A MOTHER'S LESSON.

Everything had gone wrong that day,
And my temper was sorely tried,
And sharply I spoke to my little boy,
Who was hard to bring to bend
I told him to go to himself and play,
And with something not to trouble,
For he was a little troublesome lad
And made my cross plus double.

Contrited in sorrow, then turned away,
With his soft eyes reproach half back to me.
His whimper then had a grieving tone,
And I felt I was wrong, and I knew it alone.
I turned again to my vexing work,
And I felt the same vexed as my work,
But after all I was full of care,
And longed for my baby's kiss.

I turned to call him, when something took
My the window with sudden fascination,
I heard Bessie's merry and hearty laugh,
And a sound of something tumbled,
I turned to the door, just in time to see
A child's form fall quick,
From the ground where the trampling hoofs
Had been,
In an instant I reach it.

Kneeling there in the dusty street,
Vapor and faint and faintly,
While a gaping crowd came roughly round,
Disturbed from their sun and rest,
But, ah! 'twas another mother's heart
That was broken that sun was morning.
Who saw the life of her boy go from
With never a word of warning.

But where was my boy? Why, in grandma's room,
Asleep the room cement full of glory,
Curled in her lap, with her arms clasped round
Him,
And listening to a story.
I have learned my lesson, and now I focus
It my greatest book and pleasure,
To live the day "Be kind to my little boy"
Lest I meet heart breaking lesson.
—Lillian Grey in Housewife.

THE WIDOW SMITH.

What a Careful Study of Brooklyn's City Directory Reveals About Her.

The Widow Smith is a most interesting individual. She is young and old, good and irritable, rich and poor, lean and fat, tall and short, dark and light, beautiful and plain, blessed with many children, destitute of any, a devout church member, a non-churchgoer, devoted to board making and widow, to work at all. She is fond of dress, and she takes no heed of her clothes. She is gay and sad at once, sick and well, tired and overflowing with buoyant spirits, wise in the teaching of the ancients and unable to write her name. She cherishes the most contradictory hopes, fears, prejudices, beliefs, opinions, loves, hates, tastes, and she has a passion for candy and pickles, brandy and remedy, Bean's Hostalet and Hurst's "The Solution."

The Widow Smith lives in Brooklyn. Brooklyn is indeed the paradise of widows, it would be an interesting subject for investigation why the City of Churches should be so fond, apparently, of the sex. Or is it that the quarter streets form calm eddies in the rushing currents of metropolitan life into which those ship-wrecked on the stormy sea of life gladly turn for sheltered sailing on narrower waters, or for peaceful anchorage, awaiting the final dissolution? Brooklyn is an humanous harbor full of such disabled vessels.

Some of these hulks bend new sails, to their masts, and make brave sail against the winds and tides. Brooklyn's widows are found, to drop the metaphor, earning their bread at dressmaking, millinery and various arts and crafts of a thousand descriptions. They keep ready and elastic arms, they sell hardware, run of stores, are undertakers and can run a fish market. They peddle milk and fish and butter, attend the sick, they preserve fruits and experiment with home bakeries. They engage in large ventures once in a while. One of them carried on for years the important dry goods business, and sailed with an ample fortune a couple of seasons ago. Her masculine successor, who tried to improve upon her methods on the same line, became bankrupt with astonishing promptitude. It is a widow who runs, over a masculine name, a well known men's clothing store.

The Widow Smith—who though not in generalities seem not be forgotten—is able to cherish such a variety of tastes and relations and contradictories of character be cause there are lot of her, without counting the young widows South who live at home with their parents and are not so known to the directory. Brooklyn's widows, by reckoning either of the Smyth, Smythe, Smith, Smithe, Smyth, Smythe, Smith, Smithe, Schmidt, Schmitt, Schmitz, Schmitz, Schmitz, Schmitz, Schmitz, Schmitz, and Schmitz widows, who form of themselves "a large and influential element in the community."

It is interesting to note the names borne by the Widow Smith. Today she may be known as Mary Smith, Catherine as Catherine, twelve as Elizabeth, ten as Sarah, six as Ellen, five each as Ann, Annie, Margaret and Susan. Three are Jane Bridgets, three Emilys, three Louisas, three Helens, three Maries and two each who are called Abbie, Alice, Amelia, Anna, Anna, Clara Ella, Carrie, Ellen, Emma, Josephine, Julia, Martha, Minnie, Rebecca and Rose. There is only one Widow Adelia, Adeline, Annette, Bertrice, Charlotte, Cherry, Chloe, Clara, Deborah, Delia, Dora, Ella, Harriette, Harriette, Hettie, Kate, Laura, Lettie, Lizzie, Lucretia, Lydia, Marguerite, Mollie, Rosanna, Sabina, Sabra, Sadie, Sarah, Vernelia, Susanna and Willie Smith.—New York Recorder.

