longer than I expected. It was the first time I ever heard of such a condition. I reflected upon it to disover what bearing it had on the interest of Morton, Bliss & Co. Finally I decided that there could be no objection on my part or on the part of the firm. I could not see that it was against our interest. So I executed the contract and annex, keeping one copy and returning the other to Paris. I never heard of any explanation of it other than that which the newspapers this morning reported as given by Mr. Randall, save the suggestion from Sir John Rose that it was a very proper provision to protect the institution from a claim for damages for unfulfilment of its contract. He said that there should be a limited time for the duration of the contract, as, if they consigned guano for a limited time and then for any reason ceased consignments, a claim might arise for the whole duration of the contract between the Peruvian Government and the Credit Industriel. This was a mere surmise on the part of Sir John Rose. I do not know what prompted it, and have not the slightest knowledge other than what I have stated. I haven't the slightest hint as to the reason for it, and this is a mere question of judgment.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE "ANNEX."

Mr. Kasson here read the clause in the "annex" or memorandum referred to, which is as follows:

It is further declared and stipulated that the said contract shall continue in full force and effect for the period of the existence of the contracts entered into on the 7th day of January, 1880, and the 1st and 8th days of February, 1881, between the Peruvian Government and the Societie Generale de Credit Industriel et Commercial, but in case that the said contracts should fail to become operative and effective in consequence of the failure of the United States to mediate between Chili, Peru and Bolivia, and thus to secure peace and the recognition of the concessions, rights and privileges granted to and secured by the contracts above mentioned, then the said contracts between Messrs. Gautean and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. shall cease and terminate at the expiration of six years from the date of said contract.

Mr. Kasson—Do you understand that the effect of that provision in the contract between you and them was to continue it in force as long as their contract with the Peruvian Government continued, unless the contract failed to be operative and effective because of the failure of the United States to intervene?

Mr. Bliss—My understanding was that it should terminate at the end of six years unless peace was restored between Chili and Peru.

Mr. Dunnell—The memorandum contemplates mediation by the United States?

Mr. Bliss—That does seem to be stated there. You will greatly appreciate my hesitancy when this "annex" was received. I was unable to decide what prompted it. It was a new condition entirely. The arrangement made with those gentlemen contemplated an arrangement to last as long as their contract with the Peruvian Government.

Q.—Has your firm received any consignments from the Credit Industriel? A.—We have not. Perhaps I had better say that in correspondence with Gautean & Co. on this business I received two letters, the first being a proposition by them to make a shipment.

Q.—Has your house, or any member of your house, by reason of this contract, brought any influence for the intervention of the United States? A.—I don't think it is possible for our house, or any member of it, to bring such influence. I never have done so, however, and have no reason to suppose any other member of it has.

Mr. Belmont, who had been handling his notebook with some evident impatience, here began the cross-examination of the witness. "Mr. Bliss," he said, "to whom did you make reply to the cable dispatches of August 9 and 11?"

"To Mr. Morton," the witness replied. "I presumed the messages came from him because they were in our private cipher."

The witness was unable to state the amount of capital stock of the Credit Industriel, but he said that the institution was considered a very responsible one.

"In entering into a contract with an institution of this nature," Mr. Belmont began, with an air of assurance, "you would be willing to do so on usual terms?"

"No, sir," was Mr. Bliss's prompt reply. "I might not be at all disposed to take up its business."

For the information of Mr. Belmont, the witness recited at length the reasons why he insisted on 5 per cent as the compensation to his firm, mentioning the facts that it was a new business to them, involved great pecuniary risks, would require the services of new and special clerks, etc. Mr. Belmont found it a fruitless task to try to draw an admission from the witness that there was anything occult or especially significant about the 5 per cent commission, which apparently was the object of his queries.

Mr. Belmont—Was not the original commission 3 per cent before the "index" was added to the contract?

Mr. Bliss—It was not. The original proposition by Mr. Randall to me was 3 per cent, but it was not in my contract or in any proposed contract.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MR. MORTON.

Mr. Belmont—Did you in your individual capacity or as representing your house communicate by letter or verbally with Mr. Morton regarding these negotiations?

Mr. Bliss—I think the answer has already been given regarding Mr. Morton's connection with the matter. He was very busy at that time; gave little attention to business; and I only spoke to him on very important matters connected with the firm's business. At the time I never supposed Mr. Randall's proposition would amount to anything.

Mr. Belmont—The only communication you had on this subject with Mr. Morton was in these cable ciphers?

Mr. Bliss—No. While he was in the country I was in the habit of receiving private notes from him. There was a reference once or twice in these letters to this subject. The notes were so unimportant that they were not kept or filed; I destroyed them. I never asked for his opinion or consulted him with regard to the rate of commission. When he first remarked to me that the guano business might be a good one, I told him I would not undertake it for less than 5 per cent.

