The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XV. WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1867. NO. 245.

Dry Goods.

CHEAP

DRY GOODS

FOR CASH IN

CENTRE WHEELING,

AT

John Roemer & Co.,

NOS. 31 & 33 MAIN STREET,

HAVING CONCLUDED TO REDUCE our stock of

Fancy and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Furs, Carpets,

Oil Cloths, &c., &c.,

Consisting of Fancy and Black Silks, French Merinos, all colors, Empress Cloths, Mohair Lustres, Thibet Cloths, De Laines of all kinds, Plaids, Cloaks, Shawls, Hoop and Balmoral skirts.

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings and all kinds of Trimmings for

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At less than Eastern prices, Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies and Gents Vests and Pants, Calicos and Chintzes, best Merrimacs at 20 cents. Some good Madder Colored Calico at 12½ cents. Fine Twilled Coburgs at 25 cents. Good Brown Muslin at 12½ cents. Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose at 25 cents a pair. 9 4 and 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting at very reduced prices, and everything else in proportion. Please call and examine for yourselves, soon, as we expect to only sell for a limited time at these

Extraordinary Low Prices!

Wholesale Merchants, buying for cash, will find it to their advantage to give us an early call.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $50, cash without discount. Over $50, cash with 2 per cent. discount. Over $100, cash with 5 per cent. discount.

Please remember the place at JOHN ROEMER & CO., No. 31 and 33 Main Street, Centre Wheeling, West Virginia.

JOHN ROEMER & CO.

jan9

New Goods!

THOMAS, STURGEON & CO.,

138 MAIN STREET,

OFFER A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE stock of

DRESS GOODS

Prints,
Bleached and
Brown Muslins,
Linens,
Table Damask,
Napkins,
Cloaking,
Cloths,
Boys Cassimere,
Hoop Skirts,
Balmorals,
Gloves,
Linen Handkerchiefs, French Corsets, &c., at as

Low Prices

as can be found in this city.

THOMAS, STURGEON, & CO.,

Successors to W. B. Senseney & Co

sep28

Hotels.

Stamm House.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the "Stamm House," No. 23 Water street. The House is new, with an entire outfit of new furniture, and is completed in every respect. The Proprietor pledges himself to spare no pains to render his guests comfortable, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Ample stabling, attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

HENRY STAMM.

jan11-6m

The West Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

CAPITAL,.....$125,000

DIRECTORS:

HENRY CRANGLE, President, JACOB BERGER, Vice President,
M. W. BURT, A. ALLEN HOWELL,
W. B. SIMPSON, T. M. DODSON,
W. F. PETERSON, Sr.

THIS COMPANY is now fully organized, and will, in a short time, commence the manufacture of refined Carbon and Lubricating Oils, Lamp Wick and Chimneys.

For information in regard to the Stock or Business of the Company, apply to either of the undersigned officers, or at the Company's office on Main street, next door to the M. & M. Bank

W. F. PETERSON Jr, Sec'y
S. P. HILDRETH, Treas'r.
JOSEPH H CONNELLY, Sup't. dec7

C. H. DEITERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Havana and Domestic Cigars, Chewing and Fine Smoking Tobacco.

ALSO, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Tubes, Pouches, Ambers and smokers' articles generally.

1lt, Corner Main and Union Streets,

WHEELING, W. VA.

sep11-ly

THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 200 pairs can be made with ease by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These advantages take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6th Bath Street, Boston, Mass. apr15-3md

Boots and Shoes.

GARDINER'S COLUMN.

GARDINER'S

NEW

Boot & Shoe

EMPORIUM,

IN A

BLAZE,

That is to say, we are offering at our New Store,

140 Main Street,

Corner of Union, WHEELING,

Bargains in Boots & Shoes

That never have been, nor never can be beat.

FOR INSTANCE.

