HISTORY OF THE **GAME OF WHIST**

Something Made Pertinent by the Revived Interest In the Gamc.

SCRANTON VS. ELMIRA PLAYERS.

This City's Team Lost the Match by a Small Margin .- Something About Ancient Whist -- Comparison of Different Kinds of Whist Games.

The fact that there is a widespread revival of interest in whist all over the country is generally understand revival of interest in whist all over the country is generally understood and nowhere has the game taken a deeper hold than in Scranton. A writer in the Baltimore Sun in speaking of the game says: Whist was originally called "whisk," by which latter name it is spoken of in "Taylor's Motto," pub-lished in 1621. It was first spelled "whist," so fas as known, by Butler in the baltimore of his "Hadibras" nub-"whist," so fas as known, by Butler in the second part of his "Hudibras," published in 1663. It is generally accepted that, whichever way it was spelled, the name was derived from the idea of silence or close attention, which the game certainly requires. There is a fair basis for the claim made by its devotees that whist is the most intellectual of all games. It has been urged that, as there is no element of chance in the proper playing of chess, that geience is not correctly classified among games. But in whist chance does not enter into the playing, although the intellect and skill of the player count for much. At chess a single trial of skill may last the entire evening, keeping the brain an accompanion of the player count for his part of the player count for his part of the player count for much. At chess a single trial of skill may last the entire evening, keeping the brain an accompanion of the player count for much. At chess a single trial of skill may last the entire evening, keeping the brain as a constitution of the player of the proper playing of chess, that gelence is not correctly classified among games, But in whist chance does not enter into the playing, although the proper playing of chess, that gelence is not correctly classified among games, But in whist chance does not enter into the playing, although the proper playing of chess, that gelence is not correctly classified among games, But in whist chance does not enter into the playing, although the proper playing of chess, that gelence is not correctly classified among games, But in whist chance does not enter into the playing of chess, that gelence is not correctly classified among games, But in whist chance does not enter into the playing of chess, that gelence is not correctly classified among games, But in whist chance does not enter into the playing of chess, that gelence is not correctly classified among games, But in whist chance does not enter into the playing of chess, that gelence is not correctly classified among games. for much. At chess a single trial of skill may last the entire evening, keep-ing the brain on a continuous stretch, while at whist a hand lasts but a few minutes, and one may play fifty hands during the evening, none of which are at all alike and all requiring active memory, close and keen observation and sound judgment. Sometimes bold-ness and daring will carry the day, while on the other hand, caution, evinced by forethought, and wisdom, applied to practice, will be found more efficacious.

There are five different games o whist known to history, namely: Long whist, counting honors, a game that is now almost obsolete; short whist, counting honors, which is still popular in England; short whist, not counting honors, which is the popular form of the game in America and in France; dummy whist and double dum-my whist, which find favor also in this country and in France. "According to Hoyle" is a phrase much used, refercountry and in France. "According to Hoyle" is a phrase much used, referring to the first great authority on whist, whose book appeared in 1743. But a long whist is no longer played except by persons who cultivate eccentricity, the phrase is somewhat out of date. The American game of whist, as formulated officially by the "Washington club," limits the score to five points and makes no reckoning of honors. English visitors to this country are often heard to say that they prefer American whist to the game as it is played in London clubs where honors are still counted, though Hoyle's original score of ten points has been reinal score of ten points has been reduced to five. It is obvious that in the English form of the game the element of chance predominates, seeing that four out of the five points required to be made to win may all be held in one hand, leaving only one-fifth of the points to be gained by skillful playing. American whist is, therefore, a far more severe intellectual exercise.

The literature of whist throws much interesting light on its origin and evolution. It was developed, no doubt, I from the old card game of the sixteenth century called "triumph" or "trump." This game was called by its first players "ruff and honors." Its The literature of whist throws much first players "ruff and honors." Its leading feature was that one particu-lar sult had the predominance of the other three in the game, and so became the triump (or trump) cards. The famous Bishop Latimer, in a preached at Cambridge about 1529, used the terms of the old game of triumph (or trump) as metaphors. An extract from this discourse runs as follows:
"Where you are wont to celebrate
Christmas in playing at cards, I intend, with God's grace, to deal unto you Christ's cards, wherein you shall perceive Christ's rule. The game that we play at shall be the triumph, which, if it be well played at, he that dealeth shall win.* * You must mark also that the triumph must apply to fetch home unto Him all the other cards, whatsoever suit they be of. Then, further, we must say to ourselves What requireth Christ of a Christian Now turn up your trump, you heart (hearts is trump, as I said be-fore), and cast your trump, your heart, on this card." The game of trump is on this card. also alluded to by Shakespeare in tony and Cleopatra." Act IV, Scene 12, first published in 1623:

"Antony -My good knave, Eros, now the "Antony,—My good knave, Eros, now the captain is
Even such a body; here I am, Antony;
Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my knave.
I made these wars for Egypt; and the Queen.
Whose heart I thought I had, for she had mine:

Which, whilst it was mine, had annex'd unto't

A million more, now lost—she, Eros, has
Packed cards with Caesar, and false
played my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph."