After further sight regarding the characteristics of the business which induced Mr. Bliss to demand a higher compensation than 3 per cent had been shed by the witness on Mr. Belmont, the latter asked: "Was not the extension of time in the contract the reason for the increase in compensation?"

"That was a limitation, not an extension," interjected Mr. Kasson, with a shade of impatience in his voice.

"I am not aware," replied Mr. Bliss, "that that was considered in reference to the compensation."

Mr. Bliss testified that Mr. Morton did not inform him of the Grevy interview referred to by Mr. Randall in his testimony on Wednesday. Then Mr. Belmont again struggled hard, but vainly, to make a "point," asking:

"You authorized Mr. Randall to sign the contract for your house when he was the representative of the Credit Industriel? He then, also, was your agent in this matter?"

"He can hardly be considered an agent," replied Mr. Bliss, smiling. "He was authorized to sign the contract in accordance with the terms agreed upon between us. Otherwise the authorization would not have been given. I did not personally give the authorization and don't remember now who did give it."

The questions of the member from Babylon compelled the witness to repeat that the only communications with Mr. Morton on the matter of the contract were what he had already testified to.

Mr. Belmont—Then Mr. Randall, the counsel for the other contracting party, had full power to sign for you unless it was understood that he should be guided by your partner in Paris?

Mr. Bliss looked steadily at Mr. Belmont, as if he regarded the question as more of a ruse to entrap him into a contradiction than a legitimate question, and replied distinctly: "There was no understanding except that shown in the authority given him."

This form of authority is in the committee's hands. To Mr. Dunnell the witness explained at length the circumstances regarding the offer by Gautean & Co. of one consignment of guano since the contract was signed, while Morton, Bliss & Co. declined to receive because Gautean & Co. fixed too high a price on it, under the erroneous impression that there was a "guano famine" in the United States. He read the letters between the two houses on this matter. Mr. Bliss thought that Mr. Morton was appointed Minister to France in March, 1881; the witness never had any interview with the President or Secretary Blaine on the subject of mediation. All that the witness knew about the connection of Mr. Suarez and his colleagues with the State Department in regard to this matter was an incidental reference to the fact that the settlement of the troubles in Peru would help the business to be done under the contract. He had no definite recollection concerning this.

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

Q.—The question of the mediation or the probable mediation of the United States had no influence on you in the making of this contract? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Did your firm ever have any connection with the Credit Industriel before this contract was made? A.—In 1880 propositions were made to our London firm to be the agents for the same institution for the whole of Europe in the sale of guano and nitrates. I suppose that the desire of the Credit Industriel to secure us for the United States was prompted by those negotiations.

Mr. Belmont—Were you aware of the correspondence of Mr. Suarez at that time?

Mr. Bliss—I think not. I think it didn't come out then.

Mr. Belmont—Was the correspondence brought to your attention at the time the contract was made?

Mr. Bliss—Oh, no, sir.

The witness had no knowledge as to whether or not the Credit Industriel ever was connected with any other banking house than Morton, Bliss & Co.; his impression was that it never had been. He replied "No" to Mr. Wilson's stereotyped question regarding knowledge of the missing State Department papers. Mr. Bliss also said that before the newspaper publications regarding Shipherd he never had heard of the man and never saw him; he never heard Mr. Morton speak of him and did not think he knew him.

Q.—Do you believe that the position of Mr. Morton as Minister to France had any influence on the making of the contract by the Credit Industriel? A.—I never supposed so for a moment, and I don't believe so now. It had no influence on the fixing of the rate of commission; that was a matter of simple compensation for services. Finally Mr. Bliss again repeated for the edification of Mr. Belmont his assertion that Mr. Morton and no one else informed him of the interview between Mr. Morton and President Grevy.

MR. RANDALL REEXAMINED.

Robert E. Randall, the counsel for the Credit Industriel, who was examined on Wednesday, received the committee with pleasant words of greeting, when, after concluding the taking of Mr. Bliss's testimony, they assembled in the sick man's room at the New-York Hotel at 2 p. m.

"I felt your examination very little," he said to Mr. Kasson. "When you left me I was very cold, the result of weakness and nervousness, I suppose. I slept very well last night, however, and guess I can get along to-day.