Mens' Calf Dress Boots	$3 00
Mens' Calf Dress Boots	3 50
Mens' Calf Dress Boots	4 00
Mens' Oxford Ties	1 25
Mens' Oxford Ties	1 50
Mens' Oxford Ties	2 00
Mens' High Cut Balmorals	2 00
Mens' High Cut Balmorals	2 50
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters	5 00
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters	2 50
Mens' Brogans	1 25
Mens' Brogans	1 75
Boys' Shoes	35
Boys' Shoes	75
Ladies' Balmorals	1 50
Ladies' Balmorals	2 00
Ladies' Balmorals	2 50
Ladies' Balmorals	2 75
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 00
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 25
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 75
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	2 00
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	2 50
Childrens' Shoes	10

We have also on hand $5,000 worth of Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, at lower prices than ever was seen in the State. If you want Bargains in Boots and Shoes, go to Gardiner's New Store, cor. Main and Union streets and get them.

Every pair of Boots and Shoes sold at this establishment is WARRANTED, and in every case will be mended free of charge.

apr24

NOTICE.

To All Who Study Economy

AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND stock of Boots and Shoes which was bought for cash, and at one-half its cost, which I will sell at a low price.

Read and be Convinced.

that John H. Robinson, No. 158, Main street, sells the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes in this city.

Ladies' Kid slippers	60cts
" " Lasting Ties	75
" " Congress Gaiters	90
" " Glove Kid Tipped Bals	$1 75
Misses Morocco Shoes	75
Mens' Calf Boots	2 75
" " Gaiters	3 00
Childs' Lasting Congress Gaiters	75

All other goods in proportion. We study to please, and show goods with pleasure.

JOHN H. ROBINSON'S,
No. 158 Main st.,
my27 Wheeling, West Va.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

BOYD & WAYMAN'S,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 60, Main street, next door to L. S. Delaplain & Son.

my8sep18-ly WHEELING, W. V.

GEO. EDWARDS. B. B. STONE. MARC. F. STONE.

NEW WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE STORE

EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,

No. 74 Main St.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

mar6 EDWARDS, STONE & CO.

Wines and Liquors.

CLARK L. ZANE. S. F. MILLER.

C. L. ZANE & CO.,

Importers & Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

WINES & LIQUORS,

Manufacturers of

PURE CATAWBA WINES,

Quincy St., bet. Main & Market Sts.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND BRANDIES, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rums and Cordial, Choice Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. sep27

In Store and for Sale.

200 BBLS. STATE MILLS FAMILY Flour.
200 bbls. Daters' Advance.
50 " No. 3 Mackerel.
200 hf bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
200 " No. 2 "
500 kitts assorted Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel.
200 hf bbls. Lake Herring.
50 " White Fish.
10 hhds. S. C. Hams.
10 " Bacon Shoulders.

PAXTON & OGLEBAY,
mar25 No. 54 Main St.

P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.,

53 Main Street,

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN NAILROD Bar Iron, Nails, Sheet Iron, Wire, Cast Steel, Window Glass, Printing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Plaster Paris, Land Plaster, Cement, Maryland Lime, Common Lime, Flour, Shanghai Matches, Salt, Wooden Ware, &c. Agents for Howe's Improved Counter and Platform Scales.

The highest market price paid for Rags, Flaxseed, Ginseng, Scrap Iron, &c. 1yD

G. R. NEAL. J. S. M'KINLEY

NEAL & McKINLEY,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

Steamboat Agents and Wharf boat Proprietors,

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

AGENTS OF THE PENN. CENTRAL R. R., also Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of crude, refined and lubricating oils. jy25-tf

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DAILY, by mail, one year	$7 50
" " six months	4 00
" " three months	2 25
" " one month	75
" by City Carriers, per week	15
TRI-WEEKLY, one year	5 00
" " six months	2 50
" " three months	1 50
WEEKLY, one year	2 00
" six months	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one time, (10 lines or less to constitute a square,)	$1 00
" " each additional time	50
" " one week	3 00
" " two weeks	5 00
" " month	8 00

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN.

What American Women Do--A Plea for Justice.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Boston, has written, and Lee & Shepard publish, a brilliant and eloquent book, with the title: "The College, the Market and the Court; or Woman's Relation to Education, Labor and Law."

