

Parisian Charities—Taking Care of the Babies.

Among the manifold noble charities that go far to redeem the vice and voluptuousness of Paris none is more striking and pathetic than that which provides a safe and happy asylum for the infants of washing-women during the time when their mothers are engaged in labor away from home. This sweet charity owes its existence to humane and benevolent ladies, who many years ago felt the need of an institution that should relieve overtasked women from some portion of the care of their young children, and yet should not discharge them from all maternal obligations or separate them wholly from the little ones, whose gentle influence does so much to soften and hallow domestic life. The charity, commending itself as it does to every motherly heart, and appealing to its strongest instincts for generous support, has extended with great rapidity throughout Paris, and with the happy effect of diminishing mortality among poor children and of increasing the comfort and self-respect of their mothers.

As nearly as possible in the center of each district inhabited by the working population is situated one of these institutions, bearing the name of *Creche*, which signifies literally "manger," and refers to the humble cradle that received the Savior in his lowly birthplace in the city of Bethlehem. On the walls of the *Creche* is inscribed this passage of Scripture: "They wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger;" and here in a large hall, lighted with many windows and enlivened with the songs of numerous caged birds, are ranged rows of little cradles hung with curtains white as snow. The doors are open at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the mothers as they proceed to their work bring in their little ones, which, with a parting kiss and caress, they deposit in the arms of their waiting nurses. Immediately on each baby's arrival it is rid of its poor, scanty garments, treated to a thorough bath and dressed in clean, comfortable clothes furnished by the institution. It is then placed in a cradle to rest and sleep, or it is left on the floor to roll and creep about on the soft matting.

At noon the mothers, in their hour of respite from labor, return to the *Creche* to cheer themselves and their little ones by the performance of the tender offices of maternity. As their footsteps are heard entering the hall the babies lift their heads from the cradles with smiles and cries of welcome, and with arms extended to meet the warm, loving clasp to a mother's bosom. Is it possible for a charity to conceive or create a scene of purer bliss?

Among the prosperous families of Paris it is felt to be a religious duty to assist in supporting the *Creche*, and an annual gift to the institution is never forgotten. Children are encouraged to contribute to it, and to present a part of their pocket money toward the endowment of a cradle, while little girls are stimulated to ply their needles in the construction of a wardrobe for someone of the destitute babies. Mothers who mourn over the empty cradle or cot in their own households find some solace for their grief by furnishing a cradle for a child of the poor, while mothers who are happy in the sight of their rosy offspring give from the overflowing of a grateful heart to this work of love and charity.

Each cradle is designated by a number, and bears the name of the one who has endowed and annually provides for it. Generally this name is that of some beloved child, who, living or dead, has inspired its mother to the gentle deed of charity. As a reward of well-doing, children are taken to visit the *Creche* that they may learn lessons of sympathy and benevolence from a most impressive and affecting scene. In ministering to helpless, suffering infancy they learn the beauty and the satisfaction of assuaging the miseries of the poor and the wretched of every age.

The services of all who unite in supporting the *Creche* are given gratuitously, except in the case of the nurses. These are paid for their daily attendance, and four or five of them find employment in the care of thirty babies. The mothers each pay two sous a day for the privilege of having their infants guarded and cherished during their working hours. By this small *ex* they contribute something toward

the support of the *Creche*, and retain a wholesome feeling of responsibility for the nurture of their offspring. When the labors of the day are over the mothers take their babies from the *Creche* to spend the night at home. Yet if the infants are ill, and likely to disturb the mother's rest with their fretfulness, they are retained at the asylum, and the poor working-women are thus enabled to secure the sleep that is so much needed to sustain them in their life of toil.

Every day the *Creche* is visited by a physician who bestows medical advice without remuneration. The ladies who have the institution in charge also visit it daily to inspect the condition of the children, to note if they are regularly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their attendance, and obedient to the rules of the establishment. A register in which all matters referring to the *Creche* are carefully recorded is kept open to the examination of visitors, and thus under the eyes of all interested parties the institution is regulated according to an exact and efficient system.

But the charity that Paris extends to the children of her poor does not cease with their departure from the *Creche*. When they have learned to walk and have been weaned from their mother's breast, they pass from the shelter of the *Creche* to that of an *asile*, where their health and comfort are amply protected, and their dawning intelligence is wisely developed. As they reach a proper age for study they are placed in the public schools, and from these they are taken in due course of time by a benevolent institution and apprenticed to a trade. When in old age they by some misfortune become helpless again, they may once more seek the help of charity and enter one of the retreats provided for the aged and indigent. Thus from birth the poor children of Paris are kept out of the streets, and by the generosity of the rich are tenderly nourished, are given a rudimentary education, and are fitted to earn an honest living. But in the entire series of charities from which they benefit, their parents, except in extreme cases, are obliged to pay a trifle toward their support, while they always return when in health to spend the night at home. By this wise management family ties are never sundered, and the love of domesticity and of kindred continues to exercise its beneficial influences on the heart.

