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"Proper Education of Head, Heart and Hands."

Professor Chaplain's Exhaustive Review of Manual and Industrial Training.

Office of the Board of County School Commissioners, Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, Jan. 27th, 1899.

To the Board of County School Commissioners.

SIRS:—Perhaps one of the most important principles promulgated in the "New Education" is, "Put the whole child to school—head, heart and hands." This means the gradual passing away of the older view of education as exclusively intellectual, or as consisting merely in the increase of knowledge, and the giving place to a view which regards the ethical part and the manual and industrial part of the child as equally important with the intellectual part. The "new education" is chiefly concerned in the development subjectively of character, and objectively in the social efficiency of the individual. The "new education" emphasizes the growing tendency to substitute society for the individual as the educational unit.

The social estimate of education is based upon the contribution which it makes to the social efficiency of the individual, the additioual value which it gives him as a member and servant of the social body. To society it does not matter what the individual knows, but only what the individual does and what the individual is. Regarding the individual as related indissolubly to society and subject to its imperative claims, the "new education" subordinates knowledge-for-its-own-sake to the practical value of knowledge—its significance for character and conduct on the ethical side of the individual, and its significance for action and life on the manual and industrial side of the individual.

If modern investigations in the field of psychology have taught us that the individual life is not adequately judged when it is separated from the larger life of society, we may lay down this postulate, that we no more have a constant, unchanging pedagogy than we have an unchanging form of society. Both are in a state of continual movement and continual development. In proportion to the realization of new social and economic conditions, will a new system of education and instruction make its way. The new element in this system is the principle of manual and industrial instruction.

Froebel, in the development of his method in education after the ideas held through the Pestalozzian movement, said: "The domestic and scholastic education of our day (is) time leads children to indolence and laziness; a great amount of human power thereby remains undeveloped and is lost. It would be a most wholesome arrangement in schools to establish actual working hours similar to the existing study hours; and it will surely come to this."

Froebel lived to see his method in education, especially with reference to manual and industrial instruction adopted quite extensively in Germany and France. Upon the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the school for primary, superior and professional instruction (at Paris), M. Jules Ferry, then Minister of Public Instruction, and the greatest and most accomplished leader in educational thought that France has ever had, spoke as follows: "We desire to ennoble hand-labor. We have written this motto in large letters upon our programme, and we have chosen the surest, indeed the only means of securing the recognition of the nobility of hand-labor, not only from those who exercise it, but also from society as a whole. We have introduced manual industrial instruction into the school itself. Believe me, when the plane and file are accorded their place of honor by the side of the compass, the map, and the text-book in history, and when they become the objects of national and syatematic instruction, only then will a great amount of prejudice die out, and much of-the spirit of caste vanish away. Social peace will find a place upon the seats of the elementary school; and harmony, with her beaming light, will illuminate the future of the nation."

In the older view of education, still so largely extant, pupils have only to learn to receive and reproduce; they are nourished with theoretical knowledge; they can show their capability to receive and reproduce, but cannot show their abilities for creation and invention. One side of their nature, the practical, active side, remains unnoticed by the school, and for want of exercise cannot make its appearance. The capacity to receive and reproduce is generally not by any means synonymous with mental power. Most of our greatest men are those whe have become great, not by receiving, but by independent labor, reflection and investigation. This capacity stands higher than the ability to receive and reproduce. This, as well as the circumstance that in the school not all of the human being, but only a part, is trained to activity and developed, explains the fact that so many thorough pupils accomplish very little in life, while the poor scholars often become able men.

Only by manual and industrial instruction is it possible to become acquainted with the talents and powers of the pupil. Manual and industrial instruction will also make the pupil himself conscious of his capabilities. In the instruction, the difference between clever and dull pupils will become equalized. It may perhaps be shown that the pupil who, in theoretical instruction, is skillful, in practical work is awkward, and also the reverse of this. By practical employment, the mind of one pupil will best develop; that of another, by theoretical informtion. This will lead to a correct estimate of the pupils among each other and on the part of the teacher. This correct valuation of all the powers must be in the highest degree beneficial to school life. Is it not a fact that some pupils can be best educated, and perhaps successfully only, through the hands? In our observations in manual training and industrial schools, if we stop to inquire concerning the quickness and ease with which pupils appropriate skill and practical knowledge, and the slowness and difficulty with which they advance in mental capacity and theoretical knowledge, we are forced to conclude that child nature implies action rather than abstraction, meditation and receiving; that the pupil's interest and capabilities are greater for practical than for theoretical instruction; by the first he is better satisfied and incited than by the last.

