2 Wellesley letters
Feb. 5, 1892
" 9, 1892
transferred to
1892 file -
(from 1890 file)

M. U. Owen
February 1st, 1890

Rev. Mrs. Talbot

On behalf of
the Nominating Committee

I write to ask if you will accept the
nomination as President
of the Saturday Morning Club for the coming
year. It was the
unanimous
vote of the Committee
that you should be asked to take this office, and in feel that on an appeal not only on individual judgment and preference, but also a strong desire on the part of all the Electors of the Club. Hoping for a favorable reply, I am,

My truly yours,
Margaret J. S. Whitney
Chairman Nominating Committee.
66 Marlborough St.
Boston May 28, 1890

Dear Mr. McLoughlin,

Can you and will you give me a little counsel in the case of Jas. Notman vs. Sater.

Mr. Notman is imposing on us! If our treasury were as full as it ought to be, I would rather lay his bill than have any trouble but I don’t like to have to raise the money by solicitation.
for an object which owing to Mr. Notman’s fault, is absolutely fruitless.

Will you kindly look at these papers and tell me if you think the bill should be paid without further question? If his neglect, which has rendered the copyright null and void, is proper grounds for renouncing to carry out our part of the contract, will you suggest interested in the club some lawyer whose name could be jinse in my last note, if your own time and strength is too limited? If Notman’s case is as poor as I think it is, your name would probably end the matter!

There are two other points, Mr. Notman was evidently too ignorant of the law to make use of such a label as I enclose. The item for expressage is his responsibility. Therefore, Mr. Millen who had charge of the copyrighting for Houghton, Mifflin Co. says that the photographs
could be made up in a set
with a type-written title page
and only one copyright
would be needed. This
was suggested to Mr.
Rotman's clerk long ago.
If Mr. Millet is right,
the amount given for
copyrighting is sometimes
times larger than it
need be. If you think
I can best protect the club
and the women who are in-
volved by freezing the matter,
I will gladly call at your of-
lice at any time and supply
any missing links in the
evidence. It would seem
ROGER WOLCOTT,
No. 53 Tremont Street.

Boston, May 31, 1890.

My dear Mr. Talbot:

Tread yr. note with care on or with care and take it home.

I received a note at 11 o'clock Thursday evening, being Memorial Day. This is the first opportunity I have had of replying.

I am not surprised that the affair proves amusing and satisfactory.

The cost of the copyrighting is considerable, after all, its protection does not rest on this but on the honor of those who bought the early copies. The say in their letter of May 25 that the damage had been done (I suppose without your personal knowledge) before your first note of April 2, in regard to copying rights, that he suggested this...
nearly advised that no photograph should be sold until the copyright was secure, but was overruled (he does not say by whom).

I propose that Mr. 25. He suggest that the Club should take the whole matter in charge.

Mr. 26. you reply calling his attention to the fact that the sale of unmarked copies involved registration incident, but urging him to take such steps as will best protect our common interest. I presume he made claim that this was a direction to proceed even at that date to protect future sales by copyrighting.

Suppose that he proceeded in good faith which a jury might believe, is his bill exorbitant?

Clearly so. I take it as to the $11.50 for expressage, which ought to have been included as the first item for
Copyrighting $49.00 - if Mr. Fuller is right, this is also excessive. But surely, does he not mean that our copyright will be sufficient if the set were to be sold only as set & not as single groups? Vide 245, S. 2, 4 of Directions 9.

I do not understand that the two charges of $49.00 each are contested, except as the whole charge for copyrighting is contested as being worthwhile.

But is it worthwhile? It protects the vast majority of copies sold. Why 1/2 the few others (being supposed in the hands of members of the club) be called in question stamped? I suppose a few man has a record of those to whom they were sold, with a little
trouble they might be all secured. The part of this bill might be made conditional on his willingness to aid in this matter.

It seems more hardly desirable before him to bring suit to collect this bill, it is very possible that he will be willing to make some substantial discount.