A Neat Chopper.

A neat chopper for domestic use is distinguished by the fact that the blade is set by an action like that of a pair of scissors and is not torn apart, nor does it get out of proper pitch. The tension screw feeds the wood up to a knife with which radical blades, revolving between a fixed two bladed knife and a cutting plate of metal concentrates. The plate has a number of grooves converging toward a central aperture, the ribs between the grooves having sharp cutting edges. The knife is well and rapidly done. A medium sized machine will produce four pounds of filled sausages per minute.—New York Telegram.

Rules for the Married.

The husband and wife should study each other's weak points for the same reason that chickens look out for the hawk in the sky, in order to keep clear of them. Unfortunately, however, they often use their knowledge of each tender spot for a different purpose, namely, for pains to give them a rub on every possible occasion.

Hence domestic difficulties innumerable. Women have immense power over their husbands, if they know it, but, alas! they do not always exercise their influence wisely. The wife and mother should be the primary rule of the domestic system, the source of all its motions to all the members of the family group, for when wives are "repelled bodies," away go husbands and fathers and sons. Fling off to such elsewhere the peace and pleasure they used to seek at home.

Men should remember that more of our highest privileges are bounded on some pronounce and conversation. It is as in the world political, and the policy that makes a nation prosperous and happy is not but as a home policy. Therefore, O Benedict, if thou wouldst secure the light to ask a favor, thou must do it without notice, neglect not to expend liberally where the pattern of thy joys and cortesies dwelt as a new home or a new divine.

It is a faithful saying that the "wife's work is the husband's opportunity," and the converse of the proverb is equally true. It is one of the malcontents of unmarried freedom that both wife and husband meet from having the last word. Nothing can more land.—New York Weekly.

Looking Backward Over the War.

Mr. John C. Ropes, writing in Scribner's, thinks the time has now come when the American people can begin to look certainly back over the war. He introduced this in some extent in his paper entitled, "The War as We See It Now." One grand lesson it teaches is, in his judgment, shown in the splendid exhibition it gives of the pluck and perseverance of the Anglo-Saxon race as displayed both north and south. "The war thus becomes psychologically interesting as an exhibition of the Anglo-Saxon race on trial, and on a grand theatre."

As to the conduct of the war by the Union there can be no doubt, says Mr. Ropes, that an enormous amount of money was unnecessarily spent, a great many men were needlessly sacrificed and a great deal of time was entirely wasted. President Lincoln, the lawyer, had to learn the whole theory and art of war. Herein south had the advantage, for Jefferson Davis was educated at West Point, and was much actual fighting and had likewise been secretary of war. But this again made a drawback, for it made the head of the Confederacy interfere constantly in military matters and exercise his own personal preference in appointments. Military knowledge therefore increased in the south much more than in the south.

Politics interfered economically and ruinously in the military appointments Lincoln felt himself obliged to make, and the task of a sound military judgment at Washington for the first three years protracted the struggle by expending our efforts in useless or ill considered plans. On both sides the generals were better strategists away from battle than they were actual tactitians on the field in a fight. They could manage an army better than a battle. A brilliant exception to this criticism Mr. Ropes considers to be Grant. Thorough planning and fighting of the battle of Nashville.

Again it was not till toward the close of the war our generals learned that the best use to which cavalry can be put is the making of reconnaissances and getting information, and otherwise operating in conjunction with the main army. In the light through which we now look we find that cavalry raids, however brilliant, were practically almost useless. Moreover very grave mistakes were made in the management of the northern army by the formation of new regiments instead of filling up the veteran ranks. For this reason the northern army in the east was never so efficient as in the autumn of 1862. After Gettysburg, too, the weakened southern army never recovered its strength.

A Lost White Colony.

Rev. Dr. George Patterson has been making some remarkable among early records and finds to a certainty that the northeast coast of this country was colonized by Portuguese before even Captain John Smith settled Jamestown in 1607. Concepcion bay and the Bay of Fundy were discovered and named by these adventurous navigators. About the year 1500 the Portuguese, who cared more for adding to their wealth than to the world's geographical knowledge, established regular fishing parts in Newfoundland, and from these points vast quantities of fish were sent to the Azores islands. Hundreds of vessels were engaged in this trade, which flourished for eighty years, till Portugal became subject to Spain in 1580.