Mr. Randall wore a dark dress instead of the one of blue velvet which she wore on Wednesday, and as she resumed her post at the threshold of the room, where she could watch the invalid, she crossed a pair of dainty slippered feet before her. The witness made a correction in his previous testimony, making the date when he first saw the correspondence of the State Department December 13, 1881, instead of January 24, 1882. He said that he had telegraphed to Paris for information regarding the two French companies desired by the committee. The Credit Industriel was organized in 1859, with a capital of 60,000,000 francs. The bank itself represented Peruvian loans to the amount of £15,000,000, the total amount of the loans being £35,000,000. The capital of the Compagnie du Pacifique was 13,000,000 francs. The witness described how the contract of January 17, 1880, was concluded between the Peruvian Government and the Credit Industriel, the bank undertaking to pay the Peruvian loans of 1870 and 1872, and the contract to terminate when all the debts were paid. The whole object of the Credit Industriel was to pay the bonded indebtedness of Peru; it had no other object. Under that contract Peru was to receive £2 per ton royalty on all the guano taken out by the Credit Industriel, and £2 per ton further was to be expended in the purchase of the Peruvian bonds. Then, of the remainder of the profits, 80 per cent was to go to the bondholders directly in payment of accrued interest, and when that was extinguished, to the purchase of additional bonds, 20 per cent being retained by the Credit Industriel as compensation for its trouble and expense. The financial part of this arrangement was to be carried out by the Compagnie du Pacifique, whose books and proceedings were open to the inspection of the bondholders and the Peruvian Government quarterly. The contract was made in pursuance of authority of the Peruvian Congress under President Prado, it being afterward confirmed by Pierola. In order to put this scheme into effect and to bring about peace, after the war with Chili had broken out, it was deemed necessary to raise a further loan of from £4,000,000 to £6,000,000. To raise this loan was one of the objects of the Credit Industriel contract. All these facts of the situation were told to the witness by Mr. Guillaume, chairman of the Peruvian Bondholders' Committee, when he first became connected with the French company, in September, 1889. Peru could not pay its war indemnity unless the integrity of the Territory of Tarapaca was preserved. Mr. Guillaume also told the witness that the French, Belgian and British Governments were willing to cooperate to secure the protection of such of their citizens as held Peruvian bonds, but they were unwilling to act until the United States Government had taken the initiative, in consequence of the stand taken by the United States against European intervention in American affairs.

"I desire to state right here," said the witness, "that Mr. Guillaume informed me that $3,600,000 in Peruvian bonds was held in New-York. The day following our interview Mr. Guillaume gave me the programme of the Credit Industriel and the bondholders' committee, which I handed to Secretary Evarts afterward. All of the contracts between the Credit Industriel and Peru were independent of the mediation of the United States. We understood that the European Governments would not move until the United States had been given the opportunity to take the initiative. If it failed to do so, why—the United States must look out for itself."

WHAT HE TOLD MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Randall said further that he had called on Mr. Evarts and informed him of these facts. In reply he said that his acts would show his great anxiety to bring about peace in South America. Further, he desired to say confidentially that he had instructed the American Ministers to Peru and Chili to bring about a conference between those two Governments, and he had no doubt that at that time the conference was in session. It proved to be so subsequently.

Mr. Belmont—You refer to the conference of Arica?

Mr. Randall—Yes sir.

Continuing, the witness said that Mr. Evarts told him he was sorry this matter had not been brought to his attention before—that is, the ability of Peru to pay her war debt through the arrangement with the Credit Industriel. The United States, however, had nothing to do with the financial negotiations between Chili and Peru, and certainly not with bringing in a foreign corporation. When the witness told Mr. Evarts that he had no authority to bind the Credit Industriel to raise £4,000,000 or £6,000,000, the Secretary urged the advisability of having someone sent over to America to represent the Credit Industriel in that financial transaction. The witness showed Mr. Evarts his cable dispatch of October 25, to his clients, as follows: "Mediation accepted. Bank should send authorized official to offer programme." The witness said that Mr. Evarts objected to the first part of the dispatch, because it informed the Paris parties in the matter that mediation was now going on, a fact which should not be known. At that interview or subsequently Mr. Evarts stated that there was no objection to the United States accepting a protectorate over the Territory of Tarapaca; that proposition, however, must come first from the belligerents, and not from a foreign corporation. After the failure of the Arica conference Mr. Evarts declined to take further action to secure peace because he then was soon going out of office.

To Mr. Belmont the witness said that the expression used in Secretary Evarts's dispatch of December 14, 1880, to Mr. Adams, regarding the willingness of the United States to accept certain "responsibility," referred to the protectorate of Tarapaca.

Mr. Kasson—You had better not take up the time of the witness now with a cross-examination, Mr. Belmont.

Mr. Belmont—I would rather have the dispatch come in now. I want the instructions from Mr. Evarts to Mr. Christiancy of February 17, 1881, read.

Mr. Kasson—I object to encumbering the records of committee in the irrelevant matter.

Mr. Belmont insisted upon the reading of the dispatch by the witness, who complied with his desire. "Up to this time," said Mr. Randall, "the Government knew of no other company or organization than the Credit Industriel willing or able to assist the United States in its undertaking, namely, to secure peace."

INTERVIEWS WITH MR. BLAINE.

The witness further testified that he saw Secretary Blaine soon after he went into office and informed him of what Mr. Evarts had approved.

Mr. Belmont (interrupting)—Did you have any interviews—

Mr. Kasson—If you will allow him to go on in order he will come to all that. He is going on with his statement in regular order.