If you decide otherwise however I know of no one better fitted to do you safely through than H. W. Chaplin, or of course John C. Gray.

You will recite the back with which I have written this.

Yours truly sir,

Rogr. H. Scott.

N.73. If the damage is already done nothing can cure it; if, my suggestion of a trade will I think prevent it.
Brogan leather is very quiet. Manufacturers are not buying. Quotations are at: No. 1 dry Rio Grande leather, 12@13½c; No. 2, 11½@12½c; No. 3, 10@11c; No. 4, 9½@10½c. Domestic brogan is quoted at: No. 1, 12@13c; No. 2, 11@11½c; No. 3, 9@10c.

Buff leather is quiet, with the market nominally unchanged at: No. 1, 4-4½ oz, 13@14c; No. 2, 4-4½ oz, 12@12½c; No. 1, 5-5½ oz, 14@15½c; No. 3, 4½-5½ oz, 11½@12c. Finished calfskins are held with a fair amount of steadiness, but, in order to make sales of any amount, lower prices would have to be accepted. The present nominal quotations are at: Tannery finish, 20 to 30 lbs per doz, 75@90c; 30 to 40 lbs, 65@75c; 40 to 50 lbs, 55@65c; 50 to 100 lbs, 35@50c; light rough finished, 55@65c; heavy rough finished, 40@50c.

The Rough Leather Market is quiet, with few new features. There is a small peddling trade, which small trade is on the basis of steady quotations at: Extra prime leather, 20@20½c, with very choice at 21c; good to choice of 12 lbs and under, 19@20c; 12½ to 13½ lbs card leather, 20@22c; belting and harness, scarce and nominal, 20@20½c; cropping, 17@17½c; light seconds, 18@18½c; bulls, 16@17½c, with southern leather, 17½@18½c.

Rough splits are still in dull demand, with the supply full. There are also rumors of easier prices being accepted to close out some considerable lots. The quotations are at: Prime union knife, 11@13c; western, 12@15c; ordinary to good, 10@11½c; prime belt knife, 10½@11c; ordinary and No. 2, 9@9½c.

Rough calfskins are not in large offering, but the market is quiet, with quotations nominal: Best tanned, 12@12½c; under 2 lbs, 11@11½c.
in the college have been analyzed in the chemical laboratory. The young women have undertaken to deal with the practical problems presented in the college itself, and one result during the winter has been that the temperature of the rooms has been reduced to a healthier standard. The students have been taught to deal with every point that belongs to scientific housekeeping. The details of food and clothing, the testing of foods to detect adulterations, the beginning of a domestic science laboratory are among the objects which are already in hand. The aim has been to set the young women to thinking, rather than to crowd their minds with facts, and an effort has been made to place the whole subject upon a high intellectual and moral plane.

The money has been raised outside of Wellesley to carry on this experiment, and to Mrs. Richards of the Institute of Technology and to Mrs. Palmer of Cambridge belong the credit of having originated and successfully carried forward the experiment of which Miss Talbot has had charge. The practical advantage to those Wellesley girls, what
wave that is pretty sure to go up correspondingly as high as the downward wave went down. It is also suggested that the present quiet of the market is only laying the foundation for a good trade that is sure to come.

The Leather Market
is just as dull as the boot and shoe market; in fact, the two are bound to work together. Finished leather is very quiet, with about the only feature the suggestion that a big lot of finished splits have been sold at very low prices. Such a sale it is not easy to either locate or confirm, and, granted that it has taken place, it is nothing more than is to be expected of a very quiet market. The only wonder is that the market has held as firm as it has, under the quiet trade that has prevailed of late. The quotations on finished splits are nominally held at: No. 1 flesh, 25@38c; very choice, 32@40c; No. 2, 22@28c; crimping splits, 14@18c; boot backs, 19@24c; shoe splits, 17@19c; ploughshee and polka, 16@19c; juniors, 15@20c.

