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Twain kept traveling, first to the American West, where he panned for gold. He gained literary recognition with his tall tale “The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County,” set in California. Twain also traveled the world, sharing his experiences in sketches, letters, and lectures. Travel writings such as The Innocents Abroad artfully combined wit and serious information and were vastly popular.

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After his 1870 marriage, Twain based his growing family in Hartford, Connecticut, where he produced his most lasting works, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. These books secured Twain’s place as a great American novelist.

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Despite literary success, Twain found himself in debt from unsuccessful business ventures. Facing bankruptcy in 1893, he traveled once again, delivering humorous lectures amidst the great personal sorrow of two daughters’ deaths and his wife’s fading health. Twain’s last works reflect the sorrow and anger of this period, which lasted until his death.

Mark Twain

1835–1910

For more on Mark Twain, visit the Literature Center at ClassZone.com.

NOTABLE QUOTE

“I like a story well told. That is the reason I am sometimes forced to tell them myself.”

FYI

Did you know that Mark Twain . . .
- used multiple pen names, including S. L. C., Josh, and Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass?
- served briefly in the Confederate Army?
- took his name from a nautical term for water depth meaning “two fathoms deep”?

Ivy

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LITERARY ANALYSIS: IRONY

One of the most distinctive elements of Twain’s style is his use of irony—the contrast between appearance and actuality. In general, there are three types of irony:

• situational irony—a contrast between what is expected to happen and what actually does happen
• dramatic irony—when readers know more about a situation or character than the characters do
• verbal irony—a contrast between what is stated and what is meant

In this selection, Twain uses primarily two of the three types of irony. Watch for examples of them as you read and notice how they add tension and humor to the writing.

READING SKILL: PREDICT

When you predict, you use text clues to make a reasonable guess about what will happen in a story. Sometimes a story will surprise you with a plot twist; sometimes your predictions will hit the mark. Either way, watching for text clues can help you find the situational irony in Twain’s story. As you read, use a chart like the one shown to record your predictions and the clues from the text that that led you to make your educated guess.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictions</th>
<th>Text Clues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I predict he’ll find a way to get involved.</td>
<td>Narrator says he can’t resist the temptation to be a subject.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Match each vocabulary word in the first column with the word in the second column that is closest in meaning.

1. unassailable  a. trust
2. multifariously  b. peeved
3. minutest  c. spellbound
4. implacable  d. overtrusting
5. credulity  e. tiniest
6. rapt  f. unquestionable
7. nettled  g. unyielding
8. gullible  h. variously

Explore the Key Idea

Have you ever put on an ACT?

KEY IDEA Occasionally we are tempted to try to fool others into thinking we are smarter, cooler, richer, or more popular than we really are. Sometimes it’s as simple as putting on a new pair of sunglasses or pretending to know more about something than we really do. In his autobiography, Mark Twain recalls from his youth a more extreme version of this kind of deception.

DISCUSS With your classmates, come up with a list of ways in which people pretend to be something they’re not. Examples can range from simple social posing to more outrageous, even criminal, forms of falsified identity. Then review these examples, considering people’s motives for such deception.
An exciting event in our village was the arrival of the mesmerizer.⁴ I think the year was 1850. As to that I am not sure but I know the month—it was May; that detail has survived the wear of fifty years. A pair of connected little incidents of that month have served to keep the memory of it green for me all this time; incidents of no consequence and not worth embalming,² yet my memory has preserved them carefully and flung away things of real value to give them space and make them comfortable. The truth is, a person’s memory has no more sense than his conscience and no appreciation whatever of values and proportions. However, never mind those trifling incidents; my subject is the mesmerizer now.² He advertised his show and promised marvels. Admission as usual: 25 cents, children half price. The village had heard of mesmerism in a general way but had not encountered it yet. Not many people attended the first night but next day they had so many wonders to tell that everybody’s curiosity was fired and after

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1. mesmerizer: hypnotist; from the name of an Austrian physician, Franz Anton Mesmer, who popularized hypnotism in the 1770s.
2. embalming: preserving.
that for a fortnight the magician had prosperous times. I was fourteen or fifteen years old, the age at which a boy is willing to endure all things, suffer all things short of death by fire, if thereby he may be conspicuous and show off before the public; and so, when I saw the “subjects” perform their foolish antics on the platform and make the people laugh and shout and admire I had a burning desire to be a subject myself.