Mr. Randall—Mr. Blaine stated to me his approval individually of my propositions, and that the United States Government would carry them out as far as possible in the South American negotiations—that is, utilize them.

Here again Mr. Belmont was ready to ask another of his written questions, when Mr. Kasson said: "Won't you let him go on with his regular story?"

Mr. Randall—I never saw the instructions of the Secretary at any time. At one of our interviews we discussed the question as to who should be sent as Minister to Peru, and I suggested William E. Chandler. Mr. Blaine asked me if General Hurlbut would be satisfactory to my friends, and I said yes. Mr. Blaine told me subsequently that the instructions to General Hurlbut of June 15, 1881, were in accord with my plans, and that they would be satisfactory to me.

At this point Mr. Kasson again prevented some precipitate questioning by Mr. Belmont, saying that it interrupted "the thread of the story."

Resuming his narrative, the witness said that when he went back to Europe in July, 1881, he had asked Mr. Elmore, the Peruvian Minister at Washington, to accompany him, so as to state to his clients that he (Mr. Elmore) also had official information regarding the favorable attitude of Mr. Blaine. On the witness's return to America, Mr. Elmore wrote him saying that Mr. Blaine had inquired two or three times why he (the witness) did not come to see him. The witness subsequently was in Washington on November 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30, and on December 1, 9 and 11, seeing Mr. Blaine several times.

Mr. Belmont—Your programme was still looked on with favor?

Mr. Randall—Entirely so.

Mr. Belmont—Did Mr. Elmore say that Mr. Blaine spoke to him of the Landreau and Cochet claims?

Mr. Randall—The Peruvian Minister informed me that on no occasion did Mr. Blaine speak to him of these claims and he knew of no correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Belmont—You were firmly convinced that the plan of the Credit Industriel was in accord with the Department?

Mr. Randall—Yes, sir. At the interviews of November 30 and December 1 Mr. Blaine informed me that he had submitted all the papers in this matter to President Arthur, who approved what had been done. When Mr. Trescot was sent as Commissioner to Peru, Mr. Blaine informed me that Walker Blaine was to go with him; the Secretary rather objected to his son's going along. Mr. Blaine again treated the subject of our plans as settled. I understood that Mr. Trescot's instructions would carry out the programme of the Credit Industriel. If I had read them at that time I certainly would have indorsed them.

Mr. Belmont—Is the dispatch of Mr. Blaine of August 4 regarding the Landreau claim in conflict with your proposition?

Mr. Randall—In direct conflict, judging from the prospectus of the Peruvian Company.

Mr. Belmont here began a question regarding Dreyfuss Brothers, of Paris, which called forth the following query from the chairman: "Do you want to examine into the Dreyfuss interviews?"

Mr. Belmont—They may be very pertinent. [To the witness.] Did not Mr. Dreyfuss have some relations with the Credit Industriel?

Mr. Randall—Yes. I don't know what relations he had with President Grevy. Mr. Dreyfuss assured me that his interests were in common with those of the Credit Industriel.

Mr. Belmont—Was the recognition of the Calderon Government in Peru necessary to carry out this programme?

Mr. Randall—I can't say that, because any permanent government in Peru might have accepted the proposition of the Credit Industriel.

Mr. Belmont—If the Landreau claim were recognized, you would be far off in the payment of your claims?

Mr. Randall—Yes, sir. Their payment would be postponed for a very long period if Landreau were paid first.

The witness testified that he talked with Secretary Blaine a little with respect to the Landreau and Cochet claims and he (the witness) drew an inference from what he said that the Secretary had only recently heard of the Landreau claim. At that time Mr. Blaine told him nothing about the dispatch of August 4.

Mr. Belmont—You objected 3 per cent commission to Maitland, Phelps & Co. when you first broached the subject of the guano agency?

Mr. Randall—Yes, sir.

Mr. Belmont—That was in the original contract with Morton, Bliss & Co.?

Mr. Randall—Oh, no. Morton, Bliss & Co. stated from the first that 3 per cent would not pay them.

The witness said that he had received a long and carefully prepared statement from Mr. Suarez regarding his connection with Chili-Peru matters. It was being translated, and would, when the translation was finished, be forwarded to Chairman Williams, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BASE-BALL ON WEDNESDAY.

The Harvard College and Stock Exchange baseball nines played a six-inning practice game at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday, the regular game having been postponed on account of the rain. Denham pitched and Tyng caught for the brokers, Tucker pitching and Crocker catching for the collegians. Tower played splendidly in left field, making two fine running catches, for which he was loudly applauded. Following is the score by innings:

Harvard	1	0	0	0	4	0–5
Stock Exchange	1	0	1	2	1	3–8

Runs earned—Harvard, 0; Stock Exchange, 1. Total base hits—Harvard, 8; Stock Exchange, 12. Total left on bases—Harvard, 7; Stock Exchange, 8. Struck out—Harvard, 2; Stock Exchange, 5. Base on called balls—Harvard, 2; Stock Exchange, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Wright, of the Stevens Institute Club.