The wax and hip leather market is quiet, with the movement very moderate. With the quotations at: Dry hide. No. 1, 11@121/2c; No. 2, 91/2@101/2c; No. 3, 8@9c; domestic wadded No. 1, 12@131/2c; No. 2, 10@11c; No. 3, 9@10c.

Grain leather is in moderate movement, with prominent holders not doing much business, for the reason that they have too much confidence in the future of such leather to force it on to a market so dull: No. 1 boot grain, 14@16c; No. 2, 121/2@141/2c; No. 1 ploughshare grain, 13@14c; No. 2, 111/2@13c; oil grain, 101/2@15c; No. 1 cow grain, 11@12c; No. 2, 10@11c; No. 3, 3-oz pebble grain, 11@111/2c; No. 2, 101/2@11c; No. 1 31/2-oz, 11c; No. 2, 101/2@11c; No. 3, 10c; No. 1 4-oz, 11@121/2c; No. 2, 11@111/2c; No. 3
study the situation and surroundings of the house, its sanitary condition, its method of ventilation, the methods of heating, the principles and practice of drainage and plumbing, the disposal of waste materials, the chemistry of cleaning, the scientific principles involved in preparing food, the relation of food to the human body and the methods by which different food materials can be preserved. It is obvious that instruction of this sort is of the first importance in preparing a young woman to take her place at the head of a household, but this is the first time that instruction on these subjects has been undertaken in an American college.

In addition to these investigations lectures have been given on bacteriology, the physiology of digestion and domestic service. Houses with new architectural features in the city have been visited; the New England Kitchen has been examined; factories and college buildings and cottages with unique domestic appliances have been inspected; and the carbolic acid in samples of air taken from different rooms
The Sole Leather Market is also quiet. Manufacturers neither buy sole leather nor upper leather when they are not getting orders. The quotations are about steady, however, at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Buenos Ayres and Montevideo</th>
<th>Common hide and California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light first selection</td>
<td>17 @18</td>
<td>16½@17½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle selection</td>
<td>18 @19</td>
<td>18½@19½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy selection</td>
<td>18 @19½</td>
<td>19 @21½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light seconds</td>
<td>16 @16½</td>
<td>16 @16½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle seconds</td>
<td>16½@17</td>
<td>16 @17½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy seconds</td>
<td>16½@17</td>
<td>16 @18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaged, all kinds</td>
<td>14½@15</td>
<td>1½ @16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The position of union tanned and crop leather is a very quiet one. The market is quoted at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Light backs</th>
<th>Middle backs</th>
<th>Heavy backs</th>
<th>Light crops</th>
<th>Middle crops</th>
<th>Bellies</th>
<th>Seconds, backs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26@28</td>
<td>27@29</td>
<td>29@31</td>
<td>22@24</td>
<td>22@25</td>
<td>10@11</td>
<td>25@27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There continues to be a good call for leather for export. The total value of the exports of leather from Boston for the week was $109,415; previous week, $147,615; same week a year ago, $95,892. The total value of the exports of leather from Boston alone for the past 15 weeks has been $1,870,966. From New York the total of exports in leather for the week was 27,400 sides.

The Hide Market Continues Very Quiet.

with little change to note beyond the fact that green salted western buff's have sold in a small way at 6½@6½c at near freight points. But at the same time it is fair to state that the hides were full hides.
I teach every woman ought to know who is likely to have a home of her own need not be urged. The wonder is that, in our efforts for the higher education of women, this subject of domestic science has not been undertaken before. The question now under consideration is whether it is possible to introduce at Wellesley a course for domestic training which can be extended to reach women who are not candidates for a degree. It is suggested that a course of two years, leading, perhaps, to a special certificate, might be thus arranged, and that it might include instruction in physics, chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, English and German, as well as the work in practical domestic science which we have briefly outlined. We feel that this experiment should be not only faithfully tried but more widely known, and we are sure that there will be no lack of effort to develop it thoroughly upon the basis which is here indicated. It is possible to greatly improve the health of the people by better sanitation and by better methods of preparing food, and the experiment at Wellesley indicates plainly how this can be done.
A cable from London yesterday says: "Sam butt market, in the situation on boots and shoes. We've got it right here. Look out there in the back part of the store. You see about all of our salesmen and helpers there. They are all sitting down, are they not? That expresses the situation exactly. There is a good deal of the 'sit' and a very little of the 'u-ation' in the 'sit-u-ation' just now."