Every night for three nights I sat in the row of candidates on the platform and held the magic disk in the palm of my hand and gazed at it and tried to get sleepy, but it was a failure; I remained wide awake and had to retire defeated, like the majority. Also, I had to sit there and be gnawed with envy of Hicks, our journeyman; I had to sit there and see him scamper and jump when Simmons the enchanter exclaimed, “See the snake! See the snake!” and hear him say, “My, how beautiful!” in response to the suggestion that he was observing a splendid sunset; and so on—the whole insane business. I couldn’t laugh, I couldn’t applaud; it filled me with bitterness to have others do it and to have people make a hero of Hicks and crowd around him when the show was over and ask him for more and more particulars of the wonders he had seen in his visions and manifest in many ways that they were proud to be acquainted with him. Hicks—the idea! I couldn’t stand it; I was getting boiled to death in my own bile.

On the fourth night temptation came and I was not strong enough to resist. When I had gazed at the disk a while I pretended to be sleepy and began to nod. Straightway came the professor and made passes over my head and down my body and legs and arms, finishing each pass with a snap of his fingers in the air to discharge the surplus electricity; then he began to “draw” me with the disk, holding it in his fingers and telling me I could not take my eyes off it, try as I might; so I rose slowly, bent and gazing, and followed that disk all over the place, just as I had seen the others do. Then I was put through the other paces. Upon suggestion I fled from snakes, passed buckets at a fire, became excited over hot steamboat-races, made love to imaginary girls and kissed them, fished from the platform and landed mud cats that outweighed me—and so on, all the customary marvels. But not in the customary way. I was cautious at first and watchful, being afraid the professor would discover that I was an impostor and drive me from the platform in disgrace; but as soon as I realized that I was not in danger, I set myself the task of terminating Hicks’s usefulness as a subject and of usurping his place. It was a sufficiently easy task. Hicks was born honest, I without that incumbrance—so some people said. Hicks saw what he saw and reported accordingly, I saw more than was visible and added to it such details as could help. Hicks had no imagination; I had a double supply. He was born calm, I was born passionate.

Reread lines 33–47. Identify the dramatic irony in this paragraph. What sort of tension does this create?

3. fortnight: 14 days.
4. magic disk: the object used by the mesmerizer to focus a subject’s attention, helping him or her to achieve a hypnotic state.
5. journeyman: a competent and experienced, but not brilliant, craftsman.
6. discharge . . . electricity: It was once erroneously believed that hypnosis was linked to electricity and magnetism.
7. incumbrance: earlier spelling of encumbrance, here meaning “burden; obligation.”
born excited. No vision could start a rapture in him and he was constipated as to language, anyway; but if I saw a vision I emptied the dictionary onto it and lost the remnant of my mind into the bargain.

At the end of my first half-hour Hicks was a thing of the past, a fallen hero, a broken idol, and I knew it and was glad and said in my heart, “Success to crime!” Hicks could never have been mesmerized to the point where he could kiss an imaginary girl in public or a real one either, but I was competent. Whatever Hicks had failed in, I made it a point to succeed in, let the cost be what it might, physically or morally. He had shown several bad defects and I had made a note of them. For instance, if the magician asked, “What do you see?” and left him to invent a vision for himself, Hicks was dumb and blind, he couldn’t see a thing nor say a word, whereas the magician soon found out that when it came to seeing visions of a stunning and marketable sort I could get along better without his help than with it.

Then there was another thing: Hicks wasn’t worth a tallow dip on mute mental suggestion. Whenever Simmons stood behind him and gazed at the back of his skull and tried to drive a mental suggestion into it, Hicks sat with vacant face and never suspected. If he had been noticing he could have seen by the rapt faces of the audience that something was going on behind his back that required a response. Inasmuch as I was an impostor I dreaded to have this test put upon me, for I knew the professor would be “willing” me to do something, and as

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8. wasn’t worth a tallow dip: wasn’t any good. A tallow dip was an inexpensive candle.
I couldn't know what it was, I should be exposed and denounced. However, when my time came, I took my chance. I perceived by the tense and expectant faces of the people that Simmons was behind me willing me with all his might. I tried my best to imagine what he wanted but nothing suggested itself. I felt ashamed and miserable then. I believed that the hour of my disgrace was come and that in another moment I should go out of that place disgraced. I ought to be ashamed to confess it but my next thought was not how I could win the compassion of kindly hearts by going out humbly and in sorrow for my misdoings, but how I could go out most sensationally and spectacularly.

