

A LANCASTER SCHOLAR.

WHO HAS ATTAINED HIS MARK IN ROMAN NUMERALS.

Prof. D. W. Senneker, of the West Chester Normal School, has attained his mark in Roman numerals.

The Aryan Review, a handsome periodical published at each reunion of the Aryan Society of the West Chester Normal School, at West Chester, this year contains an account of a Lancaster county man who has won educational fame in one of the most advanced Normal schools of the country.

David M. Senneker was born in the Conowingo valley, Lancaster county, Pa., on the 17th of December, 1840. The village of Good-

1870, surrounded by difficulties on every hand. The previous year the income of the school had not been sufficient to pay the current expenses; the principal, the professor of natural science, the principal of the model school, the professor of English, and the assistant professor of mathematics had just resigned; there was dissatisfaction among the students because of so many changes in the faculty and the debt of the school was about \$10,000— all of which made the management of the school exceedingly difficult, and required the greatest tact and ability on the part of the principal to carry on his work.

The next year, 1877-78, the number of students numbered nine at the close of the year of the previous year. On account of ill health, brought on by hard work in the school and at county institutions, he resigned the position at the close of the spring term. Although the board of trustees offered him an increase of salary, he declined to accept it, he considered good health more important than any of these, and kept his pur-

pose. His resignation was accepted with regret, both by the board of trustees and the school, and a series of resolutions testifying to his ability and efficiency as principal was passed by the former and presented to the latter.

While principal at Indiana, Professor Senneker did a great deal of effective institute work in the Western Pennsylvania, which, together with his other duties, he performed with credit, and in the fall of 1879, he was invited to West Chester Normal school, did much toward establishing the reputation of the same.

In the fall of 1878, Professor Senneker went to the State Normal school at Indiana, where he remained until the next winter. He received an invitation from Swarthmore college to assist for one month in organizing a normal department, and accepted the position. He was invited to return and accept a permanent position; but having in the meantime been elected to the position of higher mathematics at West Chester, a position better suited to his taste, he accepted it, and began his work at the latter place in the month of January, 1879.

Professor Senneker's name has done much to increase the number of students at West Chester, and to widen the influence and popularity of the school. In the first two years of his connection with the institution, there was a marked increase in the number of students, due largely to his thorough work in the classroom and at county and local institutions in the Normal school district, as well as to his assistance in forming a better class of teachers in the school.

Professor Senneker is preparing a series of papers upon the history of Connecticut, and has been invited to deliver a course of lectures on the subject at the West Chester Normal school, and at the same time to visit the Normal school at Indiana, and to give a course of lectures in the State Normal school at Indiana.

He has been an occasional contributor to the Aryan Review, a mathematical journal, published at West Chester, and to the Aryan Review, a quarterly journal, published at Lancaster, Pa. He has also contributed several articles of rare merit.

In 1872, Professor Senneker was invited to fill the chair of mathematics in the Indiana State Normal school at Indiana. He accepted the position, and went to the school in the fall of 1872, and held the position only one year, when he was elected principal of the school. He took charge of the school in the fall of 1873, and was succeeded by the late Dr. Senneker in the fall of 1874.

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DRIFT.

"In these latter days, when the individual is writing as a rule, it seems to me to be almost impossible to do it in a consecutive order. This democracy and individualism are no longer quiet convertible terms, there may be a useful lesson in the record of the commonwealth of Connecticut, unbroken success so far as she has followed out her fundamental principles, embracing and deserving only so far as she has allowed it to be infringed."

With these words Prof. Alexander Johnson of Princeton closes his volume on Connecticut, just issued in the admirable American Commonwealth Series of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. And, indeed, if only for the sake of this much-needed volume, "The record of the commonwealth of Connecticut," is well worth studying—especially since it can be done so pleasantly, thoroughly, and satisfactorily in this volume, written by a trained thinker in the department of political economy, and a most experienced writer in the sphere of philosophical history, characteristics of this author which make themselves strongly felt in his work, and distinguish it above some of its fellows, marking it clearly as one of the very ablest but most excellent books of the entire series thus far issued.

There certainly seems to be urgent need for us to realize that at the close of this nineteenth century of ours it is not only folly, but disastrous and suicidal, to try to convert our government, "the most enlightened and best governed on earth"—into a paternal institution worthy only of those primitive, barbaric days when our race was yet in its infancy.

The wild appeals to the government for the redress of every grievance, the cure of every evil, the regulation of every industry, or the maintenance of every religious relation, which are at present being made on every hand, seem to indicate that the present generation of American citizens look upon legislation as a kind of patent nostrum, and use government as a sort of poor-house for their ills, or a nursery, if we may be so bold as to call the paternal duty of the education of our children.

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ARTIST'S SKETCH.

The Growing Evil of Footing Servants and its Consequences—Measures to be Taken to Prevent.

An article in The Forum for May, entitled "The Growing Evil of Footing Servants and its Consequences—Measures to be Taken to Prevent," by James Q. Howard, will surely be read with interest in the heart of every person who frequents hotels and restaurants to any extent.

The writer explains that the practice of giving gratuities to porters, waiters and other servants was imported to this country from Europe by the first emigrants, and has since that time become a habit of the people of this country, and that, not only for New Englanders, but every who is much to the citizens of every section of the Union. This national quality, if I may call it, is in fact a striking and most valuable characteristic of all the volumes of this excellent series of historical studies.

It is pointed out in an advertisement in the "Anti-Miscellaneous" column of a New York paper, that the general public imagines it to be a collection of figures given below, without address or signature:

"The reporter had given some attention to the solving of cryptograms, but after puzzling over a number of them for some time, he had to acknowledge it was a notch above him."

"I don't believe it has any meaning. In my opinion it is merely an arbitrary collection of figures."

"If the thing is meaningless, why should any man pay good money to have it published in the general press? Do you give it up?"

"Could not make it. Jack has gone to Hoboken. Will follow by first train."

"I will take your word for it, of course, but I can't see how those figures mean anything of the kind."

"I'll show you. Have a cigar and make yourself comfortable. I want to give you a few wrinkles. The life of a successful detective is not a bed of roses. He has to be a man of circumstances. Do not play into his hands a real life like they do in the detective stories published in popular story papers."

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