Mrs. Dall believes firmly that justice has not been done to women, and she pleads their cause with great energy and also with great ability. How women are miseducated, how they are deprived of equal rights by the laws, how they are wronged in the labor-market, and what they have nevertheless accomplished—all this she tells in a manner and with an abundance of illustration which makes her book as interesting as a novel and as effective as a prize essay.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

That woman should vote, and that in this way only, or chiefly and best, can they right themselves and defend themselves against the world, Mrs. Dall maintains with all her might. She says:

"A man's right to education—that is, to the education or drawing-out of all the faculties God has given him—involves the right to a choice of vocation; that is, to a choice of the end to which those faculties shall be trained. The choice of vocation involves the right and the duty of protecting that vocation; that is, the right of deciding how far it shall be taxed, in how many ways legislative action shall be allowed to control it; in one word, the right to the elective franchise."

And here is a story with which she points her moral:

"A year ago, in one of the most beautiful towns of this neighborhood, separated by a grassy common, shaded with drooping elms, rose two ample buildings dedicated to the same purpose. They were the high schools for the two sexes.

"They were taught by two persons admirably fitted for their work. The man, uncommonly happy in imparting instruction, was yet deficient in mathematics; and considered by competent judges inferior to the woman.

"She was an orphan, with a young sister dependent upon her for instruction and support. She had been graduated with the highest honors at one of the State normal schools. She was delicate and beautiful; not in the least 'strong-minded.' Neither spectacles upon her noses nor wooden soles to her boots appealed to the popular indignation. All who knew her loved her; and the man whom we have named was not ashamed to receive instruction from her in geometry and algebra. The two schools were equal in numbers. The man was a bachelor, subject to no claim beyond his own necessity.

"What did common sense and right reason demand, but that these two persons should be treated alike by society, prudential committees, and so on? You shall hear what was the fact. The man was engaged at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The wealthiest class in the community entrusted its sons to his charge without question. Single, he was made much of in society, invited to parties, and had his own corner at many a tea-table, which he brightened with his pleasant jokes. He soon came to be a person in the town; had his vote; was valued accordingly; went to church; was put upon committees—had a great deal to do with calling the new minister; and so, out of school, had pleasant and varied occupation, which saved his soul from racking to death over the ruts of the Latin grammar. Would we have it otherwise? Was it not all right? Certainly it was, and our friend deserved it; deserved, too, that when the second year was half over, and there were rumors that a distant city had secured his services, the committee should raise his salary two hundred and fifty dollars, and so keep him for themselves.

"But let us look at the reverse of the picture. The woman, burdened with the care of a younger sister, greatly this man's superior in mathematics, and possibly in other things, was engaged at six hundred dollars. It was not customary for the wealthy families in this neighborhood to trust their girls to the tender mercies of a public school; so she had a class of pupils less elegant in manner, of more ordinary mental training, and every way more difficult to control. Still they were disciplined, and learned to love their teacher. A few of the parents called upon her and she was occasionally invited to their homes. But these homes were not congenial to her tastes or habits. There was no intellectual stimulants derived from them to brighten her life. They offered neither pictures, statues, books, nor the result of travel to her delicate and yearning appreciation. She talked, for the most part, of her pupils and their work; and the strain of her vocation, always heavier on woman than on man, wore more and more upon her soul. Society, as such, offered her no welcome.

"She was nothing to the town. She hired her seat, and went to church. She had no vote, was never on a parish committee, had only one chance to change her position. That was to remove to a more congenial neighborhood at a lower salary; but she thought of her young sister, and refused. If the committee heard of it they did not offer to increase her salary. They were men incapable of appreciating her rare and modest culture. There was a tendency to consumption in her frame. Had she been happy, she might have resisted it for years, perhaps forever; but with the restless pining at her heart, that mental and moral morasmus, the physical disease soon showed itself. In the commencement of the third year of her teaching, she began to cough; and in less than three months from the day when she heard her last class, she lay in an early but not unhonored grave."

