

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —or— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa



which is absolutely
pure and soluble.
It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more eco-
nomical, costing less than one cent a cup.
It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY
DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

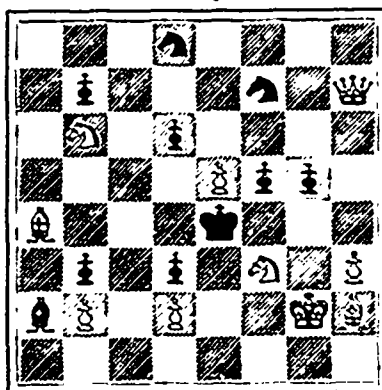
CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 197.
B—Kt2 etc

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 198.
B—R4

PROBLEM 202.

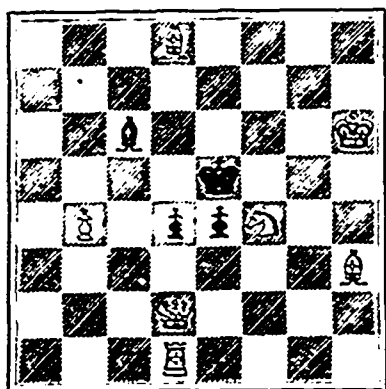
Black 10 pieces.



White 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 201.
Black 4 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 182.

HISTORICAL CONTESTS.

*Maelmordha's Revenge; or, the Battle
of Clontarf.*

In the early part of the year 1014 King Brian Boru was encamped at the tented plain of Kincora, on the North side of Dublin, with an army of 20,000 men. It was a time of festivity, banners proudly floated in the breeze, arms were laid aside, and throughout the land peace and contentment reigned. They were the days of which Tom Moore has sung—
Blest for ever is she who relied
On Erin's honor and Erin's pride.

A beautiful maiden, adorned with jewels, and bearing a bright gold ring on her wand, could pass alone through the land, fearless of wrong, so well were the laws obeyed. But trouble arose, and all through a hasty word

said over a game of chess. At the Kincora entertainment was Maelmordha, who usurped the crown of Leinster in 999 by the assistance of the Danes. He had been intently watching the play of Prince Murrough, son of Brian, and heir apparent to the throne of Erin, whose antagonist was one of his father's mightiest warriors. The moves made were as follows:

WHITE.	BLACK.
Prince Murrough.	Warrior.
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 P—KB4	P tks P
3 Kt—KB3	P—KKt4
4 P—KR4	P—Kt5
5 Kt—K5	B—Kt2
6 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
7 B—B4	P—Q4
8 P tks P	Castles
9 B tks P	Kt tks P
10 B tks Kt	Q tks B
11 Castles	Kt—B3
12 Kt tks Kt	P tks Kt
13 P—B3	P—QB4
14 B tks P	F tks P
15 Kt—R3	Q—QB4
16 B—Kt3	P tks P dis ch
17 B—B2	P tks P
18 B tks Q	P tks R a Q
19 Q tks Q	B tks Q
20 B tks R	K tks B
21 R tks B	P—Kt6
22 R—KBsq	B—Kt2
23 Kt—Kt5	R—QBsq
24 Kt tks P	R—B7
25 P—R3	

Here Maelmordha advised Murrough's opponent to play R tks Pch, which would force mate in two more moves, whereupon Murrough observed with a sneer, that if he had given as good advice at the battle of Glenmanilla the Danes would not have received so great an overthrow. To which Maelmordha replied, "my instructions next time shall lead them to victory," and Murrough with contempt bade defiance. Maelmordha immediately set out for Leinster, where, the next day, he assembled his nobles, represented to them the insult he had received, and inflamed them to so great a degree that, as is well known, they renounced their allegiance to Brian, confederated with the Danes, and sent the monarch defiance. On Good Friday a formidable host assembled at Clontarf to give battle to the great Brian. The men of Leinster were led by Maelmordha, who was one of the first to fall in the conflict; the Danes of Dublin were commanded by Sitric, a son of Queen Gormla by her first marriage. Wales and Cornwall, the Orkneys and Scandinavia, sent their warriors to curb the pride of the Irish monarch. The number of the entire host was reckoned at 21,000 men. These were opposed by Brian's 20,000—the flower of Munster, both Dalcassians and Eugenians; the warriors of Connaught, under their King; Scots from Lennox; and a thousand men of Meath. Murrough commanded the allied forces, and was the hero of the fight. Wielding a huge battle axe, he smote down Maelmordha, who was the cause of all the blood. By the same axe fell the Earl of Sigurd of the Orkneys, and many an other hardy Norseman; but a stab from a dying hand laid him low. At the head of his Dalcassians he had previously turned the scale of battle by the utter rout of a thousand Norsemen clad in coats of mail—a chosen band in whom the foe had placed their strongest hopes. Of the Danes, besides their principal officers, fourteen thousand men were killed on the field