Another manufacturer naively explains that he has all the orders he wants. But, when some surprise is expressed by his hearers at his good fortune, he explains that he is running his factories "just to keep his help employed"—running on charity, as it were. "And," says he, "we scarcely desire any more orders on that basis." But, after all, the situation, though a waiting one, is not as bad as it might be, and the more hopeful of manufacturers are convinced that the present quiet market is but the downward wave that always of necessity precedes the upward
In September of last year a department in domestic science was begun at Wellesley College, which is of great interest to the public. It was the formation of an elective class of twenty seniors, who were to spend three or four hours each week in taking up a subject that had never been taught before, and which no one in the college was prepared to teach. It was necessary to call in Miss Marion Talbot from this city, in order to give the work a proper start, and even then it was purely experimental. What was attempted was to
United States
Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D.C.

Dec 15th '90

My dear Mrs. Talbot,

I shall stay with R. H. Dana of Cambridge. Could he be asked to the meeting? Also Francis Lowell, Richard Saltonstall, Minot Weld, and H. B. Chapin; and Mrs. Hammond, now staying with Mr. Geo C. Lee, 264 Beacon St.
Also Sherman I hope if I have not already exhausted your good nature.

So, until Friday evening rest, I am

Your sincerely

Theodore Roosevelt
My dear Mrs. Talbot:

I do not expect you to return until much Tuesday or Wednesday. In her letter yesterday she was uncertain when she would arrive. I am sure she will be sorry not to see you before your departure.

I am hoping to bring you tomorrow in the roused, but for blighted love大厦 is an indifferent comfort.
Let the country be very beautiful.
and you in good physical condition:
for enjoying it. Have seldom
enjoyed a rest in more robust
case.

A good vacation to you.
I am sure you need one more
than I. See how many poor
people you can forget, how many
dadies neglect, how many
cheap thoughts cherish, how much
relaxation gain.

Sincerely yours,

Boxford.
June 5.
P.S. - I have not mentioned the matter of remuneration, as it usual in such cases. It may of course be perfectly satisfactory to you, and can be decided later. The Successes left that open to be considered by the President, Treasurer, and yourself.

W. A. S.
Wellesley College.
Wellesley, Mass.

Dear Miss Salcot:

It gives me great pleasure to write you that the ladies are most hearty in sympathy with the project to establish a course in Domestic Science, and voted that such a course should be initiated.
coming years, if funds could be secured, and if Miss Salbox could concubit to conduct the work, I encouraged them to believe that you would do so, and also gave them your testimony as to the feasibility of securing the necessary funds.

We are all very happy in this new departure, which I believe from its great advance in Roman's education.

July 14th after Monday next will be to Elm St.

Oberlin, Ohio. Until September the first.

Believe me, my dear...
Miss Salbat,

Most faithfully yours,

Helen A. Phelps.

July 4th, 1890.
1820 Jefferson St.  
Washington  
Nov 20th 90  

My dear Madam,  

It will give me pleasure to accept  

for Friday evening  

the 17th, as you suggest.  

"Americanism in Politics"  

will do admirably for  

this talk."
With many thanks,

very sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt
CLARK UNIVERSITY,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Dec. 6, 1890.

Dear Miss Talbot,

Mr. Kirkpatrick is one of our graduate students here, a very good man. He has already proved an excellent article in my Journal; I have no doubt he will make excellent use of any material that he may have. It is his own work and by his own initiative.

Very Sincerely Yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten name]
Jan. 29, 1891

My dear Miss Tallot,

There has been no haste in regard to the matter of which you write; I have been working slowly gathering materials and ideas and writing a little.