WOMEN UNDERPAID.

"When the salaries of the St. Louis teachers were raised in 1866, the principal was obliged to express her indignation before her salary was raised to its present sum of two thousand dollars. Had she been a man, she would certainly have had as much as the principal of the high school namely, twenty seven hundred and fifty dollars. A graduate of Antioch College, assisting in the high school at St. Louis, has twelve hundred dollars, where a man would have seventeen hundred dollars. Miss Brackett's own assistants in the normal school have eleven hundred dollars."

Mrs. Dall speaks with pardonable bitterness of the following absurd case:

"Let me direct your attention to one published in Boston by a leading house last winter, and entitled 'Remarkable Women of Different Ages and Nations.' Let us read the names of the thirteen women with whose lives it seeks to entertain the public: Beatrice Cenci, the parricide; Charlotte Corday, the assassin; Joanna Southcote, the English prophetess; Jemima Wilkinson, the American prophetess; Madame Ursinus, the poisoner; Madame Gottfried, the poisoner; Mademoiselle Clairon, the actress; Harriet Mellon, the actress; Madame Lenormand, the fortune-teller; Angelica Kauffman, the artist; Mary Baker, the imposter; Pope Joan, the pontiff; Joan of Arc, the warrior.

"Look at the list! Assassins, parricides, and poisoners, fortune-tellers and actresses. Let us hope they will always remain remarkable! In this list we have the name of one woman who never lived, and four at least who in this country would owe all their celebrity to the police court; and this while history pants to be delivered of noble lives not known at all, like the woman of the House of Montefeltro, or little known, like the pure heroic wife of Conde, Clemence de Maille."

NO CARE FOR WOMEN.

"The first prejudice which women have to encounter is one which exists before they are born, which leads fathers instinctively to look forward to the birth of sons, and to leave little room in their happy or ambitious schemes for the coming of a daughter. Not long since, a highly educated Englishman told me that this remark smote him to the heart. 'I never expected to have anything but a son,' he declared; 'and, when my little Minnie was born, I had made no preparation for her. I had neither a thought nor a scheme at her service.'

"Fanny Wright, in some essays published thirty years ago, says: 'There are some parents who take one step in duty and halt at the second. 'Our sons,' they say, 'will have to exercise political rights and fill public offices. We must help them to whatever knowledge there is a going, and make them as sharp-witted as their neighbors. As for our daughters, they can never be anything; in fact they are nothing. We give them to their mothers, who will take them to church and dancing-school, and with the aid of fine clothes fit them out for the market."

PROPERTY RIGHTS.

"The Turk does not lock up his wife with more care than the Christian his strong box. To that lock there is ever but one key, and that the master carries in his pocket. The case is not altered when the wife is about to close her weary eyes in death. She may have earned or inherited or saved the greater part of their common property, but without his consent she cannot bequeath a dollar." This passage reminds us of a criticism on the marriage service attributed to Sir John Bowring. This man considers it wicked from beginning to end. "Look at it," he says; "'with this ring I thee wed'—that's sorcery; 'with my body I thee worship'—that's idolatry; 'and with all my worldly goods I thee endow'—that's a lie!"

Here is a true word:

"The manners of men have their educational influence. The quiet turning aside from women when matters of business, politics or science are discussed; the common saying, 'What have women to do with that? let them mind their knitting, or their house affairs;" the short answer when an interested question is asked: 'You wouldn't understand it, if I told you;'—all these depress and enervate, and, even if not spoken, *the spirit of them animates all social life.*"

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO WORK.

"I ask for woman, then, free, untrameled access to all fields of labor."

Mrs. Dall goes on to show that they actually do perform the severest and least healthful toil, and for it are underpaid.

"When, a few years ago, the *Edinburg Review* collected the statistics of female labor, it found the wages about half what were paid to men. But no reason was assigned for this difference; only, one master-gardener ventured to assert that women ate less than men!