Hospitals for the sick are always free in Paris and so are the two immense retreats, Bicetre and La Salpetriere, in each of which 5,000 of the most indigent and degraded poor find a shelter. The pauper and the poor-house are almost unknown in France, as, by private and public contributions, a system of benevolence is sustained which provides for the wants of all classes of the sick and impoverished. Every amusement in Paris is taxed to aid in this great work, while among the prosperous it is esteemed a sacred duty to give freely and regularly in support of all charities. —*Ex.*

LOS ANGELES WANTS A RAILROAD TO SALT LAKE.—Los Angeles, December 22.—The people here are becoming aroused on the subject of the speedy construction of the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad to connect with Southern Utah, thus placing our city in railroad communication with Salt Lake. At a meeting of citizens last night a set of resolutions were adopted, appointing Mayor Beaudry, H. D. Barrows and C. C. Lips a committee to interview Senator Jones on the subject, and to proceed to Salt Lake and to lay the views of our people before the railroad authorities of that city, inviting them to co-operate with us in laying propositions before the Union Pacific Railroad Company, requesting that corporation to aid in the building of the road. A mass meeting was also called for next Monday evening, when the entire matter will be fully laid before the people. It is believed that the interests of the Union Pacific Company—now that the Southern Pacific Company is determined to push on to an eastern connection—strongly point to the securing of a Pacific outlet by the former corporation at this point. —*S. F. Chronicle.*

TO Merchants and Others. DO NOT IMPORT WOOLLEN GOODS

When you can buy them in GREAT VARIETY and at Prices that Defy Competition, at

PROVO WOOLLEN FACTORY.

See Samples at Z. C. M. I. and at Taylor & Cutler's, Salt Lake City, also at the Factory.

200,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.

Special Rates and attention given to the Trade.
JAMES DUNN, Supt.



DR. WM. H. GROVES

DENTIST

Office.—Second South Street, Salt Lake City, east of Elephant Store. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. w 34

TO JOHN HUTCHINS.

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we have expended in labor for you Eighty Dollars (\$80.00) on the Middy mine in Ophir Mining District. That unless the same is paid within ninety days from the date hereof, together with our costs, your interests in said mine will be forfeited to us by law.

H. D. CONVERSE.
CALVIN KIRK.
I. I. GREENEWALD.

Ophir Mining District,
Sept. 29th, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons Wanting WAGONS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Always do well by buying at the

BAIN WAGON Depot.

You always get the best on fair terms and low prices.

The Bain Wagon, so long and well known, needs but little said in its favor; it is the best and most popular Wagon in Utah.

Full Stock of **Plows** and other **Agricultural Implements.**

Concord Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc. The Finest Stock of Hardwood and Wagon Material in Utah.

FIRST WAGON DEPOT

SOUTH OF THE THEATRE.

Howard Seabee.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Box 361.

w 29

Notice to the Public!

During a greater portion of the past season, the demand for the

FISH BROTHERS WAGONS

Has been so great, we have been unable to supply all our customers. This has been especially the case since CONFERENCE, we having sold out during its continuance, every 3½ and 3¼ Wagon we had on hand.

We are aware that our being out of WAGONS as above mentioned has frequently been a source of great annoyance to our friends and customers who have come a long distance to get a

FISH BROTHERS WAGON,

And have been compelled to take some other wagon which they did not want, or go home without.

We desire to say to our friends and the public generally, that we have perfected arrangements by which we will be able to supply the demand for these wagons. We have just received a letter written by Mr. T. G. FISH, the senior member and founder of the firm of FISH, BROTHERS & Co., in which he assures us positively that we shall be kept supplied hereafter at all hazards.

We have this day received a Car of 3½ and 3¼ wagons; we have another car on the road between here and Omaha, and still another car will be shipped in a few days. These shipments will be kept up with sufficient frequency to supply the demand. Thanking our friends and the public for the excellent trade they have given us, and soliciting their further favors,

We remain, yours very sincerely,

JOHN W. LOWELL & CO.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 5th 1875

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Wanted!

100,000 POUNDS

OF WOOL,

Of Good Merchantable Quality, for which

25 Cents a Pound

Will be paid,

One-Third in Money and Two-

Thirds in our Factory Cloth

on delivery of the

Wool.

Apply to

JOHN R. HASLAM,

At President Brigham Young's Office.

w 17

FRUIT CANS:

Fruit Cans! Fruit Cans!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Agents for Rumsey's Celebrated

ENGINE FORCE & LIFT PUMPS.

TINNERS.

Gas, Water and Steam Fitters.

HOSE, GALVANIZED AND IRON PIPES,

And Fittings for same kept in Stock.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.

MITCHELL & JAMES,

Box 306, Opposite City Meat Market,

West Temple St., Salt Lake City.

w 21