Concerning Monday night's games is Elmira in which a team from the Scranton Whist club was defeated, the

Elmira Advertiser of Tuesday says:
"The long talked of and much expected whist tournament between teams from Scranton and Elmira was played off last evening in the rooms of the Century club. The Scranton party arrived in town over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon and went at once to the Rathburn house, where

once to the Rathburn nouse, where they dined,
"Early in the evening they visited the club rooms, where they met the most cordial welcome from the gentlemen present. Promptly at 8 o'clock, the games were started and proceeded, until after 11 o'clock, to their constant. The games management of ed, until arter II octock, to their con-clusion. The general management of the affair was in charge of W. N. Eas-terbrook and F. A. Hudson, assisted during the evening by C. S. Sly and Judge Edgar Denton in distribution of

the boards and arrangement of the players at the tables.

"Twelve men on a side were opposed to each other and at the end of the match, a social session was held with a German luncheon, which was heartily enjoyed by the contestant with a German luncheon, which was heartly enjoyed by the contestants and a few friends who dropped in to share the festivities. All those present voted the match a great success and look forward with men anticipations to the return match to be played at some time not yet appointed. The at some time not yet appointed. The at some time not yet appointed. The Scranton gentlemen were a most agree-able company and made friends of all who met them. They are exceedingly careful and well-informed players and

put up a good steady game.

"The Elmira team expected to lose the match from their inexperience in team play and are surprised that they came out of the match with so good a record for a first contest of the kind. The programme of the match was followed by some expert players with great interest. The Scranton party left at 2.08 o'clock this morning, after spending the time after the match, until the train hour most pleasantly in spending the time after the match, un-til the train hour, most pleasantly in the club rooms. They expressed themnelves as very much delighted with their evening in Elmira. A few re-marks were made by the Elmira play-ers at a penalty of two points for each, which, if avoided, would have made a slight difference in the score in their

"Two rounds of eighteen boards each were played, three Scranton teams playing east and west and three north and south in each round against the scorching!

list of players in each team and the FIRST ROUND. FIRST ROUND.
Scranton, North and South.
Wade and Fuller
Park and Heeley
Godfrey and Wallace
Scranton, East and West.
Dale and Deans
Labar and Hintermeister
Labar and Dusenbury
Elmira, North and South.
Eastabrook and Worrall
Spence and Joslyn
Bush and Rolgers
Elmira, East and West.
Hudson and Stuart
Burt and Meddick
Pickering and Roe

Pickering and Roe SECOND ROUND.
Scranton, North and South
Wade and Fuller Scranton, East and West Dusenbury and Labar

Dusenbury and Labar
Dale and Deans
Labar and Hintermeister
Elmira, North and South.
Eastabrook and Worrall
Joslyn and Spence
Rush and Rodgers
Elmira, East and West.
Hudson and Sturat
Burt and Meddick
Pickering and Roe
THIRD ROUND.

Wade and Fuller
Park and Heeley
Godfrey and Wallace
Scranton, East and West.
Labar and Dusenbury
Dale and Deans
Labar and Hintermeister
Elmira, East and West,
Eastabrook and Worrall
Joslyn and Spence
Bush and Rodgers
Elmira, North and South.

Hudson and Steart Burt and Meddick Pickering and Ro

Pickering and Roe
FIFTH ROUND.
Scranton. North and South.
Wade and Fuller
Park and Heeley
Godfrey and Wallace
Scranton. East and West.
Labar and Dusenbury
Dale and Deans
Labar and Hintermeister
Elmira, East and West.
Eastabrook and Worrall
Joslyn and Spence
Bush and Rodgers
Elmira, North and South.

Elmira, North and South. Hudson and Stuart Burt and Meddick Pickering and Roe

GRAND TOTALS.
Following are the grand totals of points Scranton
The Elmira teams scored as follows:
Spence and Joslyn
Bush and Rodgers
Burt and Meidick lickering and Ro

Dale and Deans
Dusenbury and Labar
Labar and Hintermeister
Godfrey and Wallace
Labar and House

SONGS OF THE CYCLE.