"Out of two thousand women who work for their daily bread in New York, five hundred and thirty-four receive a dollar a week. 'How many men,' asks Dr. Chapin, 'would keep off death and conquer the devil on such wages? One woman had to do it by making caps at two cents each! Think of this, women who like to buy things cheap; for, if the veil could be lifted from your eyes you would see—the angels do see—on your gay white dresses many a crimson stain; and among the dewy flowers with which you wreathe your hair, the grass that grows on graves!' Of two thousand prostitutes in New York, one thousand eight hundred and eighty had been brought up to do nothing; but, of all the trades, dress-making furnished the largest proportion; and yet you think you pay your dressmaker well! In a pretty story of two women employed in a clasp factory, he speaks of their low wages, and says that having worked for thirty years, they had seen ten masters grow wealthy and retire from business, without having changed in any degree their own position. These clasp-makers certainly supported these ten masters and their families in ease; and, wonderful to relate, these two did not fall.

"I state boldly, that women have, from the beginning, done the hardest and most unwholesome work of the world in all countries, whether civilized or uncivilized; and I am prepared to prove it. I do not mean that rocking the cradle and making bread is as hard work as any, but that women have always been doing man's work, and that all the outcry society makes against work for women is not to protect women, but a certain class called ladies. Now, I believe that work is good for ladies; so let us look at the truth. 'Let it once be understood,' says one of our English friends, 'that the young business woman is shielded by the social intercourse of those who are called ladies, and it would obviate many of those grave objections which deter parents from consenting that their children shall brave the world in shops and warehouses.'

"Women in France are employed in the manufacture of cotton, silk and wool. The cotton manufacture compels two processes which are very injurious—the beating of the cotton, which brings on a distressing phthisis; and the preparation of dressing, which needs a degree of heat not to be endured after mature age. Both these departments are filled by women paid at half prices.

"The woolen manufacture compels only one unwholesome process—that of carding; but all the carders are women at half wages.

"In the silk factories, again, there are two unwholesome processes entirely carried on by women. The first is the drawing of the cocoons, where the hands must be kept constantly in boiling water, and the odor of the putrefying insects constantly fills the lungs; the second is carding the floss, the fine lint of which affects the bronchial tubes. Six out of every eight women employed die in a few months. Healthy young girls from the mountains soon develop tubercular consumption; and, to complete the dreadful tale, they are kept upon the lowest wages; being paid only twenty cents where a man would earn sixty."

WHAT AMERICAN WOMEN DO.

"In Ohio, last year, about thirty girls went from farm to farm, hoeing, ploughing and the like, for sixty-two and a half cent a day. At Media, in Pennsylvania, two girls named Milter carry on a farm of three hundred acres, raising hay and grain, hiring labor, but working mostly themselves. These women are not ignorant; they at one time made meteorological observations for an association auxiliary to the Smithsonian Institute. But labor attracts them, *as it would many women if they were not oppressed by public opinion.*

"Let us close this branch of our subject with a picture homely but attractive. 'According to thy request,' writes a Quaker friend from Wilmington, Delaware, 'I send thee some facts concerning Sarah Ann Schofield. Some fifteen years since, her father became very much involved in debt. He owed some ten or twelve hundred dollars; having lost largely by working for cotton and woolen mills. His business was making spindles and fliers. His daughter, then just sixteen, proposed to go into her father's shop and assist him, she being the oldest of seven children. He accepted her offer, and told me himself, that, in twelve months, she could finish more work, and do it better, than any man he had ever trained for eighteen. She earned fifteen dollars a week at the rate he then paid other hands.'

"Her father died. Her two eldest brothers learned the trade of her, and went away. She has now two younger sisters in apprenticeship, and a brother fourteen years of age, all working under her; turning, polishing, filing and fitting all kinds of machinery. I went out to see her last week. She was then making water rams to force streams into barns and houses. She is also beginning to make many kinds of carriage axles. She is her own draughtsman, and occasionally does her own forging. To use her own words, What any man can do I can but try at. She has a steam engine, every part of which she understands; and I know that her work gives entire satisfaction. When they have steady employment, they clear sixty dollars a week; and she says she would rather work at it for her bread, than at sewing for ten times the money. The truth is, it is a business she is fond of.'