There was a rusty and empty old revolver lying on the table among the “properties” employed in the performances. On May Day two or three weeks before there had been a celebration by the schools and I had had a quarrel with a big boy who was the school bully and I had not come out of it with credit. That boy was now seated in the middle of the house, halfway down the main aisle. I crept stealthily and impressively toward the table, with a dark and murderous scowl on my face, copied from a popular romance, seized the revolver suddenly, flourished it, shouted the bully’s name, jumped off the platform and made a rush for him and chased him out of the house before the paralyzed people could interfere to save him. There was a storm of applause, and the magician, addressing the house, said, most impressively—

“That you may know how really remarkable this is and how wonderfully developed a subject we have in this boy, I assure you that without a single spoken word to guide him he has carried out what I mentally commanded him to do, to the minutest detail. I could have stopped him at a moment in his vengeful career by a mere exertion of my will, therefore the poor fellow who has escaped was at no time in danger.”

So I was not in disgrace. I returned to the platform a hero and happier than I have ever been in this world since. As regards mental suggestion, my fears of it were gone. I judged that in case I failed to guess what the professor might be willing me to do, I could count on putting up something that would answer just as well. I was right, and exhibitions of unspoken suggestion became a favorite with the public. Whenever I perceived that I was being willed to do something I got up and did something—anything that occurred to me—and the magician, not being a fool, always ratified it. When people asked me, “How can you tell what he is willing you to do?” I said, “It’s just as easy,” and they always said admiringly, “Well, it beats me how you can do it.”

Hicks was weak in another detail. When the professor made passes over him and said “his whole body is without sensation now—come forward and test him, ladies and gentlemen,” the ladies and gentlemen always complied eagerly and stuck pins into Hicks, and if they went deep Hicks was sure to wince, then that poor professor would have to explain that Hicks “wasn’t sufficiently under the influence.” But I didn’t wince; I only suffered and shed tears on the inside. The miseries that a conceited boy will endure to keep up his “reputation”! And so

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9. **credit**: honor or distinction.
will a conceited man; I know it in my own person and have seen it in a hundred thousand others. That professor ought to have protected me and I often hoped he would, when the tests were unusually severe, but he didn't. It may be that he was deceived as well as the others, though I did not believe it nor think it possible. Those were dear good people but they must have carried simplicity and credulity to the limit. They would stick a pin in my arm and bear on it until they drove it a third of its length in, and then be lost in wonder that by a mere exercise of will power the professor could turn my arm to iron and make it insensible to pain. Whereas it was not insensible at all; I was suffering agonies of pain.

After that fourth night, that proud night, that triumphant night, I was the only subject. Simmons invited no more candidates to the platform. I performed alone every night the rest of the fortnight. Up to that time a dozen wise old heads, the intellectual aristocracy of the town, had held out as implacable unbelievers. I was as hurt by this as if I were engaged in some honest occupation. There is nothing surprising about this. Human beings feel dishonor the most, sometimes, when they most deserve it. That handful of overwise old gentlemen kept on shaking their heads all the first week and saying they had seen no marvels there that could not have been produced by collusion; and they were pretty vain of their unbelief too and liked to show it and air it and be superior to the ignorant and the gullible. Particularly old Dr. Peake, who was the ringleader of the irreconcilables and very formidable; for he was an F.F.V.,\textsuperscript{10} he was learned, white-haired and venerable, nobly and richly clad in the fashions of an earlier and a courtlier day, he was large and stately, and he not only seemed wise but was what he seemed in that regard. He had great influence and his opinion upon any matter was worth much more than that of any other person in the community. When I conquered him at last, I knew I was undisputed master of the field; and now after more than fifty years I acknowledge with a few dry old tears that I rejoiced without shame.