The Portuguese explored the New England coast and that of Labrador. A permanent attempt at settlement was made on Cape Breton. On the southern shore of this island, at St. Peter's, are still the remains of a very old fort, older than French tradition or history tells record of, and this, it is reasonably certain, is the ruin of the buildings erected by the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century. They afterward abandoned the settlement because the place was too cold for their tropical blood. At least that is the tradition, for there is not much else than tradition as to the exact locality of the settlement. But in 1598 Frenchmen beginning a settlement on little island found there cattle and swine, the descendants of live stock left by the Portuguese more than sixty years before.

So that undoubtedly it was the Portuguese who first attempted to settle the northeast shore of America.

Thousands of anthropometric measurements ought to be closely followed up in all colleges. It would be of great interest now, for instance, to know the average size of the college student of the present day as compared with that of the time of Cotton Mather. It would also be of much interest to know how the students of the west compares in size with the youth of the east. Useful information could be drawn from facts showing whether or not the fad for physical culture has in any way increased the muscular power of the youth of today. By all means we ought to have anthropometric measurements both of the college boys and girls.

Pass him along. If you meet anywhere a man who has only one leg, begging money enough to get him a cork leg and costs eighty dollars, just tell him you read the papers and that he has been working that racket several years. In Maine alone he collected $600. If he bought legs with all the money he has collected he would be on a regular thousand legged worm.

The heroism and talents of one century are often the saints and heroes of the next.

There was a good deal to die when Mrs. Margaret Mullican, of New York, departed this life. She weighed 650 pounds.

This from the Chicago Tribune: "It is a good thing for these crooks have not to gather and formed their so called Forepaugh party. They will now have to stand up and be counted, and fight for their actions alone."

Our Unfortunate Paupers.

From Harper's Bazar: Every person a protest in no measured terms against the present fashion of paupers. The purpose of them is something terrible, and it costs as much as many persons can earn in a whole year to get even their dead bodies decently out of this world where they will have to work no more. But the expense is not the worst feature. That the Easy Chair considers to be the unsanity and unchristian demonstrations of woe and gloom. On this point the editor remarks:

It is not customary on a Christian community, which takes that distinctly the form of a religion whose founder declared the world because his word proves the thing true, that it surrounds death with every circumstance of gloom and terror. The whole history of the facts seems to falsify the very point to which it is especially addressed. The ceremonies of the dead are the very point of which the world seems to be the most high-spirited and hopeful. The Christian theory that death should be a cause for the most joyous demonstrations of social would seem to be the most truly Christian.

The remark of a French writer on the cemetery is the most sensibleness, for it is a most sensible, if unsanitary, conclusion, because Christianity is the most sensible, if the most unsanitary, of a fairer world. It is, indeed, the unsanity and of Christian consciousness, but it is not the end of the world. It is the beginning of the sensibility, when every symbol and emblem should express.

"Tools of the Farmer."

The two hundred dollar prize essay on this subject which The Cosmopolitan Magazine published was written by an Ohio man, Amos L. Fraser, of Milford, Clermont county. Among the first conditions of successful farming he puts contentment with the business, its surroundings and results. In this Mr. Fraser has stated one of the profound underlying universal truths. Contentment with one's occupation is in fact one of the vital conditions of success therein. The very reason farmers are so often unhappy and discontented is because they are such chronic grumblers. They seem somehow absent to take a vast enjoyment in believing that the crops are going to be bad, or if the crops are not bad, then the price of everything will be so low that there will be nothing in them anyhow. This mood of always being in the dumps about something most invariably reacts on the man who encourages it, making him far less successful in his calling than he would be if he forced himself to be cheerful and look on the bright side of things. Needed above to themselves the things they find.

Mr. Fraser believes that in a short time the equilibrium between manufacturing and agriculture will be so well established that we shall be able to use our agricultural products at home. Then the farmer will be some always of a market for his products and will be more prosperous. We come within 5 per cent. now of consuming in the United States all our agricultural products.

Another great need of the rural population now is combination. Farmers must combine hand in hand against the huge corporations that are intent on getting money and power regardless of God or man. In their unions greed these corporations do not hesitate to corrupt and control legislators, or to even enter the field of politics and have their own minions elected to high office that they may fill their purses upon the people some absolutely. They buy up newspapers, men and political parties. "Fight them," says Mr. Fraser, "fight them with all the power at command, and keep them from getting control of this republic."