"In a New Haven clock factory seven women are employed among seventy men, on half wages; and the manufacturer takes credit to himself for his liberality. At Waltham, also, a watch factory has been lately started in which many women are employed. For the first two months the women earn two dollars and fifty cents a week; for the third three dollars; and after that four dollars. The men earn from five shillings to two dollars a day. It seems that no special skill is required in the women, while the men in a few departments are still paid according to their ability. The steam engine, it appears, has not yet learned how to cook dials! In this case the operator must hold the dial, turning it evenly, as if he were a smoke-jack, which requires judgment and 'faculty.'

"In 1850 there were engaged in shoemaking in the town of Lynn 3,729 males and 6,412 females—nearly twice as many women as men; yet, in the monthly payment of wages, only half as much money was paid to women as to men. The three thousand men received seventy-five thousand dollars a month; and the six thousand women, thirty-seven thousand dollars; that is, the women's wages were, on the average, only one-quarter as much as those of the men.

"Plenty of employments are open to them; but all are underpaid. They will never be better paid till women of rank begin to work for money, and so create a respect for woman's labor.

THE REMEDY.

"The result of a great deal of reading of a great many law-books is only this that we are more firmly convinced than ever that the most necessary reform is a simple erasure from the statute-book of whatever recognises distinctions of sex. You should make woman, in the eye of the law what she has always been in the eye of God—a responsible human being; and make laws which such beings, male or female, can obey.

"How I should rejoice to see a large Lowell mill wholly owned and managed by women! What is to make it possible?—only, that the unoccupied women of wealth and rank at this moment in the Commonwealth should combine to build or buy such a mill. Suppose it well managed, representing ultimately a million of dollars; do you believe it would long remain without political power? Just as the testy trade of Upsal demanded the franchise for its eighty-one women, so would the Lowell mill."

The Story of a Bad Little Boy who Didn't Come to Grief--The Respects Wherein this Bad Boy Differed from the Boys we Read About in the Sunday School Books.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Once there was a bad little boy whose name was Jim—though, if you will notice, you will find that bad little boys are nearly always called James in your Sunday School books. It was very strange, but still it was true that this one was called Jim.

He didn't have any sick mother either—a sick mother who was pious and had the consumption, and would be glad to lie down in the grave and be at rest but for the strong love she bore her boy, and the anxiety she felt that the world would be harsh and cold to him when she was gone. Most bad boys in the Sunday School books are named James, and have sick mothers who teach them to say, "Now I lay me down," etc., and sing them to sleep with sweet plaintive voices, and then kiss them good night, and kneel down by the bedside and weep. But it was different with this fellow. He was named Jim, and there wasn't anything the matter with his mother—no consumption, or anything of that kind. She was rather stout than otherwise, and she was not pious; moreover, she was not anxious on Jim's account. She said that if he were to break his neck, it wouldn't be much loss. She always spanked him to sleep, and she never kissed him good night; on the contrary, she boxed his ears when she was ready to leave him.

Once this little bad boy stole the key of the pantry and slipped in there and helped himself to some jam, and filled up the vessel with tar, so that his mother would never know the difference; but all at once a terrible feeling didn't come over him, and something didn't seem to whisper to him, "Is it right to disobey my mother? Isn't it sinful to do this? Where do bad little boys go to who gobble up their good, kind mother's jam?" and then he didn't kneel down all alone and promise never to be wicked any more, and rise up with a light happy heart, and go and tell his mother all about it, and beg forgiveness, and be blessed by her with her tears of pride and thankfulness in her eyes. No; this is the way with all other bad boys in the books, but it happened otherwise with this Jim, strangely enough. He ate that jam, and said that it was bully, in his sinful, and vulgar way; and he put in the tar, and said it was bully also, and laughed, and observed that "the old woman would get up a snort" when she found it out; and when she did find it out, he denied knowing anything about it, and she whipped him severely, and he did the crying himself. Everything about this boy was curious—everthing turned out differently with him from the way it does to the bad James in these books.

