

So while enjoying to the utmost the pleasures of our senior year at college, we cannot help regretting that we will have to part so soon from our dearly loved companions.

O '93, year of all years to us,
Thou art bringing with thee many pleasures
and some sorrows;
But we will endeavor to receive both of them
Cheerfully and submissively.

Sir Francis Bacon.

"No name in British Annals is more illustrious than that of Bacon, and none shaded with more lasting shame."

Francis Bacon, son of Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, was born in London, January 22nd, 1561. In youth his quick wit and precocious gravity won him favor with the Queen. At thirteen he went to Cambridge, where in the three years he remained he conceived a great dislike to the Aristotelian Philosophy.

Upon leaving school he went to France, where he became imbibed with a taste for magnificence and display, which kept him a needy man all through life. Re-called to England in 1579 by his father's death, he commenced the study of law. In 1582 he was called to the bar and in 1585 he obtained a seat in the House of Commons for Melbourne, where he commanded the attention of all, for he was a man of no common powers.

Bacon's conduct with regard to the Earl of Essex has been severely criticised, but whether this criticism has been justly bestowed we are not prepared to say. Some authors give the story of it somewhat like this:—

Bacon and Essex becoming very intimate the latter unsuccessfully tried to secure for his friend the office of Solicitor General to and partially compensate him for this disappointment, Essex gave him a valuable estate on the Thames. But Bacon soon began to mistrust his friend and their intimacy was soon at an end. Bacon's power steadily augmented during the reign of Elizabeth, while Essex was constantly

getting into troubles which endangered his life. It is said that Bacon did all he could to save his former friend, but finally, at the command of the Queen he drew up a paper charging Essex with treason and soon his life was ended on the scaffold.

In 1597 his celebrated essays appeared, which had been written during these changeful years of his life. In 1606 he was married to Alice Barnham, the daughter of a Cheapside Merchant. A short time before this Bacon had been knighted by King James. In 1607 he became Solicitor General; in 1613, Attorney General, four years later he received the Great Seal; and in the following year he was made Lord High Chancellor of England with the title of Baron Verulam which soon became Viscount St. Albans.

His great work "Novum Organum" appeared in 1620. Much pains was taken with this work for it is said that it was copied and corrected twelve times before being given to the world. But shortly after the printing of this work Cook accused the Chancellor of taking bribes. He pleaded guilty, was heavily fined and sent to the Tower. But the fine was remitted and he was set free in two days.

The remainder of his life was spent in the country. Some of his time was employed in revising and enlarging his Essays and in composing his other works, some of which were, history of "King Henry VII," "The New Atlantis," and works relating to Natural History.

He died in 1626. His death was from fever contracted while experimenting in the snow.

QUOTATIONS FROM BACON.

"He that cannot see well, let him go softly."

"Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and, therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not"