Finally, instead of mere boasts of horses and animals who have not a thought above the plow or hoe—we want gentlemen farmers, men who know how to get for themselves culture and leisure.

Emerson said, "When you dine alone, dine always as with the king." That is to say, even though you are at home, with nobody there but your own family, nobody but yourself even, observe always your best table manners.

An English paper contains a glowing illustrated description of F. T. Barnum's residence at Bridgeport, Conn. The highest praise bestowed by the British journal is that this is the only American home which does not give to the inhabitants of the palatial mansion of newspaper notoriety indissolubly with everything American.

The law against objectionable immigrants is beginning to be enforced rigorously, and everybody will be glad of it. Criminals, paupers, lunatics, idiots and persons suffering from contagious diseases are sent back to their own country when caught, and they are now caught in the majority of cases. Europe has been unloading her population sewers on our shores long enough, and it was time to draw the line. Now not a week passes in which some objectionable foreigners are returned across the sea. We are already so loaded down by the circumstances such from all parts of Europe either that it will take some time to assimilate the strangers we have and make good republican citizens out of them.

Not to be outdone by Yale, the Harvard students have gone into the question of tobacco smoking. The famous Dr. Sargent says that the action of tobacco is sedative; therefore, when a man uses it he does not want to exercise much, but rather to sit and meditate. Therefore few athletes use it. Few of the Harvard athletes are given to smoking. It is forbidden during the time they are in training, and perhaps as a consequence of the lonely age of their use it at any time. In Harvard, as elsewhere, the leaders in one branch of athletics are all equal men in physical development, and can hold their own in several branches.

The colored population claim who refused the mails to get money to squander on "4-11-44" has given proof that he is capable of receiving the white man's highest civilization. If he had been let alone to his career that the man would have been a lamb prominent before he died.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,
ON FOOTS in the General Land Office,
AVEATS, Patents and Copyrights attended to by
CHARLES W. STANNER, Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
P. O. Box 478.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Dr. Pierce's Pellets, when the directions are adhered to, and they are strictly vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large bottles containing 40 Pills, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a cathartic. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

$3000 A YEAR! [illegible]

MONEY [illegible]

SHORT LINE! FAST TIME!
First-class Equipment, Electric Lights, Courteous Employees and Speed.
Air Sawyer.
If you are going east, take the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Chicago Short Line, and enjoy all the improvements and conveniences of a first-class railway such as electric lighted and steam heated, solid vestibule trains, with Westinghouse air signals and the finest dining cars in the world. Free reclining chair cars.
This road runs no emigrant trains or sell second-class passengers are carried on regular express trains in clean, light cosmos, with cushioned seats and backs, and the same good fare as charged for many roads to first-class passengers.
The electric berth reading lamp features in the sleeping cars are the best on this line is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced.
Travel by this road and be assured of courteous treatment by its employes.
For further particulars call at 101 Main Street.
ALEX. MITCHELL, General Agent.
T. F. POWELL, Contracting Agent.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Deferred Stock Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of Mine and Works, Mineral Hill, Big Cottonwood, Territory of Utah.

NOTICE—THERE IS DELINQUENT upon the following described stock, on account of assessment of fifty cents per share, levied on the 18th day of April, 1881, the amount thereof is the amount of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. of Cert.	No. of Shares	Amount
Chas. H. Hogue,	1 to 4 inclusive	[illegible]	$1,250.00
W. F. Nelson,	14	1	100.00
H. C. Seely,	41 to 51 inclusive	[illegible]	2,250.00
John T. Evans,	52	1	50.00
L. H. Hoge,	53	1	50.00
Geo. H. Hogue,	54 to 74 inclusive	[illegible]	4,000.00
Geo. S. Fish,	75 to 127 inclusive	[illegible]	2,500.00
Geo. H. Hogue,	128 to 137 inclusive	1,000	500.00
H. Sandhamm,	138 to 152 inclusive	10,000	5,000.00
Geo. Fish,	153	2,000	100.00
L. J. Cannon,	154	4,000	1,000.00
A. F. Wallace,	155	2,000	100.00
A. F. Wallace,	156	2,000	100.00
A. Young,	157	2,000	100.00
L. J. Lyon,	158	2,000	100.00
L. J. Lyon,	159	2,000	100.00
J. F. Nelson,	160	2,000	100.00
W. G. Hogue,	161	2,000	100.00
A. F. Wallace,	162	2,000	100.00
A. F. Wallace,	163	2,000	100.00
A. Lyon,	164	2,000	100.00
J. Sawyer,	165	2,000	100.00
F. G. Hoge,	166 to 200 inclusive	3,750	1,875.00
C. Hogue,	201	500	25.00
J. C. Lyon,	202	500	25.00
J. C. Lyon,	203	500	25.00
J. C. Lyon,	204	500	25.00
H. H. Cowles,	205	500	25.00
J. S. Tatum,	206 to 211 inclusive	600	30.00
W. F. Lyon,	212 to 221 inclusive	400	20.00
L. J. Hogue,	222 to 241 inclusive	800	40.00
Amber Sims,	242	50	2.50
J. Sandgarten,	243, 244, 245, 246	200	10.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 18th day of April, 1881, so many shares of each, thereof of stock as may be necessary, will be sold at Public Auction, at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, on Friday the 8th day of June, 1881, at 11 o'clock a.m., to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. G. HOGE, Acting Sec'y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Wilkins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executor of the estate of James Wilkins, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the undersigned, executor of the said estate, at the office of Richards & Williams, Constitution Building, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Dated May 9, 1881.
JOHN WILLOUGHBY,
Administrator of the estate of James Wilkins, deceased. 19-4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary Ann Childs, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Childs, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the undersigned, administrator of the said estate, at the office of Richards & Williams, Constitution Building, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Dated May 9, 1881.
ORLANDO J. TATTON,
Administrator of Estate of Mary Ann Childs, deceased. 9-1t