Once he climbed up in Farmer Acorn's apple-tree to steal apples, and the limb didn't break, and he didn't fall and break his arm, and get torn by the farmer's great dog, and then languish on a sick bed for weeks, and repent and become good. Oh, no; he stole as many apples as he wanted, and came down all right; and he was all ready for the dog, too, and knocked him endways with a rock when he came to tear him. It was very strange—nothing like it ever happened in those mild little books with marbled backs, and with pictures in them of men with swallow-tailed coats and bell-crowned hats, and pantaloons that are short in the legs, and women with the waists of their dresses under their arms and no hoops on. Nothing like it in any of the Sunday-school books.

Once he stole the teacher's penknife, and when he was afraid it would be found out, and he would get whipped, he slipped it into George Wilson's cap—poor Widow Wilson's son, the moral boy, the good little boy of the village, who always obeyed his mother, and never told an untruth, and was fond of his lessons, and infatuated with Sunday-school. And when the knife dropped from the cap, and poor George hung his head and blushed, as if in conscious guilt, and the grieved teacher charged the theft upon him, and was just in the very act of bringing the switch down upon his trembling shoulders, a white-haired, improbable justice of the peace did not suddenly appear in their midst and strike an attitude and say, "spare this noble boy—there stands the cowering culprit! I was passing the school door at recess, and, unseen, myself, I saw the theft committed." And then Jim didn't get whaled, and the venerable justice didn't read the tearful school a homily, and take George by the hand and say such a boy deserved to be exalted, and then tell him to come and make his home with him, and sweep out the office, and make fires, and run errands, and chop wood, and study law, and help his wife to do household labors, and have all the balance of the time to play, and get forty cents a month, and be happy. No; it would have happened that way in the books, but it didn't happen that way to Jim. No meddling old clam of a justice dropped in to make trouble, and so the model boy George got threshed, and Jim was glad of it; because, you know, Jim hated moral boys. Jim said he was "down on them milksops." Such was the coarse language of this bad, neglected boy.

But the strangest thing that ever happened to Jim was when he went boating on Sunday and didn't get drowned, and that other time that he got caught out in the storm when he was fishing on Sunday and didn't get struck by lightning. Why, you might look, and look and look through the Sunday-school books from now till next Christmas, and you would never come across anything like this. Oh! no; you would find that all the bad boys who go boating on Sunday invariably get drowned; and all of the bad boys who get caught out in storms, when they are fishing on Sunday, infallibly get struck by lightning. Boats with bad boys in them always upset on Sunday, and it always storms when bad boys go fishing on the Sabbath. How this Jim ever escaped is a mystery to me.

This Jim bore a charmed life—that must have been the way of it. Nothing could hurt him. He even gave the elephant in the menagerie a plug of tobacco, and the elephant didn't knock the top of his head off with his trunk. He browsed around the cupboard after essence of peppermint and didn't make a mistake and drink aqua fortis. He stole his father's gun and went hunting on the Sabbath, and didn't shoot three or four of his fingers off.

He struck his little sister on the temple with his fist when he was angry, and she didn't linger in pain through long summer days, and die with sweet words of forgiveness upon her lips that redoubled the anguish of his breaking heart. No; she got over it. He ran off and went to sea at last, and didn't come back and find himself sad and alone in the world, his loved ones sleeping in the church-yard, and the vine-embowered home of his boyhood tumbled down and gone to decay. Ah! no; he came home drunk as a piper, and got into the station-house the first thing.

And he grew up and married, and raised a large family, and brained them with an axe one night, and got wealthy by all manner of cheating and rascality, and now he is the internalist wicked scoundrel in his native village, and is universally respected, and belongs to the Legislature.

So you see there never was a bad James in the Sunday School books that had such a streak of luck as this sinful James with the charmed life.

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SIXTH

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