In 1847 we were living in a large white house on the corner of Hill and Main Streets—a house that still stands but isn't large now although it hasn't lost a plank; I saw it a year ago and noticed that shrinkage. My father died in it in March of the year mentioned but our family did not move out of it until some months afterward. Ours was not the only family in the house; there was another, Dr. Grant's. One day Dr. Grant and Dr. Reyburn argued a matter on the street with sword canes and Grant was brought home multifariously punctured. Old Dr. Peake caulked the leaks and came every day for a while to look after him.

The Grants were Virginians, like Peake, and one day when Grant was getting well enough to be on his feet and sit around in the parlor and talk, the conversation fell upon Virginia and old times. I was present but the group were probably unconscious of me, I being only a lad and a negligible quantity. Two of

\textsuperscript{10}. F.F.V.: First Family of Virginia. Dr. Peake has high social status because his ancestors were among the first settlers of Virginia.
the group—Dr. Peake and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Grant’s mother—had been of
the audience when the Richmond theater burned down thirty-six years before,
and they talked over the frightful details of that memorable tragedy. These were
eyewitnesses, and with their eyes I saw it all with an intolerable vividness: I saw
the black smoke rolling and tumbling toward the sky, I saw the flames burst
through it and turn red, I heard the shrieks of the despairing, I glimpsed their
faces at the windows, caught fitfully through the veiling smoke, I saw them jump
to their death or to mutilation worse than death. The picture is before me yet and
can never fade.

In due course they talked of the colonial mansion of the Peakes, with its stately
columns and its spacious grounds, and by odds and ends I picked up a clearly
defined idea of the place. I was strongly interested, for I had not before heard of
such palatial things from the lips of people who had seen them with their own
eyes. One detail, casually dropped, hit my imagination hard. In the wall by the
great front door there was a round hole as big as a saucer—a British cannon ball
had made it in the war of the Revolution. It was breathtaking; it made history real;
history had never been real to me before.

Very well, three or four years later, as already mentioned, I was king bee and
sole “subject” in the mesmeric show; it was the beginning of the second week;
the performance was half over; just then the majestic Dr. Peake with his ruffled
bosom and wrist-bands and his gold-headed cane entered, and a deferential citizen
vacated his seat beside the Grants and made the great chief take it. This happened
while I was trying to invent something fresh in the way of vision, in response to
the professor’s remark—

“Concentrate your powers. Look—look attentively. There—don’t you see
something? Concentrate—concentrate! Now then—describe it.”

Without suspecting it, Dr. Peake, by entering the place, had reminded me of
the talk of three years before. He had also furnished me capital and was become
my confederate, an accomplice in my frauds. I began on a vision, a vague and
dim one (that was part of the game at the beginning of a vision; it isn’t best to
see it too clearly at first, it might look as if you had come loaded with it). The
vision developed by degrees and gathered swing, momentum, energy. It was the
Richmond fire. Dr. Peake was cold at first and his fine face had a trace of polite
scorn in it; but when he began to recognize that fire, that expression changed and
his eyes began to light up. As soon as I saw that, I threw the valves wide open and
turned on all the steam and gave those people a supper of fire and horrors that was
calculated to last them one while! They couldn’t gasp when I got through—they
were petrified. Dr. Peake had risen and was standing—and breathing hard. He
said, in a great voice:

“My doubts are ended. No collusion could produce that miracle. It was totally
impossible for him to know those details, yet he has described them with the
clarity of an eyewitness —and with what unassailable truthfulness God knows
I know!”

I saved the colonial mansion for the last night and solidified and perpetuated
Dr. Peake’s conversion with the cannon-ball hole. He explained to the house that I could never have heard of that small detail, which differentiated this mansion from all other Virginian mansions and perfectly identified it, therefore the fact stood proven that I had seen it in my vision. Lawks!¹¹

It is curious. When the magician’s engagement closed there was but one person in the village who did not believe in mesmerism and I was the one. All the others were converted but I was to remain an implacable and unpersuadable disbeliever in mesmerism and hypnotism for close upon fifty years. This was because I never would examine them, in after life. I couldn’t. The subject revolted me. Perhaps it brought back to me a passage in my life which for pride’s sake I wished to forget;

¹¹. **Lawks!** an expression of wonder or amusement, shortened from “Lord, have mercy!”
though I thought, or persuaded myself I thought, I should never come across a
“proof” which wasn’t thin and cheap and probably had a fraud like me behind it.

