

WAS LORD BACON THE AUTHOR OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS?—Mrs. Post has lately published in England a book concerning Lord Bacon's Proms. The following notes reproduce its more striking points:

The writer of the Preface is of the opinion that the similarities to Bacon in Shakespeare arise merely from the latter having borrowed from Bacon. Many attribute them to their having studied the same books. But this objection is also to be met, that the books were not the same theories and terms of expression, tastes and antipathies. In looking at the Proms it really seems as if Bacon had been taking notes for Shakespeare.

We find in hundreds of notes of what he has been discovered in any of his own writings, or in those of any of his contemporaries except Shakespeare.

In almost every department of knowledge and opinion we have Bacon's mind in Shakespeare's writings. In many cases we have identical forms of speech, words and uses of words not found in previous or contemporary writers.

There are recorded in the Proms 208 English proverbs, of which no less than 152 are to be found in Shakespeare, while scarcely one of them is to be found in Bacon's own writings. Why would he have noted them if he had not intended to use them?

In one case we find two proverbs combined in the Proms and also in the plays and yet they do not occur together in the book from which Bacon took them.

There are a few proverbs not in the Proms that are in Shakespeare, but these may be found in Bacon's letters and speeches.

There are 240 foreign proverbs in the Proms, and 151 of them are also in the plays. It is hardly probable that Shakespeare had sufficient knowledge of French, Italian and Spanish to enable him to introduce them and adopt sentiments from them as if they were household words.

The frequent occurrence in the plays of the wise saws of the ancients leads to the conviction they were not taken at first hand from the various classical authors, but from the commentaries of Erasmus, and there are 225 of these Erasmus notes in Shakespeare. And it is remarkable that they are not set down in the Proms in the order in which they occur in Erasmus, but are arranged as if for a purpose.

In the Proms occurs the adage, "Drive out a nail with a nail." This adage is introduced in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and also in "Coriolanus," and its setting in both places is so peculiar and Baconian as to be most remarkable. We see Bacon's strong tendency to use antithetical forms of speech and metaphors founded upon his scientific researches, and in both cases appears an original and erroneous scientific theory of Bacon's regarding heat. It is almost past belief that any two men should, at precisely the same period, have conceived the same theories and made the same mistakes.

The few Latin proverbs which were favorites of Bacon, and often quoted by him in letters and speeches (though not in the Proms), are all in Shakespeare.

One of his favorites Bacon does not use later than 1607; nor does it appear in any play of Shakespeare written after that time. Of 350 similes and metaphors in Bacon, 303 are found in Shakespeare.

In some of Bacon's letters, in which he discusses his writings by name, there is allusion to another class of writings which he calls "works of creation," without describing them definitely. Sir Toby Matthew, to whom these letters were written, wrote to Bacon: "The most prodigious work that I ever knew of your name, though he be known by another."

Perhaps this does not prove that Bacon and Shakespeare were identical, but such evidence as it affords might suffice to hang a man if he were on trial for his life.—New York Sun.

THE BLOOD-STANCHING WEED.—During the French expedition to Mexico, General Martroy was informed by a native that a plant grew in his district which was largely used in the domestic surgery of the Mexicans, and he advised the General to lay in a stock of it for use in the French camp. It goes by the name of "the blood-stanching weed"—the exact native word has not been placed on record. This plant has the property, when applied after being chewed or crushed, of almost instantly arresting the flow of blood from a wound. Gen. Martroy brought home some specimens of this plant to France, and cultivated it in his garden at Versailles, where it has thriven excellently ever since, blossoms every year, and produces a sort of fruit. Meanwhile its transplantation to European soil has not robbed it of the quality for which it was originally recommended to its introducer. Although it is quite the reverse of an ornamental plant, and is not distinguished by any beauty of color or shape in its flowers, it fully deserves, if we may trust our informant, to be widely cultivated on account of its rare medicinal value. The practicability of its acclimatization is now placed beyond doubt. Its effect in stanching bleeding is said to surpass all means hitherto applied to this purpose, and it is in any case to be procured cheaply and easily.—Sunday Globe.

A Brooklyn landlady recently dropped her false teeth into one of her boarder's cups of coffee. He immediately made her a present of the coffee, and generously told her she need not give him credit for it on his bill.

Earnest A. Jaeger, Baltimore, says: "My wife suffered with palpitation of the heart, but Brown's Iron Bitters make a permanent cure."

Farm and Garden Notes.

If you have choice potatoes for seed put them in a box of sand in the cellar. They will not freeze nor sprout. Ham to be fried should be cut in slices less than a quarter of an inch thick. Have a very hot fire and fry only five minutes.

One dollar's worth of paint will save five dollars' worth of farm wagon. All farm implements that look shabby ought to be painted, and the owner can do it himself.

Tarred roofing felt, wrapped around the stems of fruit trees two inches below the surface and six inches above, will keep away mice in the winter and borers in the summer.