The Metropolitan nine visited Brooklyn on Wednesday and played a game of baseball with the Atlantics of that city on the Union Grounds. The following is the score by innings:

Metropolitan	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	–10
Atlantic	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	–6

Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—William Barnie, of the Atlantic Club.

At Worcester—Troy, 10; Worcester, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 6; Boston, 4.
At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 9; St. Louis, 5.
At New-Haven—Yale, 4; Brown University, 2.

ART DECORATION.

MR. WILDE'S SECOND LECTURE IN NEW-YORK.

A LARGE AUDIENCE IN WALLACK'S THEATRE—NO MANUSCRIPT USED BY THE LECTURER—HIS DRESS AND MANNER.

Wallack's Theatre was well filled yesterday afternoon, when Oscar Wilde delivered his lecture on "Art Decoration." Several of the boxes were occupied by parties of ladies, and a few heads appeared over the edge of the second balcony. A tall ebony pedestal stood in the centre of the stage, and on it was a glass of water. The scene set represented a library finished in modern Gothic style. Bric-a-brac in large quantities from art stores and numerous paper vases from the property-room of the theatre were placed around indiscriminately. Mr. Wilde walked on the stage shortly before 3 o'clock and was applauded with the decorum that was characteristic of the audience and its manner from first to last. The lecturer wore a new suit, consisting of dark velvet coat and knee breeches, with a profusion of lace around the neck, down the front and at the cuffs. He had on dark stockings and patent leather pumps.

Mr. Wilde spoke for an hour and twenty minutes without notes. At first he assumed an attitude which has been made familiar by his full-length photographs, and maintained it, with occasional lapses into gracefulness, until he had finished. He spoke in a monotonous tone of voice, like a schoolboy reciting a lesson, and suffered from occasional failures of memory. In such cases he hurried on without a halt to a new series of observations. He repeated himself to some extent. In the arrangement of his discourse there was little of the "rational designs" whose necessity he sought so earnestly to impress on his hearers. He ended abruptly and the audience did not know that he had finished until he bowed and was leaving the stage. Then a lady threw a lily from her box. The audience applauded, and as the lecturer returned he was greeted with a bunch of Jacqueminot roses. He picked them up, again bowed his acknowledgments and retired. The receipts were estimated to be $900, which is less by $300 than at his first lecture in New-York. P. T. Barnum was present and occupied a front seat.

THE LECTURE.

In my first lecture, I gave you something of the history of Art in England. I sought to trace the influence of the French Revolution upon its development. I said something of the song of Keats and the school of the pre-Raphaelites. But I do not want to shelter the movement which I have called "The English Renaissance" under any palladium, however noble, or any name, however revered. The roots of it have indeed to be sought for in things that have long past away, and not, as some suppose, in the fancy of a few young men, although I am not altogether sure that there is anything much better than the fancy of a few young men. When I appeared before you on a previous occasion, I had seen nothing of American art save the Doric columns and Corinthian chimney-pots visible on your Broadway and Fifth-ave. Since then I have been through your country to some fifty or sixty cities, I think. I find that what your people need is not so much high imaginative art, but that which hallows the vessels of every-day use. I suppose that the poet will sing and the artist will paint regardless whether the world praises or blames. He has his own world and is independent of his fellow-men. But the handicraftsman is dependent on your pleasure and opinion. He needs your encouragement and he must have beautiful surroundings. Your people love art, but you do not sufficiently honor the handicraftsmen. Of course, those millionaires who can pillage Europe for their pleasure need have no care to encourage such; but I speak for those whose desire for beautiful things is larger than their means. I find that one great trouble all over is that your workmen are not given to noble designs. You cannot be indifferent to this, because art is not something which you can take or leave. It is a necessity of human life.

And what is the meaning of this beautiful decoration which we call art? In the first place, it means value to the workman, and it means the pleasure which he must necessarily take in making a beautiful thing. The mark of all good art is not that the thing done is done exactly or finely, for machinery may do as much, but that it is worked out with the head and the workman's heart. I cannot impress the point too frequently that beautiful and rational designs are necessary in all work. I did not imagine until I went into some of your simpler cities that there was so much bad work done. I found where I went bad wall-papers, horribly designed and colored carpets, and that old offender, the horse-hair sofa, whose stolid look of indifference is always so depressing. I found meaningless chandeliers and machine-made furniture, generally of rosewood, which creaked dismally under the weight of the ubiquitous interviewer. I came across the small iron stove which they always persist in decorating with machine-made ornaments, and which is as great a bore as a wet day or any other particularly dreadful institution. When unusual extravagance was indulged in it was garnished with two funeral urns.

BRING ARTIST AND WORKMAN TOGETHER.