I did not intend to be importunate in my ideas in regard to free and should certainly not expect more than the usual tariff rate at Wallingford.
My only guide has been the rate paid at Vascon, which is apparently higher than that at Wellesley.

I shall be glad to gain the lectures for the price usually paid by Wellesley.

In regard to the other plan, I can only thank you for the suggestion and say, "I am in the hands of my friends!"

If I can gain until April 3 I can arrange for the lectures I think. I have quite a little outside work on hand just now and do not see how I could get any material into shape before that time.

I promised in the summer to read or send a paper to Winchester the date given me then was April 22. A letter 15-day given the date April 27. 22

I have written for further information.
Our Founder's Day came this year May 1, and as I am unfortunately chairman of the committee for the celebration of the day, I can not be away that week—certainly not later than Monday. Any arrangement as to time ornot, I fear, come before I have a paper due Feb. 20 and another March 12, so that any preparation for Boston would have to come between the
Later date and about April 20 I have everything about ready for the two lectures at St. Helesey. Two days worked put everything into shape. But I need quite a little time to get material for the other two into good shape. I work slowly and can not dash off a paper at a moment's notice. Pardon me for unlocking the door to my mental stormhouse. But if I feel
you just how I am situated, you can now easily judge as to whether the plan you suggest can be carried out or not. I have just returned from a ten days' trip to Cornell and Yale, looking over history work and libraries. I must pray for very isolation by redoubling my energies in my own work. I am amazed at the opportunities

offered at Cornell, though I was prepared for Cornell.

Always sincerely,

Lucy M. Salmon.

Vassar College,

January 27, 1891.

Thank you for the cutting from The Post.

I shall write for Mr. Emerson's article.
Feb. 17, 1891

Dear Miss Falsot,

I fear you are giving yourself too much trouble with all of your immense demands on time and strength, in regard to the domestic service details. If the Boston details give you the slightest difficulty, please let the matter drop— I am very glad indeed to go on 25th of May without thinking of anything more.

The dates you suggest at Wellesley will be quite convenient for me, I can get to Boston Monday, April 20th, or if necessary the Friday or Saturday previous.
April 17 or 18, and can stay until
Monday, April 27, though I a
have been away a week already
this year. I suppose I ought to
make the time as short as
possible. As I have promised
15 to 30 in Winchester Monday
afternoon, April 27, I must
stay until Monday night.
I should prefer, therefore to
leave the Monday previous.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, I am,
Very sincerely,

Lucy M. Salmon

Vassar College,
February 17, 1891.
April 27

my dear Miss Talbot,

Yesterday noon found
me once noon in Poughkeepsie
just in time for afternoon
and evening classes. It would
not be quite true to say that
I was not somewhat demoralized
physically and nervously but
one might sleep well from an
afflictive remedy. The week was
in every way so thoroughly
enjoyable that I can not
thank you enough for
making it possible for
me. The stock of new ideas.
that came from Harvard, the Annex and Stretley as well as from the meeting of the Round Table will last a long time, and history work at Vassar improved in various directions.

I am glad to hear and to receive my own ideas have been cleared up still more in regard to this subject, and I am now ready to put the material into type. Nor was it the silver dollar alone that made my pocket book so much heavier. In so glad is see the reports I think I had no definite ideas that your class hand in
With pleasant recollections
of the Boston week which I
now entirely to you, I am,
Very sincerely,
Lucy M. Salmon

Vassar College,
April 27, 1891.
The question of domestic service is affected by

1. The personal conditions surrounding the employer:
   a. size of the family.
   b. length of time housekeeping.
   c. number of servants employed
   d. length of time boarded
   e. employment of new servants.
   f. length of time without servants.
   g. excess of servants over members in the family.