All opponents of manual and industrial instruction start from the entirely false premise that in the public school it has for its aim the training of children for artisans. They consider that it implies the introduction of one or more of several trades into the school. This kind of school is common in Europe, but only to be met with in this country at the Indian Schools of Hampton and Carlisle, and once at the School of the B. and O. R. R. at their machine shops in the city of Baltimore. These schools were projected by those whose motives are essentially of an economic nature, and limited to very narrow grooves, in which educational considerations have no part.

There is a second and higher form of manual and industrial instruction advocated by those who seek for its aim preferably in the training in manual skill, in awakening pleasure and love for labor and intelligence for life. This kind of school is found in the great Art and Industrial School supported by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in the city of Chicago, and in the Tome Institute of our own State. To the party advocating this kind of school, formal training is the chief object, and they unite theory with practice The view of the first party is determined by essentially economic considerations; but the view of the second party is determined principally, not wholly, by educational motives. While, according to the first party, any mechanic wholly untrained in pedagogy may act as instructor, though he understand not a particle of the theory of his trade, according to the second party *technically trained* instructors will be required. The common ground upon which these two parties meet is, it will be perceived, that a practical element shall be infused into the school, and a closer connection effected between it and life.

It will be admitted by all, we think, that a closer connection is necessary between school and life, and that the school needs a practical element as a change from its abstract instruction. But those who belong to the party of the "new education" perceive in manual and industrial instruction an indispensable means for the *harmonious education* of the child. To them, labor is not primarily the end and means for the satisfying of economic needs; but it is, above all other considerations, the means for physical and mental training and education. "Put the whole child to school—head, heart and hands", does not exclude training in manual skill, satisfying material needs, preparation for life; but they may be considered only incidental products, and not the *primary* aims of manual and industrial instruction.

Popular education in general is, of course, closely connected with the social question, and the question of manual and industrial instruction is particularly united with it. It teaches the child to know, love and respect labor, to appreciate correctly the value of labor products, and so to comprehend the social value of hand-laboring people. Indeed, one great object of manual and industrial instruction is to foster a higher appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligent labor, and the worth and respectability of laboring-men. A boy who sees nothing in manual labor but mere brute force despises both the labor and the laborer. With the acquisition of skill in himself comes the ability and willingness to recognize skill in his fellows. When once he appreciates skill in hand-labor, he regards the workman with sympathy and respect.

As economic conditions press more and more heavily upon us, it is and but true that pupils drop out of school earlier. Statistics show that pupils remain in school but very few years, few of them more than five or six years, half of them only five years, a third of them only four years. The effect of manual and industrial instruction will be to promote the interest of the parents in the school, and to compensate for the contrast between school and life. Because for the majority of the people, especially for the people without property, the school is so little a preparation for life and action, are so many of the parents without anything more than a passive interest in it.

To meet the present condition with reference to the growing tendency to drop out of school in the sixth year grade, it will be necessary for the State to reach down lower, as to age, for pupils, and to organically unite (the genuine Frœbelian Kindergarten to the school. In the Kindergarten proper, Frœbel made the training of the hands with the little children the centre of education around which other exercises were systematically grouped. The child's instinct for activity is cultivated, nourished and directed towards the beautiful and the useful. In passing under review the entire system of Frœbel, we find that manual training stands in the foreground until the age of ten; from the tenth to the thirteenth year, manual and industrial training and formal instruction are made equal in importance; and from the thirteenth year on, instruction stands in the foreground. Until the thirteenth year, the work in manual and industrial training is principally done from models, but the pupil now begins to work from drawings, until he is able to make his own designs. Kinds of work and training are chosen from an educational stand-point, with regard to theoretical instruction and especially to the prominent need of the country, state, or community.