It must always be remembered that what is well and carefully made by an honest workman after a rational design increases in beauty and value as the years go on. The old furniture brought over by the Pilgrims 200 years ago, which I saw in New-England, is just as good and as beautiful to-day as it was when it first came here. Now what you must do is to bring artists and handicraftsmen together. Handicraftsmen cannot live, certainly cannot thrive, without such companionship. Separate these two, and you rob art of all spiritual motive. Having done this, you must place your workman in the midst of beautiful surroundings. The artist is not dependent on the visible and the tangible. He has his visions and his dreams to feed on. But the workman must see lovely forms and beautiful forms as he goes to his work in the morning and returns at eventide. And, in connection with this, I want to assure you that noble and beautiful designs are never the result of idle fancy or purposeless day dreaming. They only come as the accumulation of habits of long and delightful observation. And yet such things may not be taught. Right ideas concerning them can certainly only be obtained by those who have been accustomed to rooms that are beautiful and colors that are satisfying.

Perhaps one of the most difficult things for us to do is to choose a notable and joyous dress for men. There would be more joy in life if we should accustom ourselves to use all the beautiful colors we can in fashioning our own clothes. The dress of the future, I think, will use drapery to a great extent and will abound with joyous color. At present we have lost all nobility of dress, and in doing so have almost annihilated the modern sculptor. And in looking around at the figures which adorn our parks one could almost wish that we had completely killed the noble art. To see the frock coat of the drawing-room done into bronze or the double waistcoat perpetuated in marble, adds a new horror to death. But indeed, in looking through the history of costume, seeking an answer to the questions we have propounded, there is little that is either beautiful or appropriate. One of the earliest forms is the Greek drapery, which is so exquisite for young girls. And then, I think we may be pardoned a little enthusiasm over the dress of the time of Charles I, so beautiful, indeed, that in spite of its invention being with the cavaliers, it was copied by the Puritans. And the dress for the children at that time must not be passed over. It was a very golden age of the little ones. I do not think that they have ever looked so lovely as they do in the pictures of that time. The dress of the last century in England is also peculiarly gracious and graceful. There is nothing bizarre or strange about it, but it is full of harmony and beauty. In these days, when we have suffered so dreadfully from the incursions of the modern milliner, we hear ladies boast that they do not wear a dress more than once. In the old days, when the dresses were decorated with beautiful designs and worked with exquisite embroidery, ladies rather took a pride in bringing out the garment and wearing it many times and handing it down to their daughters—a process which I think would be quite appreciated by modern husbands when called upon to settle their wives' bills.

HOW MEN SHOULD DRESS.

And how shall men dress? Men say they don't particularly care how they dress, and that it is little matter. I am bound to reply that I do not believe them and do not think that you do. In all my journeys through the country, the only well-dressed men that I saw—and in saying this I earnestly deprecate the polished indignation of your Fifth-ave. dandies—were the Western miners. Their wide-brimmed hats, which shaded their faces from the sun and protected them from the rain, and the cloak which is by far the most beautiful piece of drapery ever invented, may well be dwelt on with admiration. Their high boots, too, were sensible and practical. They only wore what was comfortable and therefore beautiful. As I looked at them, I could not help thinking with regret of the time when these picturesque miners should have made their fortunes and would go East to assume again all the abominations of modern fashionable attire. Indeed, so concerned was I that I made some of them promise that when they again appeared in the more crowded scenes of Eastern civilization they would still continue to wear their lovely costume. But I don't believe they will.

Now, what America wants to-day is a school of rational design. Bad art is a great deal worse than no art at all. You must show your workmen specimens of good work, so that they may come to know what is simple and true and beautiful. To that end I would you have a museum attached to these schools—not one of those dreadful modern institutions where there are a stuffed and very dusty giraffe and a case or two of fossils, but a place where there are gathered examples of art decoration from various periods and countries. Such a place is the South Kensington Museum in London, whereon we build greater hopes for the future than on any other one thing. There I go every Saturday night, when the Museum is opened later than usual, to see the handicraftsman, the wood-worker, the glass-blower and the worker in metals. And it is here that the man of refinement and culture comes face to face with the workman who ministers to his joy. He comes to know more of the nobility of the workman, and the workman, feeling the appreciation, comes to know more of the nobility of his work.

You have too many white walls. More color is wanted. You should have such men as Whistler among you, to teach you the beauty and joy of color. Take Mr. Whistler's symphony in white, which you no doubt have imagined to be something quite bizarre. It is nothing of the sort. Think of a cool, gray sky, flecked here and there with white clouds, a gray ocean and three wonderfully beautiful figures robed in white leaning over the water and dropping white flowers from their fingers. Here are no extensive intellectual scheme to trouble you and no metaphysics, of which we have had quite enough in art. But if the simple and unaided color strikes the right keynote, the whole conception is made clear. I regard Mr. Whistler's famous peacock room as the finest thing in color and art decoration which the world has known since Correggio painted that wonderful room in Italy where the little children are dancing on the walls. Mr. Whistler finished another room just before I came away—a breakfast-room in blue and yellow. The ceiling was a light blue, the cabinet furniture was of yellow wood, the curtains at the windows were white and worked in yellow, and when the table was set for breakfast with dainty blue china, nothing can be conceived at once so simple and joyous.