Get the orchard set out this year; if left later, in many sections the young trees will strike the seventeenth year locusts of 1885, and receive damage. Trees set in 1884 in localities where the locusts will appear in 1885 may be badly injured. Make a note of it.

Never send eggs to market in a dirty condition. They may be clean inside but they will not command as high a price as the clean egg. After washing them in water any stains that may remain in the shell, may be removed by rubbing with a rag wet with vinegar.

Common sense would indicate in pruning the peach about as follows:

1. Prune while the tree is at rest.
2. Head the peach-tree three and a half feet from the ground.
3. Top back the upper leading branches so that a picker can get all the fruit from a six-foot step-ladder.
4. Keep the trees well balanced, neither too thick nor too straggling, but with an open head.
5. So that cultivation can be given near the tree make it fan-shaped by cutting off the side branches.

If you want the hens to attend strictly to business in the way of egg-production give them a chance. Warm breakfasts, clean water, broken oyster shells, some chaff or wheat, some thick milk into which good brand is stirred, some cabbage or other green stuff, comfortable, homelike laying and roosting apartments, a square meal of whole corn in the evening—and then see if they are not industrious and diligent in business.

LIZARDS AND MUSIC.—Some lizards, certainly betray a sense of musical vibrations. Little geckos and other house lizards, if they do not exactly "come out to listen," as they are reputed to do, will stop instantly in their flight over walls and floors when a note is struck, and remain motionless for some seconds, as though actually listening for its repetition, and I have seen tarantulas in a garden "mesmerised" by a guitar in the same way. But it is to be observed that in neither instance is the mesmerism complete enough to prevent their eluding capture, and if the music be continued they soon become habituated to it and resume their wonted movements. I am inclined to attribute the effect to the reception of the air waves by the general sensibility of the cutaneous surface, the feeling of what is most likely a disagreeable thrill, rather than to any impression on the special sense of hearing. Sitting at an open grand piano one day, but not touching the keys, a "legatissimo," making his way down the wall against which the instrument stood, by a series of running crooked jerks, caught my eye, his little sprawling hands and iridescent body sharply defined against the white background. On the further end of the piano lay a paper of "dulces"; this had attracted a swarm of flies, and the flies in their turn attracted the legatissimo. Down he came, with abrupt suspicious darts and turns to this side and that, until he stood on a level ground of the piano top, paused, lifted half across his eye, and paused again. Just as he began to run once more, having cautiously brought my hands and feet into position, I struck a tremendous double chord with the hard pedal down. Poor little chap! I thought I had killed him. He was absolutely knocked off his legs, and turned over on his back, where he lay feebly kicking. Before I could reach him, however, he had recovered, regained his feet, flashed up the wall, and disappeared into a crevice. I expect that that lizard, at any rate, had a very low opinion of music afterward.—All the Year Round.

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HE HAD NONE.—It was a clothing dealer on the Bowery, and as the slab-sided young man opened the door he rubbed his hands over each other, and said: "Come in my front. I guess you was looking for an overcoat. Try on dis one, for \$7."

"Thankee. I've got about \$80 in my pocket and I thought—"

"Ah! My front, you vas come to the right place. How do you like a blue suit for \$10?"

"I've got about \$80 in my pocket, and was looking for—"

"Take dis gray for \$11. You never had such a bargain in your life."

"As I was saying, I've got about \$80, and I want pretty fair one."

"Here is one all wool for \$12; alump right into it."

"A pretty fair one, with silver plated handles?" continued the young man.

"I've got 'em? I'm der only dealer in all New York who keep oafergoats mit silver bladed handles."

"I don't mean overcoats."

"No!"

"I mean coffins! Let's see your latest fall styles."

"My front," whispered the dealer, as he took his arm, "I don't keep coffins. When I realize dot you haf \$80 in your pocket, and I haf no goffins to sell, I felt dot I might as well gif oop dis mad struggle for riches. Haf some pity on a broken-hearted man, und take two bed coffins at \$8 apiece, und let dot goffin go."

Senator Joseph H. Farrow of Washington Co., Md., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters take the lead here both in sale and quality."



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NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS

MARYLAND.
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Herculean Tobacco Fertilizer.
TRADE MARK.

Prepared especially to promote the **GROWTH AND EARLY RIPENING** of the Plant and peculiarly adapted to the soil of the Tobacco growing sections of the State will be put up in 200 lbs. bags, each branded with the Trade Mark of which the preceding cut is a facsimile, and the following analysis which is guaranteed.

Ammonia, 3 to 3 1/2 p. c.
Available Phos. Acid, 6 to 8 " "
Sulp. Potash, 6 " "

The **Miles Ammoniated Bone Phosphate**, for Wheat, Corn and other crops, contains all the necessary ingredients to meet the requirements of each crop, and at the same time supplies to the soil those elements which, having been exhausted in the production of the crop, must necessarily be restored by artificial means in order to maintain its fertility. It will analyze:

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Available Phos. Acid, 8 to 10 " "
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And will be furnished to the Farmer at a price to compete with any goods of the same standard on the market.