The "new-education" advocates of manual and industrial instuction in the public school name it manumental training; and they justly claim for it, among many other things, the following:

1. That it, without artificial means, forces the pupil to concentration, attention and perseverance. Whoever will accomplish anything by labor must acquire the power of concentration, must be attentive and persevering, otherwise it will not succeed, and the mistakes are more easily manifested than in the school work which deals only with the intellectual side of the pupil.

2. That it awakens and trains the powers and talents which would otherwise remain dormant and untrained.

(Continued on eighth page.)

THE TOWN STATEMENT

Receipts and Expenditures for 1898.

A HANDSOME BALANCE IN BANK.

A Much Larger Proportion of Taxes Collected than in 1897—An Efficient and Economical Management—Large Savings Effected—A Well Governed Town.

EASTON'S annual statement shows a healthy financial condition of the body politic, reflecting much credit upon our town government. It appears in our advertising columns and deserves a careful reading.

The taxable basis shrank $24,500, yet the balance in bank increased from $139.50 to $342.72. The receipts decreased from $7373.58 to $6927.04, but expenses were reduced from $7,332.08 to $6,584.32.

The amount received from taxes was $5,692.90, against $4857.13 last year. The receipts from water taxes were $636.70; last year, $552.30.

The balance due by collectors is $5419.21, against $5491.65 in 1898.

The receipts from licenses were $46, against $36.50 in 1897.

The usual appropriation of $300 was made by the County Commissioners, whereas two years' appropriation was paid in 1897, which makes this year's statement even more gratifying.

The cost of advertising was $116.75, against $73.75 last year.

The salaries of the commissioners amounted to $170.87; in 1897, $175.13.

Rebates were $7.06; in 1897, $27.11.

The wages of street hands were $355.50, an increase of $21.

The expenses of lighting the town for 14 months were $1897; the same item in the last levy was $1455.05.

The water bill was $1050, a saving of $25.

A large saving was effected in shells, culverts and gutters, amounting to about $400.

The amount received from building permits was $12, against $9 in 1897, showing an incipient building boom.

The expenses of hauling showed little change from 1897, being respectively $236.10 and $233.73.

The amount of taxes received on the levy of 1898 was $2944.92, an increase of $319.28 over 1897. More than half the balance due for 1897 was also paid. There was paid $580.94 for 1896, $348.60 for 1895 and $181.10 in full for 1894. The amount now due the corporation from town taxes is $4624.14, but little change from last year, when it was $4677.56. The amount due on 1898 taxes, however, is $411.16 less than for 1897, the totals being $2697.66 and $2286.50.

Altogether the statement shows the town to be in a fairly prosperous condition, and its affairs have been conducted honestly, efficiently and economically. The present officers are Commissioners, John C. Henry, Willis Flowers, William H. Withgott; clerk, Daniel R. Cox; bailiff, William Grace; night watchman, Michael McHale; collector, Charles E. Nicols. The officials are all Democrats, but political questions rarely enter into the town elections.

Easton is one of the most orderly and best governed towns on the Eastern Shore. Arrests are few, robberies a rarity, and no place freer from fires. It is a very attractive place for newcomers, as many can be found to testify.

FORTUNE-TELLER DEAD.

Kitty Heathers, of Royal Oak, Passes Away.

Kitty Heathers, of near Royal Oak, or better known as the "Oak Fortune-Teller," died on Friday night of pneumonia. Her exact age is not known, but as near as can be ascertained she was along in the nineties. No woman in the county was more widely known than this eccentric old person, who for fifty years bore the distinction of being a professional fortune-teller or spiritualist. During the summer months when boarders from all sections of the East were at St. Michaels, many wagonloads were driven up to Kitty's to have their fortunes told. Some persons believe there is considerable money in gold around her house, as she kept all the gold she could get hold of, and during the summer her receipts were quite large as a result of her fortune-telling.

Many are the tales told of this remarkable woman, and among the colored people who believed in her ability to cast "spells" on them, her death comes as a great surprise, as they believed her to be immortal.

Talbot Teachers' Association.

At the meeting of the Talbot County Teachers' Association on Saturday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wilson M. Tylor, superintendent of Manual Training Department; vice president, Miss Alice McDaniel; secretary, Miss Mary Hardcastle; treasurer, Prof. Henry Emerson Adams; executive committee, Prof. Addison E. Mullikin, M. Edith Richards, Misses Mellier, Stevens and Ford.