A BENEDICTION God bless the wheel! the whirling wheel!
That wakens the world's unmeasured
zeal,
And makes a man of my torture feel
Like praising the same alway,
For it's taken the maid next door, who sought
To daily pound the plano-forte,
To another brand of athletic sport
That bears her miles away,

WOMAN. She's emancipated, we must confess; Her rights she has won—'tis so: No more she depends on a bathing dress The curves of her form to show.

It doesn't much matter what dress sh wears,
Her beauties she must reveal:
Her uper charms at the dance she
And the lower ones on her wheel,

A LOVER'S WAIL, Lucinda has the cycle fad, And weekly worse it grows; She wants a wheel and wants it bad, And likewise bloomer clothes,

I'd like to please her, but I fell Opposed to cycling quite: To me a women on a wheel Is not a pretty sight.

The thought of it my temper stirs; I know I would not like To see that stately form or hers Bent over on a bike.

I do not fancy biking humps, And feel my grief. 'twould crown To see those beauteous legs, like pur Go working up and down.

No, wheels are not for such as she, Though they are speedy things. Far more appropriate 'twould be Were she equiped with wings.

THE FAVORITE. She brings my heart to my mouth, I wear, She-brings my heart to my mouth, I wean,
And all my attention wins.
The sweet and beautiful bicyclene
As along the road she spins,
As she takes the lead of the trolley car,
With a spurt that shows her sand;
How I wish that I were the handle bar
That she grasps with her lily hand!
—All from the Boston Courier.

BENEATH THE WAVE. Only a little mermaid, Who perched on a cold damp rock, And wept as if her system Had incurred a dreadful shock.

"Ans! Ah, woe!" she blubbered,
"I'm the victim of a cheat;
I cannot ride a bleyele,
For I haven't any feet."
—Chicago Record,

SEVEN AGES OF CYCLING All the world's a-wheel, And all the cycles merely tired! They have their enmittes as to choice of bike And one man in his time has many falls— His acts being seven ages. At first the pollywog Wiggling and sprawling from his trainer's arms; Then the whining and discouraged tyro, creeping Tremulous and fearful unwilling from the adamant floor
Back to the wheel; and then, all hopeful,
talkative of when
The blissful day shall come, when he
with mistress ride A tandem to the happy courts of Love!
Then a bikist in full measure, seeking
the bubble Notoriety
As a trick cycler; colliding with an Alderman
In huge proportions, beer and capon lined,
With eyes severe, our cycler vanishes behind a prisoner's dock;
The sixth age shifts, and into his lean
and plaided pantaloons
With fearsome mien and real faint-heart-

And his big, manly voice, turning to a childish treble, pipes "Ay, gullty, Honor!" winds whistling in his sound:

-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE MAN WHO DARED.

To Secretary of State Richard Olney Belongs the Gredit for Settling Venezuelan Controversy.

Walter Wellman, in Times-Herald.

It is probable President Cleveland will be able to announce to the country in his annual message to congress final settlement of the Venezuelan disfinal settlement of the Venezuelan dispute between the United States and Great Britain—a settlement which secures precisely what the United States contended for, to wit, arbitration between Venezuela and England. This settlement, as everyone understands and as British journals and statesmen concede, carries with it tacit racognition of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain. It is generally admitted that this is one of the greatest diplomatic victories of recent times. It was exactly a year ago that the message of the president concerning our relations with England growing out of the Venezuelan affair startled the world and alarmed the country. To have advanced in ed the country. To have advanced in that time from the menace of war, from a position which was scouted by the British premier as absurd, to com-plete mastery of the situation, with that same premier acceding to our every demand, is surely a great tri-umph for American diplomacy, American rights and prestige.

The man for whom the credit for this extraordinary accomplishment is due is Richard Olney, not President Cleveland. He it was who did the work who supplied the ability, the boldness, the persistency. An old resident of the national capital, a man who has had much to do with diplomatic matters, said to me a few days ago: "Olney is said to me a rew days ago: "Oney is the greatest secretary of state we have had within my recollection. He will go into history as one of the greatest men we have ever had in our government." Though in the nature of things Mr. Cleveland is the man who generally gets most of the credit for this Monroe doctrine achievement, and though the president has never done anything to assist the country in giving its praise to the right man, as he has had more than one oportunity to do, the truth has at last dawned upon the people of the United States. Wherever one goes he is asked questions about Mr. Olney; everywhere one hears praises for that sturdy, shrewd, skillful official. I have heard Mr. Olney praised by many Re-publicans, but perhaps the best compli-ment ever paid him was when the president-elect said to me a few days ago: "I am trying to find a man big and strong enough to fill Mr. Oine 's