The fault which I have observed in most of your rooms is that there is apparent no definite scheme of color. Everything is not attuned to a keynote as it should be. The apartments are crowded with pretty things which have no relation to each other. Again, your artists must decorate what is more simply useful. In your art schools I found no attempt to decorate such things as the vessels for water. I know of nothing uglier than the ordinary jug or pitcher. A museum could be filled with the different kinds of water vessels which are used in hot countries. Yet we continue to submit to the depressing jug with the handle all on one side. I do not see the wisdom of decorating dinner-plates with sunsets and soup-plates with moonlight scenes. I do not think it adds anything to the pleasure of canvas-back duck to take it out of such glories. Besides, we do not want a soup-plate whose bottom seems to vanish in the distance. One neither feels safe nor comfortable under such conditions. In fact, I did not find in the art schools of the country that the difference was explained between decorative and imaginative art.

THE CONDITIONS OF ART.

The conditions of art should be simple. A great deal more depends upon the heart than the head. Appreciation of art is not secured by any elaborate scheme of learning. Art requires a good healthy atmosphere. The motives for art are still around about us as they were around about the ancients. And the subjects are also easily found by the earnest sculptor and the painter. Nothing is more picturesque and graceful than a man at work. Only idle people are ungraceful. The artist who goes to the children's playground, watches them at their sport, sees the boy stoop to tie his shoe, will find the same themes that engaged the attention of the ancient Greeks. And such observation and the illustrations which follow will do much to correct that foolish impression that mental and physical beauty are always divorced.

To you more than perhaps to any other country has nature been generous in furnishing materials for art workers to work in. You have marble quarries where the stone is more beautiful in color that the Greeks ever had for their beautiful work, and yet day after day I am confronted with the great building of some stupid man who has used the beautiful material as if it were not precious almost beyond speech. Marble should not be used save by noble workmen. There is nothing which gave me a greater sense of barrenness in travelling through the country than the entire absence of wood-carving on your houses. Wood-carving is the simplest of the decorative arts. In Switzerland the little barefooted boy beautifies the porch of his father's house with examples of skill in this direction. Why should not American boys do a great deal more and better than Swiss boys?

There is nothing to my mind more coarse in conception and more vulgar in execution than modern jewelry. This is something that can be easily corrected. Something better should be made out of the beautiful gold which is scored up in your mountain hollows and strewn along your river beds. When I was at Leadville and reflected that all the shining silver I saw coming from the mines would be made into ugly dollars, it made me sad. It should be made into something more permanent. The golden gates at Florence are as beautiful to-day as when Michael Angelo saw them.

We should see more of the workman than we do. We should not be content to have the salesman stand between us, who knows nothing of what he is selling save that he is charging a great deal too much for it. And watching workmen will teach that most important lesson, the nobility of all rational workmanship.

THE PLACE OF ART IN EDUCATION.

I said in my last lecture that art would create a new brotherhood among men by furnishing a universal language. I said that under its beneficent influences war might pass away. Thinking this, what place can I ascribe to art in our education? If children grow up among all fair and lovely things, they will grow to love beauty and detest ugliness before they know the reason why. If you go into a house where everything is coarse you find things chipped and broken and unsightly. Nobody exercises any care. If everything is dainty and delicate, gentleness and refinement of manner are unconsciously acquired. When I was in San Francisco I used to visit the Chinese quarters frequently. There I used to watch a great hulking Chinese workman at his task of digging, and used to see him every day drink his tea from a little cup as delicate in texture as the petal of a flower. Whereas in all the grand hotels of the land, where thousands of dollars have been lavished on great gilt mirrors and gaudy columns, I have been given my coffee or my chocolate in cups an inch and a quarter thick. I think I have deserved something nicer. [Laughter.]