or driven into the sea and drowned. The loss sustained by the victors is not accurately known, but it was considerable, considering that it was, like the Homeric battles, a series of duels, or hand to hand conflicts. Those who escaped death fled, but at the close of the day, in the seclusion of his tent, while offering up a prayer for the victory, King Brian was slain by the

sea-king Brodar, who was instantly put to death by the royal guards. The concluding moves of the game, the prompting of which caused such deadly strife, are:—

26 K—Rsq	R tks Pch
27 K—Ktsq	R—KR7ch
	R—R8 mate

Bristol Mercury.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

GREAT IRON AND STEEL COMBINE.—A late despatch from New York gives the following particulars in regard to the iron mine combine:—"John D. Rockefeller's attorney has put a finishing touch to the last preliminary agreement which makes an accomplished fact of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines, a combination controlling nine-tenths of all the iron ore produced in the United States, with a cash capital of \$30,000,000 and a reserve of \$100,000,000 more in aggregate property. The statements are made on the authority of Leonidas Merrill, one of the Merrill brothers, who control the Mesaba range iron mines. Merrill came to this city more than three months ago to bring about the agreement by which the syndicate has sprung into existence. He, as well as his brother in Duluth, have created themselves trustees to represent one interest, while C. V. Wetmore and F. T. Gates, the private secretary of J. D. Rockefeller, represent the other."

From other sources we glean that ex-Secretary Whitney and several other millionaires are connected with the syndicate and that the Bessemer iron ores of Cuba are also included in the deal. It is intended by the promoters to monopolize the leading Bessemer iron ranges and to control the Bessemer steel manufacture of this continent.

Ex-Secretary Whitney's connection with the syndicate is significant, as it is possible that the combine have their eyes on the large Bessemer iron ore deposits of Nova Scotia and Canada. Whether this is the case or not the combine has evidently been effected to offset the probable placing of iron on the free list, as the leading promoter states that with the duty of seventy five cents per ton removed they could still sell their iron at a profit. The time has now arrived when the iron and coal of Nova Scotia may be properly developed, making this little Province by the sea a living hive of industry and wealth.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, which has become noted for its successful and righteous war on trusts and combines, has this to say of 'the proposed Bessemer iron ore monopoly.' "The times are scarcely propitious, one might think, for the organization of great bubble 'trusts' or combinations having for their object the monopolizing of commodities. These trusts have indeed been a prominent cause of the financial panic through which we have just passed. Everyone knows the disastrous collapse of the inflated stocks of such 'trusts' or combinations as those for lead, whisky, cordage, breweries, electrical appliances, and the many disasters that have attended the efforts to make a close monopoly in the anthracite trade, and which has been illustrated in the pyrotechnical career of the Reading."

The great inciter to the formation of trusts is the remarkably successful career of the Standard Oil trust, which is now indeed one of the great money powers behind some of the later and less successful efforts at monopoly.

Not only had the Standard Oil Company very exceptional ability in control of its plans and policy, but the conditions of oil production and marketing were also favorable to monopoly. In iron ore the case is different. It is not possible to control all the iron ore mines, nor yet the railroads bringing the ores to market, though it might be to monopolize the steel works which use the bessemer metal.

Mr. Merritt, one of the leaders in the scheme, is reported to have repeated the old story of 'the substantial savings to be attained by the combination,' but he figures out a profit of \$2.95 per ton on ore that he counts will be sold at \$4.50 per ton in Cleveland, as against about \$3.75 this year, when every department of the ore trade has been unprofitable. Some of the railroads, it is true, charge extortionate rates of freight, but if the combination should figure down freights and royalties, which are also extravagant, to reasonable rates, the cost might be brought down to about the following figures:

Mining.....	\$1.30 to \$1.15
Royalties50 " .25
Freights, rail and water	1.50 " 1.20
Insurance, commission, etc.....	.15 " .15

\$3.15 to \$2.75

But besides the well-known fact that these great monopolies never work as cheaply as private operators: there is little probability of getting either of these items down to these figures.

Mr. Merritt is reported to have said further that: "The trustees have figured out a profit of \$2.95 per ton. The trust could defy any corporation, domestic or foreign, because even if the tariff of 75 cents per ton should be removed, it could easily compete with foreign miners."

The trust, if it chose, might lo or prices to such a level as to prostrate all the other iron mines in the country. There was no such intention, but