

The name "polo" comes from the game of "pulu," played in Thibet, this meaning "ball of willow wood" and Vigne, the traveler, brought the story of the game to Kashmir in India, introducing it to the officers stationed there. It is probable these were the first Europeans to play the game. The Burmese were taught the game by their Tartar ancestors, under the name of "Kan-jai-bazee," and it may be traced along similar lines with the Japanese, Chinese, and Persians, while one of the late Fredrick Remington's pictures illustrates a game played on pony back with knotted sticks for the mallet, and a ball made from tree roots. He told the writer this game was played by the Indians of Dakota, Wyoming, and the northwest generally, but whether they learned the game from the Mound Builders (who seem to have known a little of everything) or from the Mexicans, or if they brought it themselves from the Asiatic mainland when they entered this country through Alaska, is beyond a conjecture. At all events, they knew the game of mallet and ball, played on horse-back, which traces back until lost in the ages.

Polo was first played in Great Britain in 1869, by some Hussars at the Aldershot Camp, who used billiard balls, and "Shinny-Sticks;" the Oxford and Cambridge universities began to play, the Lillie Bridge and Hurlingham polo clubs were formed, and in six years there was lots of polo played. In 1876, Mr. James Gordon Bennett brought some mallets, balls and ponies to the United States, and, with the exception of a game or two with large horses at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The first practice game was at Dickel's Riding School, at Fifth Avenue, where the Union League Club was later erected. The Westchester Polo Club was the first to appear, formed by Messrs. James Bennett, Hermann Oelrichs, Colonel William Jay, T. J. Griswold, Fredrick Bronson, W. P. Douglas, S. S. Howland, John Mott, W. K. Thorne, Hollis Hunnewell, Fairman Rodgers, C. C. Franklin, and two Englishmen, then resident in New York, Lord Mandeville and Sir Bache Cunard. A year later polo was played near Jerome Park and at Newport. Mr. H. L. Herbert, the perpetual chairman of the American Polo Association, with Messrs. Elder, Howard Stokes, and Robins, established the Brighton Club at Long Branch, and played with croquet balls.

The first match game was in 1879, Westchester defeating Queens County. In 1880 the Manhattan Club opened its grounds at One Hundred and Tenth Street and then followed the Meadow Brook, Pelham and Rockaway Polo clubs, with Messrs. August Belmont, E. C. Potter, J. M. Waterbury (father of the present player), F. O. Beach, C. Oliver Iselin, Oliver Bird, John E. Cowdin, Foxhall Keene and many others. In 1885 Harvard College entered polo. Yale endeavored to form a club but failed, and the Orange Club was formed by members of the Essex Hunt. In 1884 the game had so progressed that a challenge to England was already meditated, and from that date the popularity of polo in the United States has gathered in value like a rolling snowball, until the attendance at prominent clubs and popular parks has been estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 spectators gathered to witness an American championship polo contest. It has spread through the cities to the smaller towns, even to the "One Pony Polo," which contradicts the old erroneous idea that it was purely "a rich man's game," and, most important, it has been taken up and fostered by the United States Army as an admirable detail in attaining physical perfection, and already the service has played some dashing, aggressive polo that speaks well for the future. In the south, the middle west, and the far west, polo is being played by boys, one nine-year-old lad being captain of a San Antonio team, which plays with small ponies, a smaller field, and shorter periods, but plays polo.

SEATTLE SOCIETY

Mrs. Benjamin L. Gates and Mrs. Edgar L. Webster gave one of the prettiest teas of the season on June 20th, at the home of Mrs. Gates, 1018 Roanoke Street.

The guests were received on the lower floor, in rooms each having a different color motif. The living room was decorated entirely with Marguerites and Scotch broom, the reception hall with pink and white peonies and roses, and the den with red roses. Punch was served in the dining-room, which was in pink, lavishly adorned with La France and Caroline Testout roses.

Tea was served in the ballroom, which was a beautiful bower of white and green, wild syringas completely covering the ceiling and side walls. The table was in yellow, with a center-piece of Japanese iris and snapdragons, arranged with pleasing effect in a gilt basket tied with a yellow satin bow. Yellow shaded candles lighted the board.

Presiding at the urns were Mrs. Bert Farrar and Mrs. W. A. Avery the first hour, who alternated with Mrs. William H. Parsons and Mrs. A. B. Liewellyn.

Assisting about the rooms were Mrs. John E. Ryan, Mrs. H. O. Peters, Mrs. Samuel A. Sizer, Mrs. John Bratnoble, Mrs. J. L. Mohundro, Mrs. Albert E. Elford, Mrs. C. H. Wharton, Mrs. John C. Slater, Mrs. Clyde L. Morris, Mrs. Sartori and Mrs. W. O. Chapman and Miss Edith Lind of Tacoma.

At the punch bowl were Miss Maurine Gates, Miss Comely Sizer, Miss Jean Peters, Miss Dorothy Patton and Miss Mildred Chapman of Tacoma.

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Miss Mildred Matilda Stuart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Stuart, and Mr. James Addison Hyde were united in marriage on June 19th at 8 o'clock at Mount Baker Park Presbyterian Church.

The impressive ceremony, read by Rev. M. A. Matthews, was witnessed by relatives and a large gathering of friends. The church was massed with a profusion of roses and other cut flowers in white and delicate pink shades, relieved with many palms. The bridal party stood under a canopy of soft greens from which hung a wedding bell of white roses.

Preceding the ceremony, Miss May Stewart sang "Oh, Promise Me," which was immediately followed by the wedding march, played by Miss Bell Thompson at the piano and Mrs. Victor Zednick at the violin.

The bride wore an imported gown of white peau de cygne, elaborately trimmed with silk hand-made fillet lace. The draped effect was caught with a spray of orange blossoms, which also were used to secure her long tulle veil to her coiffure. A bouquet of bride roses showered with the natural orange blossoms and lilies of the valley were carried. The only ornament worn was a rope of pearls, the gift of the groom.

The maid of honor, Miss Ada Merrifield of Kent, wore a becoming gown of pink charmeuse, made with a Grecian drape and slight train, and a picture hat of pink trimmed with ostrich feathers and pink French roses. She carried a shower bouquet of pink rosebuds.

The bridesmaids were gowned alike in pink crepe meteor, with hair ornaments of pink satin aigrettes. They carried baskets of pink roses tied with pink tulle. They were Miss Verle Kinne, Miss