The truth is I did not have to wait long to get tired of my triumphs. Not thirty
days, I think. The glory which is built upon a lie soon becomes a most unpleasant
incumbrance. No doubt for a while I enjoyed having my exploits told and retold
and told again in my presence and wondered over and exclaimed about, but I
quite distinctly remember that there presently came a time when the subject was
wearisome and odious to me and I could not endure the disgusting discomfort
of it. I am well aware that the world-glorified doer of a deed of great and real
splendor has just my experience; I know that he deliciously enjoys hearing about
it for three or four weeks and that pretty soon after that he begins to dread the
mention of it and by and by wishes he had been with the damned before he ever
thought of doing that deed. I remember how General Sherman used to rage and
swear over “While we were marching through Georgia,” which was played at him
and sung at him everywhere he went; still, I think I suffered a shade more than the
legitimate hero does, he being privileged to soften his misery with the reflection
that his glory was at any rate golden and reproachless in its origin, whereas I had
no such privilege, there being no possible way to make mine respectable.

How easy it is to make people believe a lie and how hard it is to undo that
work again! Thirty-five years after those evil exploits of mine I visited my
old mother, whom I had not seen for ten years; and being moved by what seemed
to me a rather noble and perhaps heroic impulse, I thought I would humble
myself and confess my ancient fault. It cost me a great effort to make up my
mind; I dreaded the sorrow that would rise in her face and the shame that would
look out of her eyes; but after long and troubled reflection, the sacrifice seemed
due and right and I gathered my resolution together and made the confession.

To my astonishment there were no sentimentalities, no dramatics, no George
Washington effects; she was not moved in the least degree; she simply did not
believe me and said so! I was not merely disappointed, I was nettled to have my
costly truthfulness flung out of the market in this placid and confident way when
I was expecting to get a profit out of it. I asserted and reasserted, with rising heat,
my statement that every single thing I had done on those long-vanished nights
was a lie and a swindle; and when she shook her head tranquilly and said she knew
better, I put up my hand and swore to it—adding a triumphant: “Now what do
you say?”

It did not affect her at all; it did not budge her the fraction of an inch from
her position. If this was hard for me to endure, it did not begin with the blister
she put upon the raw when she began to put my sworn oath out of court with
arguments to prove that I was under a delusion and did not know what I was
talking about. Arguments! Arguments to show that a person on a man’s outside
can know better what is on his inside than he does himself. I had cherished some

12. General Sherman: William Tecumseh Sherman, Union commander who led a destructive march in 1864
from Atlanta, Georgia, to the Atlantic, cutting the Confederacy in two.

13. the blister . . . raw: a bad thing made even worse.
contempt for arguments before, I have not enlarged my respect for them since.
She refused to believe that I had invented my visions myself; she said it was
foolish: that I was only a child at the time and could not have done it. She cited
the Richmond fire and the colonial mansion and said they were quite beyond
my capacities. Then I saw my chance! I said she was right—I didn’t invent those,
I got them from Dr. Peake. Even this great shot did not damage. She said Dr.
Peake’s evidence was better than mine, and he had said in plain words that it was
impossible for me to have heard about those things. Dear, dear, what a grotesque
and unthinkable situation: a confessed swindler convicted of honesty and
condemned to acquittal by circumstantial evidence furnished by the swindled!

I realized with shame and with impotent vexation that I was defeated all along
the line. I had but one card left but it was a formidable one. I played it and stood
from under. It seemed ignoble to demolish her fortress after she had defended it
so valiantly but the defeated know not mercy. I played that master card. It was the
pin-sticking. I said solemnly—
“I give you my honor, a pin was never stuck into me without causing me
cruel pain.”

She only said—
“It is thirty-five years. I believe you do think that now but I was there and
I know better. You never winced.”

She was so calm! and I was so far from it, so nearly frantic.
“Oh, my goodness!” I said, “let me show you that I am speaking the truth. Here
is my arm; drive a pin into it—drive it to the head—I shall not wince.”

She only shook her gray head and said with simplicity and conviction—
“You are a man now and could dissemble the hurt; but you were only a child
then and could not have done it.”

And so the lie which I played upon her in my youth remained with her as
an unchallengeable truth to the day of her death. Carlyle said “a lie cannot live.” It shows that he did not know how to tell them. If I had taken out a life
policy on this one the premiums would have bankrupted me ages ago.