Those who understand the true in wardness of the Veneuelan episode know that Mr. Cleveland had very little to do with it. Though it was through his message a year ago the country first learned officially what had be n done, as it is through his coming mesage it will learn officially of the settle ment, these messages are only procla-mations. The great document of the controversy, and one of the greatest state papers of our history, was the note of Mr. Olney to Lord Salisbury, dated August, 1895. Mr. Olney wrote every word of that note. Mr. Cleve-land never saw it till it was sent to land never saw it till it was sent to him, when he read it with admiration and gave it his offical approval. The inside history of the negotiations, if it could ever be wrtten, would show how Olney had out-manoeuvered Salisbury at every turn. He even had the temer-ity to suggest ways in which his adversary could get out of the scrape suggestions which soon bore fruit.

It is worth while noting at this point that Lord Salisbury's surrender to Ol-ney has afforded a distinct surprise to the diplomatic world. A year ago men skilled in diplomacy, men who knew Salisbury's stubbornness and resourceful persistency, could not have dreamed of his giving way inch by inch till every point for which he had contend-ed was finally abandoned. In truth, Mr. Olney himself has been surprised at his own success. He had expected a much more stubborn resistance counted upon flank movement and de-lay through the arts of which his adversary is a recognized past master So quick and complete has Salisbury's times paused and asked himself: "What does it mean? Is there something behind this which we have not -per ceived? Is it possible we are winning too easily?" But careful search has falled to disclose any weak point. Salisbury marched up the hill, with banners flying, with a proud and super-cilious smile upon his face, and then he marched down again, not even disdaining hints from his rival as to the

This splendid record as a secretary of state Mr. Olney has made in a year and a half. Somewhere in the Republican party Major McKinley may be able to find another Olney.

LAST YEAR'S IMMIGRATION. 340,468 Landed Doring the Year.

Who Brought at Least \$4,917,318. The annual report of the commision during the fiscal year ended June 20, aggregated 343,267, an increase of 84,-708 over the preceding year. Of this total, 340,468 were landed and 2,799 were debarred and deported at the expens of the various steamship lines by which they came to this country. Of those deported 775 were under contract to perform labor in the United States. made prior to their arrival, and 2,023 were returned as belonging to the class of aliens prohibited admittance by the act of March 3, 1891.

In addition to the above debarred

immigrants there were returned dur-ing the same period to the countries whence they respectively came 238 who had become public charges within one year after their arrival in the United States. The report calls attention to the fact that no immigrant landed in this country within the past year is now a burden upon a public or pri-vate institution. With some exceptions, the commissioner says, the phy migration were those of a hardy, sound laboring class, accustomed and appar-ently well able to earn a livelihood wherever capable and industrious labor can secure employment. As to occupations, it was composed largely of the classes designated as skilled and unskilled laborers, with some pro-fessionals. The amount of money brought into the country by immi grants was at least \$4,917,318, and probably was largely in excess of these figures, since only those having less than \$30 are required to disclose the

exact amounts they have respectively.

A comparison of the figures of the past year with the average annual immigration for the preceding 10 years dis-closes a decrease of over 21 per cent. and the large number who annually return to their own country leads Com missioner Stump to doubt seriously that there has been any material increase in our foreign-born population since 1893. On this line the commis

ner says: Regarding only the large number of arrivals, the public mind become much excited and urges restrictive legislation, but this apprehension would be lessened, if not entirely allayed, by a corect enumeration of those who de-part never to return, and of those who come and go each year, engaging in work here during the busy season and returning to their homes at other times, where they can live much more cheaply. In compliance with public demand measures have been presented and are now pending before congress which will materially reduce the num-ber and improve the character of allens seeking homes in this country, and will tend to make the influx approximate in number the losses from death and the return of allens to re-establish them-

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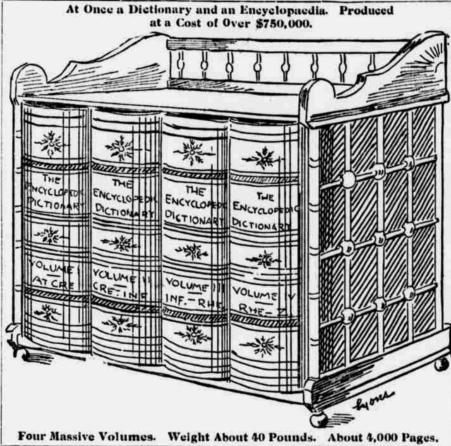
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