribal warriors and they caught him and tied him up with ropes. The king was brought into the deep forest where the tribe lived and was prepped as a burnt offering to the Moon Goddess. While the king lost all hope and the only fate for him seemed to be a horrible death, the tribal priest was shocked by the sight of the king's halved pinky. An

offering with a flaw would offend the Moon Goddess and bring disaster as punishment. They eventually let the king go because he could not be used as a perfect offering.

The king was elated and returned to his kingdom. He immediately released the minister from jail and held a banquet for celebration. The king said to the minister, "You have been right all along, everything happens for a reason. If it was not for the loss of my half little finger, I would have lost my life already." Then the king continued to ask the minister, "But for you to have gone to jail, what good came of that? Did that happen for a reason?" The minister answered, "Oh well, if I was not in jail, I would have been in your company to travel to the forest. When you were found to be imperfect by the tribal priest, I

would have become the burnt offering."It is so true! Everything happens for a reason.

The moral of the story is to teach us not to worry or lose hope when we are in difficult situations. We should not fixate on the problem that we are facing, because that will only make us feel resentful of ourselves or others. We should know that everything happens for a reason. With such belief we are able to look beyond the problems and have a positive mentality to thrive. Remember! When one door closes, another one opens.

"Everything happens for a reason"should become our motto in life. Once it is implemented in our minds and our actions, our life will gain tremendous

improvement immediately. Whoever pursues and persists will validate the truthfulness of this motto. It requires patience, and an unshaken belief in the karmic influences of causes and effects. If you take a look back to all the past events that happened in life, you will agree that: Everything happens for a reason.

If anyone around you who is in need of your help; they might be feeling low, or even ranting or behaving angrily, please share this story with them. A kind and sincere guidance of the psyche is far more effective than any precaution.

Hence everything happens for a reason. We are grateful for everything that comes in our life.

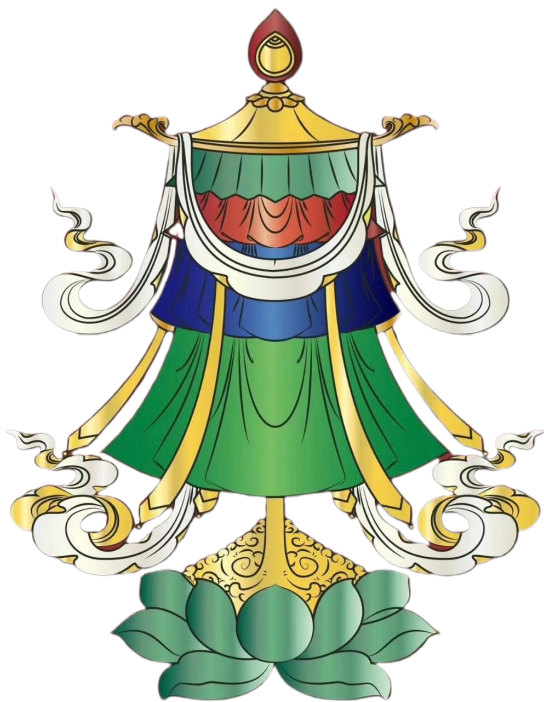
How does one believe in the karmic influences of causes and effects? When we are getting hurt, we likely curse, "You will go to hell as you should see the karma of the things you did to me." Such negative thoughts or curses will actually create unwholesome karma for ourselves, because our afflicted mind is a karmic cause too. If you truly believe in karma, you should never be angry and fall for hatred. Hateful emotions are harmful to ourselves and others. We understand that you are the victim and it is all due to the harm that others have done to you. However, if you transpose the hurt into a lesson to learn, you will eliminate many hindrances. If you practise patience, your spirituality will be augmented and your past karma will be

eliminated. Some small thoughts of hatred are difficult to observe, they are hidden because you chose not to show your anger.

Can you observe your subtle thoughts?

These hidden energies will cause physical illness and that is a form of karmic influences. **The truth is that all thoughts create ripples of effects, you may not notice all the arising thoughts but they certainly bring consequences. There are always causes and effects.** We should always reflect on our status of "to what extent do I truly believe in the karmic influences of causes and effects?"

——"Everything happens for a reason"



九尾狐的故事

传说世间的一切生灵皆可修炼成仙，而狐自然在其中。每修炼二十年，狐就会多长出一条尾巴，等到有九条尾巴的时候，就算功德圆满了，连天上的神仙都要敬让三分。

修炼并不简单

可是这第九条尾巴却是极难修到的，当狐修炼到第八条尾巴时，会得到一个提示，帮助它的主人实现一个愿望，心愿完成后，会长出一条新的尾巴，但是从前的尾巴也会脱落一条，仍是八尾。这看起来是个奇怪的死循环，无论怎样都不可能修炼到九条尾巴！

虔诚是敲门砖

有一只很虔诚的狐狸，已经修炼了不知道几百年，也不知道帮多少人实现了愿望，但仍然是八条尾巴，它向佛祖抱怨，这样下去如何才能修炼得道？佛祖只是笑而不答，它只得继续修炼。有一天当它在暴风雨中回到它藏身的村庄，遇到一个少年被狼群围攻，以它的造化，当然不费吹灰之力地赶走了狼群，救下了这个少年，之后发现这个少年是它第一位主人的后代。按照规矩，它需要帮少年实现一个愿望，然后脱落一条尾巴再长出一条新的尾巴，继续它的死循环！