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hiram Tait, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, executor of the estate of Hiram Tait, deceased, has filed his final account of his administration of said estate and notice that the same will come for settlement and allowance before the Probate Court of said County, in the Court House in said County, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, A.D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a.m., when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Saturday, the 4th day of June, A.D. 1881.
By order of Hon. S. A. Rolapp, Judge of the Probate Court within and for said County, in the Court House in said County, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
Attest my hand and the seal of said Court, this 4th day of June, A.D. 1881.
W. H. SHEETS, Clerk of Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 6-3w

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of and for the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

In the matter of the application of the Deseret Savings Bank and Trust Company, a corporation, to dissolve.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Deseret Savings Bank and Trust Company, a corporation, organized under the laws of the Territory of Utah, has petitioned to the Probate Court of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah, a petition praying to be allowed to dissolve said corporation, and that said petition will come for hearing and decision before said court, on the day of June, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the court house in said county, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest said petition.

Dated at Salt Lake City, this 2nd day of June, A.D. 1881.
ROBERT N. MCMILLAN, Clerk.
June 3-4t

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Joseph L. M. Graham, et al., Minors.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be granted.

SARAH A. KITCHELL GRAHAM, THE guardian of the persons and estate of Joseph L. M. Graham, Minnie Graham, Ethel Graham, Minnie Graham, Bertha Graham and Ethel Graham, minors, having filed her petition herein, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate of said minors, for the purposes therein set forth, it is hereby ordered that the next of kin of said wards, and all persons interested in the estate of said minors, appear before the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, in the Court House in said County, on Friday, the tenth day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Court House, of said Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and show cause why an order should not be granted to the said guardian, as prayed for in said petition, of the said estate, at private sale, as shall to the said court seem most advantageous to the interest of said minors therein interested, and that a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said city, and county.

Dated this 2nd day of June, A.D. 1881.
G. W. SCHRIEVER, Probate Judge.

Treasurer of Utah, } ss.
County of Salt Lake, }

I, C. E. Stanton, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, true and correct copy of an order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should issue, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 2nd day of June, A.D. 1881.
C. E. STANTON, Clerk.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk. 6-3w

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah, made on the 2nd day of June, 1881, in the matter of the estate of Thomas Richardson, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, subject to the confirmation by said Probate Court, at the court house in said county, on the 30th day of June, 1881, at 11 o'clock a.m., the undersigned of said deceased, in Lower Fort Ann, and described as follows, to wit:

REAL PROPERTY.

The south half of lot 1, block 1, plat A, Fort Ann, Tooele County, Utah.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One heifer calf and its mother.
One two year old heifer.
One two year old steer.
One two year old and one yearling colt.
One brindle cow.
One red and white cow.
One red and white calf.
One brindle cow, one yearling colt.
One two year old and one yearling colt.
One piece of rope, two sled poles.
One set of harness, one set of harness.
One set of harness, one set of harness.
One plow, one cultivator.
One set of harness, one set of harness.
One harrow, one sled.
One harrow, one sled.
One set of harness, one set of harness.
One set of harness, one set of harness.
One set of harness, one set of harness