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R. C. COMES,
Attorney-at-Law,
Leonardtown
Aug. 12, 1f.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

JO. F. MORGAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
and Agent for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life of New York and Royal Fire Insurance of Liverpool,
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To the Traveling Public.
Having leased the property known as Moore's Hotel, Leonardtown, Md., for two years, commencing the 1st of January, 1883, I respectfully inform the public that its management will now be under my exclusive direction and that no pains or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation as a public resort it has obtained in the past and to increase it in the future. Thankful for the liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to the House, I respectfully solicit a continuance and increase of the favors of the traveling public. All parties indebted to Mrs. M. J. Moore on Hotel account are reminded that the accounts due from them to her have been placed in my hands for settlement and that no further indulgence can be allowed them.

HERBERT F. MOORE,
Leonardtown, Md.
Jan 12, 1882—1f.

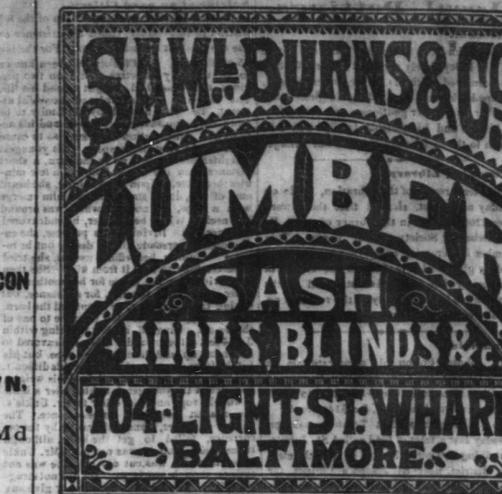
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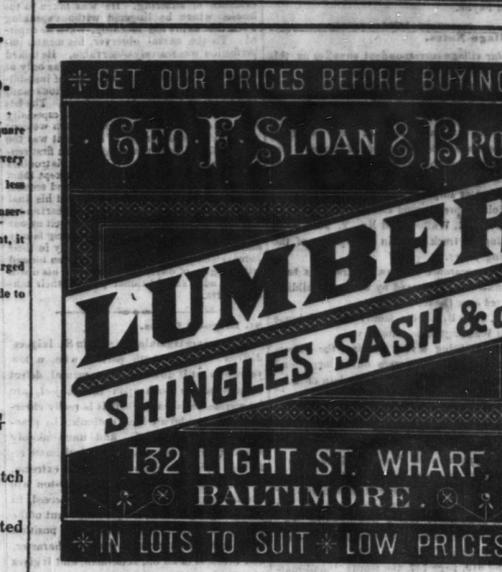
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Notice to Debtors.
ALL persons indebted to me for State and county taxes for the year 1881 are notified to come for said and settle the same without delay, otherwise they will be collected by process of law without regard to persons.
J. BEAN TIPPETT,
Collector for 2nd district.
Nov 16, 1882.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me on Hotel account are notified that if settlements are not made immediately, by cash or its equivalent, said indebtedness will be placed in the way of legal collection, without regard to persons.
HERBERT F. MOORE,
Dec 7, 1881—1f. Moore's Hotel



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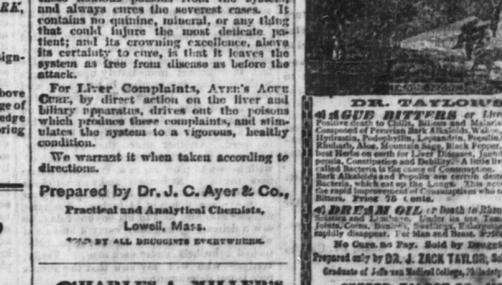
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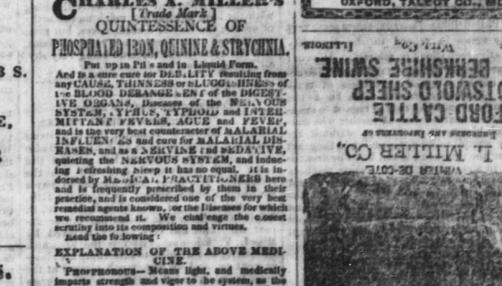
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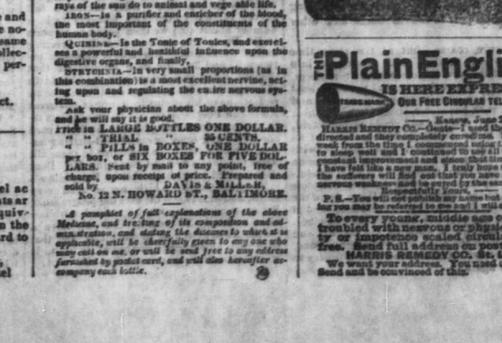
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