The art systems of the past have been devised by philosophers who looked upon human beings as obstructions. They have tried to educate boys' minds before they had any. How much better would it be in these early years to teach children to use their hands in the rational service of mankind! I would have a workshop attached to every school, and one hour a day given up to the teaching of simple decorative arts. It would be a golden hour to the children. And you would soon raise up a race of handicraftsmen who would transform the face of your country. I have seen only one such school in the United States, and this was in Philadelphia, and was founded by my friend Mr. Leland. I stopped there yesterday and have brought some of their work here this afternoon to show you. [Mr. Wilde here turned from the stand to an adjoining table and held up the different articles he spoke of.] Here are two discs of beaten brass; the designs on them are beautiful, the workmanship is simple and the entire result is satisfactory. The work was done by a little boy twelve years old. This is a wooden bowl, decorated by a little girl of thirteen. The design is lovely, and the coloring delicate and pretty. [The bowl was painted black and yellow, and looked like a sunflower with the colors run into each other.] Here you see a piece of beautiful wood-carving, accomplished by a little boy of nine. [This was a small rectangular piece of wood, and the carving was not visible to the audience. In such work as this children learn sincerity in art. They learn to abhor the liar in art—the man who paints wood to look like iron, or iron to look like stone. It is a practical school of morals. [Applause.] No better way is there to learn to love Nature than to understand Art. It dignifies every flower of the field. And a boy who sees the thing of beauty which a bird on the wing becomes when transferred to wood or canvas will probably not throw the customary stone. What we want is something spiritual added to life. Nothing is so ignoble that art cannot sanctify it.

SOCIAL REUNION OF VETERANS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met here yesterday. At ten minutes past 11 o'clock, General W. T. Sherman called the assembly together in the People's Theatre, saying:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I am glad to meet those here present on this day and in this place. It is said that we could not meet on any day which is not an anniversary of some battle, but it is not by accident that we hold this reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in St. Louis. The day was chosen to do honor to those who took part in the capture of Camp Jackson in the suburbs of St. Louis. We have malice toward none and charity to all. Forgiving the past but not forgetting it, we will cherish memories of war forever. [Applause.] Each year diminishes the members of our society, but not the glorious memories of the Civil War of 1861-65. But beneath this we have the kindliest feelings toward all. I am glad to see this hall filled with faces that come back to me as plainly as when we parted at Raleigh.

Among the letters read from persons unable to be present were those from President Arthur, Vice-President Davis, General Grant, Secretary Lincoln, Senators Logan and Vest, General George B. McClellan, John G. Whittier and S. J. Tilden. After reading the letters the meeting adjourned until this evening. The society was immediately escorted to the Merchants' Exchange by a committee of that body. Fully 3,000 people were assembled on the floor and in the galleries to receive them, and the speech of welcome was made by President Slayback. General Sherman, General John Pope, General W. B. Hazen and ex-Senator Thurman responded with brief remarks. The Cotton Exchange was next visited, where the society was received by its president, William N. Reuter. Generals Sherman and Hazen, ex-Senator Thurman, and Judge Cooley, of Michigan, made short speeches, after which the society marched to the hotel for dinner.

General Reynolds reported the time and place of the next reunion as October 3 and 4, 1883, the anniversary of the battle of Corinth, at Cleveland. The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted. General Belknap then reported that the committee had reelected as the orator of the next reunion, Bishop Samuel Fallon, of Chicago. The committee on the nomination of officers recommended the election of General W. T. Sherman as president, Colonel L. M. Dayton as recording secretary, General A. Hickenlooper as corresponding secretary, General M. F. Force as treasurer, and as vice-presidents, Colonel G. D. Munson, Colonel John M. Bacon, Major H. M. Neil, Major C. Goodbrake, General H. H. Eldridge, Major A. A. Perkins, Major A. L. Ogg, Captain J. N. Munroe, Colonel George E. Bryant, Captain E. L. Baker, General John W. Noble, and General J. D. Stevenson. A paper was read on the achievement of Iowa regiments in the War, by General Belknap, which was followed by a paper on the capture of Camp Jackson, by General Noble. Committees were appointed to consider the advisability of meeting in the Yellowstone Park, in Colorado, in 1884, and also as to the wearing of uniforms. The meeting adjourned to meet in Cleveland, October 3, 1883. This afternoon, escorted by the local militia organizations, the society paid a visit to the Grand Historical Encampment at the new armory hall. In the evening a banquet was given in the Lindell House.

MR. CHANDLER AND A CLUB.

BOSTON, May 11.—The regular meeting of the New-Hampshire Club was held at Young's Hotel yesterday afternoon, nearly 200 members being present. Considerable excitement was caused by a motion of O. C. Moore, of Nashua, that Secretary of the Navy Chandler be invited to become a guest of the club on his visit here in June. The motion was violently opposed by ex-Senator Wadleigh and several others. The discussion became so animated that a large number of the members retired. The motion was finally adopted by a vote of 15 to 11. Considerable animosity was created during the debate, and it was thought by some of the members that the result will be the disruption of the club.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST GUITEAU.

THE COMPETENCY OF A WIFE'S TESTIMONY.

COLONEL CORKHILL AND MR. DAVIDGE IN OPPOSITION TO THE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS—POINTED QUESTIONS BY THE JUDGES.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The hearing upon exceptions in the case of the United States against Charles J. Guiteau was resumed this morning. Colonel Reed called attention to one authority, to the point that it is the duty of the Courts to sustain technicalities when they appear in the law. He then quoted