2. Economic conditions of employer.
   a. high wages for poor service.
   b. difference between employer and employee in nationality and religion.
c. Lack of training on the part of employees and consequent incompetence.

d. General indifference and laziness.

e. Peculiar temptations, as immorality of cooks and coachmen, dishonesty and immorality of mess men, etc.

f. No systems of recommendations.

g. Character of intelligence offices.

h. Waste and breakage.

i. Low standards.

j. Prevailing ignorance of economic rules.

k. Restlessness and brief tenure of service.
3. Personal conditions of employment.
   a. Foreign birth, religion, color.
   b. Premises or residences.
   c. Reason for doing domestic service.

4. Economic advantages of domestic service.
   a. High wages.
   b. Certainty of wages.
   c. No capital required.
   d. Few personal expenses.
   e. Certainty of work.
   f. Board and lodging.

5. Personal advantages.
   a. Healthy occupation.
   b. Hard work often done by men.
   c. Special privileges.
1. Time allowed each week.
2. Vacation without loss of wages.
3. Economic disadvantage:
   a. No promotion.
   b. Results of work transient.
   c. Competition with foreign and colored labor.
4. Little time unconditionally given.
5. Uncertain leave.
6. Confinement evenings and Sundays.

7. Personal disadvantages:
   a. Continuity of position.
   b. Social inferiority.
   c. No social advantage within the class.
   d. Called servants.
E. Constant supervision, often by an inferior.

F. Personal independence.
July 14th, 1891.

Wellesley College,
Wellesley, Mass.

My dear Miss Talbot:

I returned from New York, whether I went soon after my interview with you, on Friday morning, and found the papers you had sent so promptly, for which please accept my very warm thanks.

Your letter was forwarded.
but the business which called me away so occupied my time and energies that I found no opportunity to acknowledge it.

I spoke with Mrs. Durant almost immediately after seeing you with regard to the financial matter of which we talked. I found that she had under-
matter satisfactorily so that I could write you, but I shall accomplish this before the end of the week, I am confident. I regret the indefinite models which have existed regarding these matters, and assure you that this will not occur again. The abnormal circumstances in touch will not be repeated.

Most cordially yours,

Helen S. Shaper.
My dear Doctor:

I have yours with the deed. There is a very serious out in the deed which did not catch my eye in the original, and which when I questioned Mary about it she said did not exist, viz. in the clause: "Reserving however to myself and my heirs and assigns the right of free passage over the roadway through said premises and the land herein granted to land of mine on the westerly side of said lot or to any parcel of the same which I may hereafter sell or lease." Which virtually destroys all value of our land West of the driveway, as under the terms of the deed if your land West of ours were to be cut up into twenty-five foot lots a passage to each one from the driveway could be run across our land, even though it were all laid out in lawn and flower beds. There ought to be a equitable way out of such a serious contingency, and I shall be compelled to protect my children's interests for all time. Shall therefore be glad to hear from you on what terms you will waive this clause.

Yours truly,

E. D. Leavitt

Dr. I. T. Talbot,
66 Marlborough St.,
Boston.
Wellesley College,

Treasurer's Office.


Dear Miss Bartlett,

The Trustees of Mr. E. S. P. have appointed you as Instructor in Domestic Science in Wellesley College for the year 1891-1892. They thank you for the past year of service, and hope you will enjoy the next.

Not being sure that I can give you a written announcement, I know you will excuse if I repeat the salary is as left on the same basis as before, to be especially secured outside, not from a lack of interest, but because we have not the means to undertake new work.

With kind regard,

Yours,

Pauline B. Durant
Cleveland, O.
Dec 22, 81.

Dear Miss Todde,

Accept my thanks

for the request. It is that women are
day as much. I regret that
so many girls are going to
college for a year or two,
not to finish the course,
as men do. We are all
human, and may climb the
name of going to helensville
Smith, etc. A good man, and

friends whom I know, giving for
a time. I long to have more

education for itself, and

They are coming to do that

more. I deplore in

the lifting with you are

don't. Both of us are

except:

Again I finish my both an
Types of monarchs. I go to Florida, etc. to help some of Charles's men. I met him and spoke as easily as you do.

With sincere remembrance to you and

Jno. Ains.

Sara E. A. Botland.

Charlie is extremely busy, he misses me.