An Honest Remedy For La Grippe.

George W. Waitt of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold and chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50-cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale at Dr. Councell's drug store.

TOLD IN BRIEF.

Happenings of the Week in Condensed Form.

The county commissioners this week paid the expenses of the late election.

Charles E. Nicols, secretary, advertises in the GAZETTE five office rooms for rent in Odd Fellows' Hall at reasonable prices.

Samuel E. Jump, at Matthews, has built up a successful business and has probably the largest country store building in the county.

The estate of the late George T. Howeth has been appraised at $25,000. It consists of property known as Poplar Island and is in a high state of cultivation.

The tax collectors for 1896 have settled in full with the County Commissioners and the School Commissioners. This is a record unequaled in Talbot for many years, if ever.

Rev. W. W. Chairs, of Tilghman's Island M. E. Church, will retire from the active ministry at the close of the conference year and will make his home on the island. He has purchased a dwelling house and lot at Tilghman.

The suggestion that memorials in the shape of pictures or statuary of deceased judges and eminent lawyers be placed in the new court room has been favorably received. The Bar Association will probably soon take hold of the matter in some practical way. The list would include men prominent in other walks of life than law and jurisprudence.

Baptist Minister Hubbard preached a sermon on Cambridge, and said that the impure and imperfect standard of manhood accepted by the women of that town, the low standards of ambition moving its youth, and the general apathy on moral and religious questions proclaim the body social of the town to be diseased.

Many good items of news are lost to a newspaper every week by the modesty of the people. Ordinarily a newspaper man feels a delicacy in pushing himself into the presence of other people to inquire who is and who is not going somewhere, but he often does it. It has been said that a man who will stop a newspaper man on the street and give him a piece of news is the best man alive.

Mr. James Dixon, son of Robert B. Dixon has been taken into partnership with the firm of Robert B. Dixon & Co. The members are now Robert B. Dixon, Alexander Fountain, Wm. H. Kemp and James Dixon. Mr. Dixon is well acquainted with the business of the house, having been connected with it for several years, and is a young man possessing unusual qualifications. Continued success to the new concern.

A local paper is often accused of bias in giving personal notices—commenting on the coming and going of some and omitting others. The accusation is invariably wrong and unjust. The fault is with the people and not with the editor. He is always willing and even anxious to tell who comes and who goes, if he can find out, but a country paper cannot afford to have a score of salaried reporters and must depend on the people to some extent. If you have visitors, let us know who they are and where they are from; if anything happens in your vicinity, let us know about it.

THE TOWN CLOCK.

The Tower to be Altered so that it may Be Heard Louder.

The County Commissioners have awarded the contract of covering the floor of the clock tower with copper to Willis Flowers, who will at once begin work on it. When completed, the tower will be opened more by by taking out the slats which will certainly admit of the sound getting out and thus allaying the complaints that the clock cannot be heard on the outskirts of the town. If the taking out of a few slats does not increase the volume of sound, then the commissioners will take out the entire shutter, which will be admissable as the floor will be covered with copper to prevent the weather from damaging the clock machinery just below. The Board is fully interested in the matter and will see that every opportunity is given for a fair test.

Information of Talbot People Wanted.

In April of this year the State Faculty of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland celebrates the centennial of its foundation, and there will be a programme of much interest to the profession and to the public. The founders from Talbot county were Drs. Perry E. Noel, Stephen Theodore Johnson, Tristram Thomas and Ennalls Martin. The Executive Committee is anxious to know; first, the names of the chief descendants of these men; and secondly, whether portraits of them are in existence, as it is proposed to have a loan exhibition of the physicians of the State who have been connected with the Faculty. Information should be sent to be sent to Dr. Osler, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 1 Franklin Street, West, Baltimore.

Easton Postoffice.

The Easton postoffice is probably the largest money order office on the peninsula. The past ten days the amount of business was $2300 and it frequently reaches $1000 a week. Besides the fact of it being the largest money order office on the peninsula, its other business is more than any other Eastern Shore office.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

The Service to be Put into Operation Next Week.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS FINISHED.

Easton the Eastern Shore Leader in this, as in Most Improvements—A Populous Territory to be Served—Messrs. Fairbank and Ball to Have Charge of the Routes.