少年当然是欣喜若狂，九尾狐的传说在当地不知流传了多少年，而自己何其有幸，竟然成为了八尾狐的主人，还有一个不论多奢侈都能够实现的愿望！八尾狐问少年的心愿是什么，他一时之间竟回答不出来，于是八尾狐变化成一只普通的猫咪，暂且跟少年回到了他家。在之后的几天里，少年小心翼翼地与八尾相处，

发现它的眼神里除了看透世事的淡然以外，竟然还有些许悲哀。当他得知了死循环的秘密之后，竟然对这只神通广大的狐狸产生了怜悯！

终于有一天，八尾狐待得不耐烦了，便问少年到底有什么愿望。少年想了想，问：“什么愿望都可以实现吗？”八尾不屑地瞥了他一眼。少年接着一字一顿地说：“那么，我的愿望就是：你能有九条尾巴！”

八尾狐愣住了，眼睛里充满了疑惑，随后是一种难以言表的感恩眼神。它俯下身，舔了少年的手，很温暖！

于是，八尾狐长出了华丽的第九条尾巴，变成了真正的九尾狐。而少年的一生，也过得十分幸福美满！

一直以来，不管是阿拉丁神灯还是雅各布斯的猴爪，人们在得到命运的眷顾时，所许的愿望都是为了自己。对于天上掉下来的馅饼，人们总是享用得如此理所当然！

耗费自己难得的运气去成全别人的圆满，
这或许是最真心的慷慨和回馈！持续不断地付
出，也终于修成了正果！

生命的意义，在于互相成就，少年和九尾
狐最美的诠释！

The story of the nine-tailed fox

Legend has it that all creatures in the world can cultivate, through practices, to become immortal. Of course, the fox is one of them. Every twenty years of practice, the fox will grow an extra tail. When there are nine tails, the cultivation is complete, and at that point, even the gods in heaven will respect the nine-tailed fox.

Cultivation Is Not An Easy Task

However the ninth tail is extremely difficult to obtain. After the fox has obtained the eighth tail, it will receive a sign to help its owner to fulfill a wish. After the wish is fulfilled, a new tail will grow, but one of the old tails will also fall off. This seems to be an impossible task, as this

endless looping of gaining and losing a tail will never allow the fox to reach the total number of nine tails!

Integrity is the Key to Quantum Leap

There was a fox with high integrity who had been practising for hundreds of years. It had already helped many people to fulfill their wishes. However, it still only had eight tails. It impatiently asked the Buddha how it would ever be possible to complete the cultivation if this endless looping continued. The Buddha just smiled without answering. The fox could only focus on continuing its practices. One day, a rainy storm had sent the fox back to the village where it resided. On its way, it saw

a young man who was besieged by wolves. With its outstanding power, the fox got rid of the wolves effortlessly and saved the young man. The fox later found out that this young man was the descendant of its first owner from a long time ago.

According to the plan, the fox needed to help the young man to fulfill a wish, then it would shed a tail and grow a new one, and continue looping its miserable cycle!

The young man was so ecstatic that he had such fortune to become the owner of the legendary nine-tailed fox, whose story was well known in the region for many years. He was also ecstatic that his wish would be granted no matter how extravagant it was! The eight-tailed fox asked the young man what his wish was,

but the boy couldn't come up with one immediately. In order to give him time to think about a wish, the eight-tailed fox changed shape into a domestic cat and went home with the young man. During the next few days the young man spent a lot of quality time with the fox, which was appearing as a cat, and found that the fox was always gazing into space emotionlessly with a hint of sadness in its eyes. When he learned the secret of its miserable, endless looping of gaining and losing the ninth tail, the young man actually found mercy in his heart for this magical fox!

Finally the day had come when the eight-tailed fox decided not to wait anymore and asked the young man for his wish. The young man thought for a while

and asked, "Is it true that I can ask for anything?" The fox glanced at him briefly and nodded. The young man announced his wish clearly word by word: "I wish that you can have nine tails!"

The eight-tailed fox was stunned. Its once doubtful eyes were filled with unspeakable gratitude. The fox bowed down with tears in its eyes and licked the young man's hand. What a touching moment!

Eventually the fox grew its magnificent ninth tail and got to keep all nine of them. It finally truly became a nine-tail fox as the legend has said. And the young man lived a fabulous life ever after.

History tells us that, from the magical lamp of Aladdin, to the Monkey's Paw by W.

W. Jacobs, men only think for themselves when luck strikes. We believe that we are entitled to whatever falls into our laps, and take it all as if we truly deserve it.

If we can share our rare luck with others and help them to fulfill their dreams, this generosity and sharing is genuine!

To persist in one's practice, the time will eventually come for the rewards!

The meaning of life is to enrich each others' lives, which is demonstrated beautifully by the young man and the nine-tailed fox.