IT is now definitely known that Talbot is to have a rural mail delivery service The matter was concluded on Wednesday, when an agent of the Postoffice Department came to Easton to complete the final arrangements. Mr. J. E. Ball, at present assistant in the postoffice, was selected to take charge of Route No. 1—the Tunis Mills route—at a salary of $400 per year. Mr. Ball will remain in the office during the hours he is not on the route. Route No. 2, or the Matthews route, will be in charge of Mr. Albert W. Fairbank at a salary of $400 per year.

Will Soon Be in Operation.

The service will begin on Feb. 15th and each person wishing to be served must provide a box at his gate to receive the matter to be sent away and also that belonging to him.

The matter is purely experimental, but it will prove the greatest convenience to those on the line, and in all probability be permanent if the system works satisfactorily. The system is now in operation in many parts of the Union, but Easton is the first Eastern Shore town to be designated for the service. Many of these communities are far behind Easton in importance, and this progressive town, with two railroads, a steamer line, four banks, two express companies, telegraph, telephone, etc., cannot efford not to be up-to-date, and the offorts of Postmaster White in securing the service should be greatly appreciated.

Duties of the Route Agents.

Each of the delivery men is under $500 bond, and must provide a horse and wagon for the work. They can be authorized to receive and deliver registered letters, will sell stamps, etc., and money orders on the route. The routes as officially designated by Mr. Plummer, the Department agent are as follows:

Tunis Mills Route.

Leave Postoffice, northward on Washington St., to Miles River Road 3 miles, across the river by bridge 1 mile to first cross road; south into Miles River Neck 1 mile, approximately, to Dr. Lowndes estate; returning to main road, going west to Unionville 1 mile; southwest 1 4-5 miles to Tunis Mills; across Leed's Creek bridge to Copperville road; north 1½ miles to the old Church corner; north-east over Timber Neck Road 4½ miles to Pott's Mill; south on Centreville road 6 miles to Easton Total distance 22 miles, (1 mile devoted to town), area 30 square miles, 114 homes, about 500 population.

Letter boxes placed at Dr. Lowndes in South Miles River Neck, at Unionville and at Hemmerle's wheelwright shop on the Centreville road.

Matthews Route.

Leave the Postoffice on Washington street, northward to Matthews road; east on Matthews road 7¾ miles to Matthews P. O.; north 2 miles to Lewistown; continued north 2 miles to Franklinville (Jarrelltown); southwest 4 miles to Montague P. O., on the Chapel road, 6 miles to Easton. Total distance, 22¾ miles. One mile is consumed in leaving and entering the town. Area, about 35 square miles; homes, 132; population (estimated), about 600. Letter boxes for collection should be placed at Matthews, Lewistown and Montague.

Social Events.

Miss Mai Poisal entertained some friends at progressive crokonol, last Wednesday evening at her home on North Washington St. There were six tables beginning with the potatoe table. Those present were: Misses Nellie Wrightson, Elizabeth Fleckenstein, Georgie Hughes, Lelia Reisler, Helen and Rosalie Covey, Matilda Satterfield, Stella Rathell, Maud and May Shehan; Messrs. Arthur Grace, Walter Hughes, A. A. Hughes, Chas. Barrow, Wm. Mason Shehan, Cortland Roe, Charles M. Wrightson, Wm. Shehan, William Fleckenstein, J. Chester Mattoon and Harvey Fleckenstein. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock.

The Thursday evening tea held at the residence of Mrs. F. Mason, was one of unusual enjoyment. The various congregations of the town were represented, and the entertainment feature was filled with local talent. Mrs. Lloyd performed on violin, Miss Edith Hardcastle upon piano, Mr. W. W. Spence upon the cornet, Prof. Mattoon recited three selections in dialect, and Mr. Henry Holyday sang several solos.

On Monday night, Feb. 13th, the T. T. Society will give a Valentine Tea at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Parlett. Every one attending will receive a souvenir. A dime will purchase an enjoyable evening.

A social was given last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Nichols, West street, by the Christian Endeavor Society of the M. P. Church. Each one enjoyed the occasion thoroughly. Games were played, music, both vocal and instrumental, was rendered by some of the talented young people of the town; even fortune telling was indulged in. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock.