

## Bohemia Nugget

HOWARD & BROWN, Pubs.

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

The bath tub is a foe to pessimism.

Possession is nine points of the law and self-possession is the other one.

The magnetic needle points to the pole, but, unfortunately, it is unable to point out a comfortable route.

The unfortunate man that ate \$100 in paper currency must have been accustomed to patent breakfast food.

It is said that Zola made \$1,500,000 writing books. What a power he might have been as a captain of industry.

Let us hope Mr. Rockefeller may not have a chance to pay that \$1,000,000 for a new stomach. Oil is high enough now.

The professor who can discover a serum that will prevent train disasters can be assured of the public's gratitude.

There is no stopping these American girls. One of them has decided to take Lord Rosebery for a husband, and that settles it.

A high German official has committed suicide to avoid being snubbed. Some people take snubs altogether too seriously.

Inventor Marconi modestly disapproves of the idea of calling them marconigrams. Up to date this is the best argument in his favor.

Eleven million men in the United States are available for military service, several of whom know which end of a gun is the business end.

Editorial notice (in magazine of the near future)—Owing to the press of advertising matter, the literary features have been omitted for this month.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that advertisers must tell the truth. Truly, this is putting a curb on fancy in one field of literary endeavors.

Seven billions of cigars, or nearly 100 for every man, woman and child in the country, are consumed in the United States annually—unless the statisticians are lying about it.

The Oregon Senate proposes to stop the circulation of newspapers which make a specialty of reporting crimes. Here is a good place for Dr. Parkhurst to start his uplifting enterprise.

Is the novel to disappear? Is the question propounded in a current review. People who have been reading the latest examples of historical romance will be disposed to maintain that it has disappeared already.

The spectacle of two women under arrest for embezzlement is interesting from its rarity. It is to the credit of lovely woman that, though she may—frequently does—steal her employer's heart, she very rarely robs him of the money entrusted to her care.

The greatest public service a newspaper can perform is faithfully and accurately to publish all facts of public interest. This is not only a right; it is a duty. And he who would restrain the liberty of the press in the exercise of the right and performance of the duty is an anachronism, a curious survival of an age when manhood shrunk before tyranny and freedom was yet a pretty dream.

Rear Admiral Selfridge has no fear that a proper naval force would ever land this country to go with a chip on the national shoulder. Those who oppose a reasonable naval and land defense ought, if consistent, to eschew bolts, locks and other handicaps to the invasion of their houses. It is not ordinarily considered that the suitable protection of a home is an invitation to attack, or a stimulus to offensive pride.

Representative Lacey of Iowa opposes the plan of naming new States after famous Americans; he recalls that it was once proposed to name Colorado, and subsequently one of the Dakotas, for Abraham Lincoln. Just as "Jefferson" has now been suggested for Oklahoma. Congress refrained, he believes wisely, from making the change. A statement that "Lincoln is leading in gold" or "in the front rank as a wheat producer" would sound in harmony, he thinks, with the associations that cluster about the name of that great American. Each State should have an appellation that is distinctive. The Indian words have served the purpose admirably.

To gain admission to the first function given in the splendid house built by a leader of Boston society, one reporter disguised himself as a waiter, another masqueraded as a musician, and a third stood a ladder against the wall, and from the top of it tried to take note of the happenings within the house; yet this was in no sense a public festival, and the proceedings concerned none but the hostess and her guests. A certain type of newspaper man defends his intrusions by pleading that "readers are curious." Are they so curious as that? Suppose they are. Must the manager of a newspaper obey when Paul Pry commands him to help him play the eavesdropper?

When a man has money and no occupation; has been everywhere and seen everything, and is bored from the time he gets up till bedtime, he is called blasé. Sometimes he buys a gun and ends it; or he takes to absolute, which is a slower way. It is impossible to arouse or enthrall him. Isn't the bulk of humanity getting a touch of that feeling? It is a sort of fat, lacy sensation, and it isn't good for us. For instance: The other day Marconi sent wireless messages from President Roosevelt to King Edward, across the ocean. There was no trouble. It was as easy as calling a messenger boy,

and much more prompt. The pursers of two ocean vessels, separated by fifty miles of heaving waves, played chess by the aid of the Marconi invention. The game was most enjoyable and uninterrupted. It was enlivened by wireless conversation, and the loser congratulated the winner. You would think that this Yankee nation would build bonfires and sit upon its hind legs and whoop at such a marvelous feat. It did nothing of the kind. It was scarcely interested. One New York newspaper gave the affair less than half the space that was accorded to a woman who had accumulated seven husbands, and as for pictures, the woman had the best of it by a ratio of two columns to nothing. It is doubtful if there has been an invention that will exceed in importance the one made practical by Marconi. It is worth all the enthusiasm that can be aroused over it, and any honor that this nation can show to the author of it should be his by right. When the steamers St. Louis limped into port days behind schedule time, and tears of joy rained down the cheeks of those who feared they had lost loved ones, a few persons at least realized that no amount of money could equal in value an invention that makes it possible to convey information without wires, through storm and fog, to the friends safe on land.

The celebration of centenaries, which began vigorously in this country in 1875, with the centenary of the battle of Lexington, and has been proceeding at a lively rate ever since, is believed by some good people to be growing tiresome, and they call for a halt. If the practice is stopped, it will be because formal celebrations have become monotonous, not because the list of important centenaries has reached an end. The year 1803 was prolific of events deserving of recollection if not of celebration. So far as the United States is concerned the greatest event of 1803 was the Louisiana purchase. That transaction doubled the original area of the nation and determined its destiny of grandeur to which the revolution only opened the way. The territory thus peacefully acquired by President Jefferson from France for the nominal sum of \$15,000,000, or less than \$12 a square mile, extended from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. Jefferson made the purchase without authority, and there were critics who denounced his act as fatal to the constitution. The Louisiana Purchase Centenary was widely celebrated at St. Louis by a week's and projected upon such a scale that it cannot be got ready till 1904. Ohio was admitted to statehood on the 19th of February, 1803. It was in the same year that the Mutual Exporting Company opened the first bank in Cincinnati. The twelfth amendment to the constitution of the United States was submitted to the States for ratification or rejection on the 12th of December, 1803. It remedied a defect in the electoral system relating to the choice of Presidents, which had been laid bare by the narrow escape from trouble when Burr instead of Jefferson might have been made chief executive of the nation in 1801. There are some people who suppose strikes to be of very recent origin. They are wrong. New York City had its first experience of a labor strike in 1803. A number of sailors demanded an advance from \$10 a month to \$14, and marched about the city compelling other sailors to join them. New York was a small place then. Its population in 1800 had been 60,000.

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# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## 'REIGN OF ELOQUENCE IS PASSING.'

Honesty, courage, intelligence and health are necessary to marked success even in commercial pursuits, where the attainment of money is the only thing desired. In the learned professions there must be added to these learning, tact in the management of the people and skill along the lines to be pursued. The successful lawyer must have an excess baggage vase of expression and an indefinable adaptability. But, most of all, he must in these latter days possess business ability. The most successful lawyer is he who is of greatest assistance to the business man. The reign of eloquence is passing, it is not altogether gone. It is of assistance still, but indispensable. Justice yawns before fiery oratory, and the upper courts now reverse cases because of it.

## JEALOUSY AN ABUSED SENTIMENT.

Jealousy is a constitutional psychological malady, and when born in one is difficult to conquer. It poisons the dearest joys of life; it penetrates into all the pores of the skin. Every drop of water is saturated with its venom; it impregnates every mouthful of food. It transforms the man who loves into a soldier, always in arms, and his eyes are always watching. The jealous man carefully watches, he always doubts, always suspects. He questions the past, the present, the future. In a cress he seeks a falsehood, in a kiss indifference, in love hypocrisy. What a life of torment!

Jealousy not being an elementary psychic phenomenon, but a variable mixture, takes different ethnic forms as numerous as they are varied. The jealousy of a number of oriental peoples is familiar. Of all Europeans the Italians, Spaniards, and, above all, the Portuguese, are the most jealous. In America the Brazilians are the most jealous. Jealousy is necessarily stronger in polygamous peoples than among monogamous. And just as it has already diminished in the monogamous society it will tend to decrease in the future, when marriage will no longer be sanctified without love, when the choice will always be reciprocal, when every trace of hypocrisy shall have disappeared from the relations of the sexes.

Can we love any one more dearly than our children? Certainly not. Yet we love not jealous of those who love them, although father and mother with sublimity vie with each other as to who can love them the most. Love your companion in love in the same way. But this is vain counsel, words thrown to the wind.

## FEDERAL AID NEEDED IN HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The fact that the United States government has taken no substantial part in building or maintaining public highways in this country for the last two generations is accepted by many people as final proof that the general government is forbidden, either by constitutional limitations or by sound public policy, from engaging in any such internal improvement.

On the other hand it should be noted that no system of public highways was ever built up or maintained in any country without the substantial aid of the general government. The almost universal lack of improvement in our public road system is directly referable to the fact that we have had no well established national road policy. Those who have done most to agitate for permanent improvements have found that the farmers of the country have almost invariably been opposed to any general and durable roads; although it is generally con-

## LONDON WOMAN INSPECTORS

They Are Trained for Duty and Fill Important Post.

In view of the recent victory of woman principle over men in the struggle for recognition in the selection of the higher officers of the school system, it is interesting to look abroad and see how the "weaker sex" are faring in their endeavors to obtain a footing in positions from which they have hitherto been excluded in London. On Jan. 15 a meeting was held by the Linnaean Society to discuss whether women should be admitted to fellowship. A circular having been sent to the members requesting votes on the question, 301 answered favoring their admission, 126 negatively, it will 316 be still to be heard from. The Botanic Society already admits them.

As sanitary inspectors women are rapidly gaining ground in London. They were utilized as inspectors of the slums of the overcrowded city of Glasgow many years ago, but it was not until 1893 that London followed the example. The vestry of Kensington appointed two in that year. They have been found such a success that there are now twenty-two women employed in that capacity under the borough councils, at salaries ranging from \$400 to \$750 a year. The work consists in the inspection of all public places where women work, including homes where they take in outside work, tenement-house visiting, and last, but by no means least, the investigation of cases of infectious disease. These inspectors must be trained and undergo an examination before being eligible for a berth. Their training embraces the study of physics and chemistry in relation to air, water, soil and vegetation, also municipal hygiene and building construction.

## IRELAND'S JOAN OF ARC

Maud Gonne to Wed an Irishman Who Fought with the Boers.

Announcement is made of the betrothal in France of Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc and the fair high priestess of Irish revolution, and Major John McBride, who with the American, Col. John Y. Fillmore Blake, commanded the Irish brigade in South Africa during the Boer war.

Mrs. Gonne for more than a decade has been a strong and ardent champion of Irish independence and is well known in this country, where she has lectured in favor of the cause so dear to her. Most of her time since she became a champion of Ireland has been spent in France, and in Paris she conducts a paper in advocacy of her principles.

She was not always an Irish sympathizer. She was born in Dublin, the daughter of an Irishman of aristocratic lineage, and who once held the post of military attaché to the British embassy at St. Petersburg. The misery and distress which she saw on every side in Ireland greatly impressed her compassionate heart, but during the lifetime of her parents she was held in check by the royal sentimentality. When, however, she found herself at the age of 19 an orphan and possessed

## CHEF GETS A BIG SALARY.

King Edward's Cook Receives Stipend Equal to that of Bank President.

The chef who prepares the food for the table of King Edward of England receives as large a salary as does an admiral of a fleet or a lieutenant general of the army. Every year he draws from the royal exchequer the handsome sum of \$10,000. The man who at present occupies the post is a native of southern France and his name is Meneur. His age is about 40 and he is considered, at least by King Edward, the most capable chef in the world.

So great a culinary artist is not expected to produce three masterpieces in one day, so he has nothing to do with the king's breakfast. He arrives at Buckingham palace from his private residence near by in a hansom at about 11 o'clock.

In a large, sunny kitchen, overlooking the lawn, he receives the lunch-cart, drawn up by Lord Farquhar, and his work begins. First of all he orders what will be required and the master of the kitchen sees that all the articles come in, checks each item and then sends the account to Sir Nigel Kingscote, the paymaster, who writes out a check in payment.

After luncheon is served M. Meneur

## HE LOVED HER JUST THE SAME.

His Antics Were Not Due to Any Derangement of His Affections.

It was 9:30 o'clock in the drawing room of the home of Miss Clara Armstrong. As the last notes of the piano died away the young lady in question suddenly whirled around and gazed long and fixedly at the agitated countenance of her embarrassed fiancé.

"Mr. Mainspoke," she said, bitterly, "this is too much. When you first came to this evening it was evident to me that you intended to provoke a quarrel. There was a marked coolness in your manner, and as we sat on the sofa together you edged away and insisted upon changing to a chair. Even there, however, you were not contented, but you suddenly arose and I caught you glancing at the clock. Several times I saw you start to pace the floor as if something was on your mind, and now, when at your request I play your favorite air on the piano, I catch you trying to mumble behind my back. This has gone far enough. If, sir, you wish to break off the engagement, you have only to speak. Let there be no further shilly-shallying."

James Mainspoke loved the indignant girl before him better than his life, says the New York Times, and he became conscious that unless he told the plain truth she was lost to him forever.

"Darling," he said, his face suffused with blushes, "if you must know, I have on a suit of brand-new underwear."

Also Her Prices.

Faith's voice at 50 may not be all it used to be, but if she comes over here it will be found, no doubt, that her diamonds retain all their pristine splendor.—Boston Globe.

## British Sweets Welcome.

Colored sweets of British manufacture may now be imported into Turkey. It has taken nearly two years to persuade the Turkish authorities that such sweets contain nothing injurious.

Useful Dog Ambulance.

A dog ambulance is likely to be established shortly in connection with the British military service.

## REPLY AMAZED ENGLISHMAN.

Lingering Suspicion in His Mind that the Poked Fun at Him.

"The conversational versatility of your American girls astounds me," said the Englishman who was approaching the close of his first month in New York. "Not only do I find that in society the young women have quickness of perception and readiness of repartee, but I have found that in the downtown restaurants, where girls are employed as waitresses, they are extremely handy with their retorts."

"Been trying two jolly 'em a bit, eh?" said the college graduate, who was flushing off in Uncle Jim's Wall Street office.

"Not at all—not at all!" replied the Englishman, hastily. "My observations are based on what I hear them saying to other men. The girls are quite bright, y'know."

"What led you to think them otherwise?" said the American citizen.

"I did not look for the quality of glibness in girls of that class," said the man from London. "In eating places on the other side the waitresses never talk to you, not even after you have been going to the restaurant every day for months. Here in New York it is vastly different. And they seem to know where you are from, too."

"I went to my usual restaurant today. There was a new girl at my table, and the one who usually waits on me was a sort of assistant head waitress. She came over to the girl at my table before I had a chance to tell what I wanted and said:

"Bring the gent a rasher of bacon, two eggs, underdone, a toasted muffin and tea. Is there anything else?" and she looked at me. I said that would be all right, and remarked that the weather was changeable, and what do you think she said?"

"Something equally bright," I suppose," remarked the college man.

The Englishman eyed him a moment. "I wonder if she was poking fun at me?" he said. "Well, she just answered: 'We have so many foreigners in New York we have to have all kinds of weather to suit 'em. This is not our day for English weather, but I hope you won't get tired waiting for your turn.'"—Mail and Express.

## TRUSTS' RIGHTS AND RIGHTFUL USES.

By Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey.

There has been much discussion of late on the subject of trusts, and New Jersey is largely interested in the matter by reason of the large number of corporations organized under her laws. The fees and taxes from these corporations are sufficient to pay the annual expenses of the State, to pay a large proportion of the cost of our public education, and to leave a handsome surplus besides. Other States, envious of our prosperity, have copied our laws, reduced their fees, and solicited our business.

As a matter of fact, there are few, if any, real trusts, and the name is given promiscuously to large corporations of all kinds, especially if composed of a combination of a number of smaller concerns. It is a wrong use of the term and it carries an unjust inference, but it has come into common use.

The country has no more occasion for alarm than the Arab has for an Irit or we have for the ogre of our childhood. And were the situation really threatening, I still would have supreme faith in the ability of the people of the country to protect themselves in any emergency that might arise. The danger is not to the people from the greed of corporate power asserting itself unwise, but to the corporations themselves.

Because of this alleged danger it has become the fashion of the day to assail corporations on general principles, and the public man who is bold enough to say a word in their favor runs the risk of bitter criticism as to his motive, as if it were a crime to be a stockholder, and immoral to be the friend of a stockholder. It is time the air should be cleared. The corporations have their rights, as the individuals have theirs. We undertake here in New Jersey to protect them in their rights. We have taken their money and sold them the charters under which they do their business. We continue to take their money each year in the shape of taxes, for which we give them the continued protection of our laws.

## QUEER STORIES

An ordinary oak tree raises 120 to 150 tons of moisture from the earth during a single season.

The youngest monarch who ever ascended the British throne was Henry VII. He was eight months and twenty-five days old at his accession.

A railroad one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter cannot fall at any greater speed than thirteen feet in a second. Handrails rarely exceed one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

Originally the common or domestic goat was a native of the highlands of Asia. Naturalists generally regard it as having descended from an animal found in the Caucasus Mountains and the hill country of Persia, called in the Persian language the pashang.

Fancy two plants being so unfriendly that the mere neighborhood of one is death to the other? Yet this is the case with two well-known British plants. These are the thistle and the rape. If the field is infested with thistles, which come up year after year and ruin the crops, all you have to do is to sow it with rape. The thistle will be absolutely annihilated.

The use of hard coal has become so common that it is hard to comprehend how the community could be satisfied with soft coal. Yet the available supply of anthracite in America is so small that unless some other fuel be discovered, the use of bituminous coal must prevail within seventy-five years at the most. The anthracite fields of Pennsylvania will be exhausted within seventy-five years, and there is no other deposit of the sort in the United States of any importance. Europe has very little anthracite. Most of the Welsh coal is bituminous, though the coal of the western part of the South Wales field is hard coal. China has vast beds, however, compared with which our Pennsylvania field is but a dot on the map. The China field underlies forty thousand square miles in Hanan, Honan and east Shansi.

## Education in Sweden.

The largest school house in the world, one which has accommodations for nearly three thousand children, is claimed by Stockholm. In the basement are one hundred bath rooms, where the children are required to bathe if their teachers think they are not taught habits of cleanliness at home. Soap and towels are furnished free by the city. A wholesome dinner is furnished poor children at noon in all the public schools if they need it, and in Norway, which insures every child at least one warm meal each day. Children whose parents can afford to pay for the dinner are charged a nominal price, and the personal pride and independence of the Swedes compel many people to pay who really cannot afford to do so.

This is a characteristic of the race, says William E. Curtis, who adds: "Sweden abhors charity, and as a rule, if they cannot take care of themselves, will suffer and even starve rather than accept it. They take care of their poor in a generous manner, and have asylums for the diseased, the afflicted and distressed, but you seldom see a beggar in Sweden. I visited every part of Stockholm, and did not see a beggar; one may travel for months in Sweden without being asked for alms."

## Brother Against Brother.

Brother against brother was the political situation in the fight for Congress in the Tenth North Carolina District. Consul General H. A. Gudgeon at Panama came all the way to Asheville, N. C., to campaign for Representative Moody, who was nominated by the Republicans to succeed his legal tender, gold certificate, greenbacks or gold coin for the amount designated by the assay office cashier as the nearest to the desired amount, receiving therefor a certificate which, upon presentation at the assay office, insures the delivery of the bars. But before they may be taken away the recipient must sign for them in the register, which lies open beneath the bars of the wide arched window.

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## Parting It the Right Way.

"I have no doubt you have heard some stories to my discredit," he said. "I don't like to put it in that way," she quietly replied.

"How then?" he hopefully asked.

"I have never heard any stories to your credit," said she.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If people like you, don't ever start trouble for yourself by asking them why.

When a woman serves cake, she makes an apology for the frosting.

## OLD FAVORITES

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,  
Thou art not so unkind  
As man's ingratitude;  
Thy tooth is not so keen,  
Because that art not seen,  
Although thy breath be rude.  
Heigh ho! Sing heigh ho! into the green  
holly!

Most friendship is feigning, most loving  
mere folly.  
Then heigh ho, the holly!  
This life is most jolly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,  
That dost not bite so nigh  
As benefits forgot;  
Though thou the waters warp,  
Thy sting is not so sharp  
As friends remembered not.  
Heigh ho! Sing heigh ho! into the green  
holly!

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—William Shakespeare.

Little things  
Little drops of water,  
Little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean,  
And the beautiful land.

And the little moments,  
Humble though they be,  
Make the mighty ages  
Of eternity.

Little seeds of kindness,  
Little words of love,  
Make our earth an Eden  
Like the heaven above.

So our little errors  
Lead the soul astray,  
From the path of virtue  
Into sin to stray.

Little seeds of mercy,  
Sown by useful hands,  
Grow to bless the nations  
Far in heathen lands.

Meet Me by Moonlight Alone.  
And then I will tell you a tale  
Must be told by the moonlight alone,  
In the grove at the end of the vale.  
You must promise to come, for I said  
I would show the night flowers their queen—  
Nay, turn not away thy sweet head,  
'Tis the loveliest ever was seen.  
Oh! meet me by moonlight alone,  
Meet me by moonlight alone.

Daylight may do for the gay,  
The thoughtless, the heartless, the free,  
But there's something about the moon's  
ray  
That is sweeter to you and to me.  
Oh! remember, be sure to be there,  
For though dearly a moonlight I prize,  
I care not for all in the air,  
If I want the sweet light in your eyes.  
So meet me by moonlight alone,  
Meet me by moonlight alone.

## HONEST AND TRUE MONEY.

Uncle Sam Deals Out Thousands of Dollars in New York City.

Beneath stout bars guarding a wide arched window in the United States assay office, in Wall street, New York, thousands of dollars' worth of little gold bricks, the honest and true kind, pass every day from Uncle Sam's coffers to the hands of jewelers and bankers. And all that Uncle Sam charges for the exchange is 5 cents on \$100 for the small ones.

The bars Uncle Sam dispenses are of two general sizes, the \$5,000 size for bankers and the \$150 size for jewelers, the small size being about an inch and a quarter long, three-quarters wide, and perhaps half an inch or less in thickness. Very often they run up to \$200 or even more in value. Their size adapts them to the size of the jeweler's crucible. As for the banker, he does not melt his gold; he contents himself with shipping it back and forth across the ocean. A remarkable feature of the exchange of legal tender for gold bars is that one cannot always get just the amount he wishes. If a jeweler of banker wishes \$10,000 in gold bullion Uncle Sam gives him as near that amount as he possibly can. It may be \$9,970.50 or \$10,000.50, because the bars vary in size and weight, and practically all of them have odd cents in their value. Two bars the cashier handed out one day recently were stamped \$531.70 and \$123.10.

In buying gold bars the purchaser first tells the cashier at the assay office how much he wishes. The cashier comes as near this amount as he can with the bars on hand, and then the purchaser goes next door to the sub-treasury, where he deposits his legal tender, gold certificates, greenbacks or gold coin for the amount designated by the assay office cashier as the nearest to the desired amount, receiving therefor a certificate which, upon presentation at the assay office, insures the delivery of the bars. But before they may be taken away the recipient must sign for them in the register, which lies open beneath the bars of the wide arched window.

## Brother Against Brother.

Brother against brother was the political situation in the fight for Congress in the Tenth North Carolina District. Consul General H. A. Gudgeon at Panama came all the way to Asheville, N. C., to campaign for Representative Moody, who was nominated by the Republicans to succeed his legal tender, gold certificate, greenbacks or gold coin for the amount designated by the assay office cashier as the nearest to the desired amount, receiving therefor a certificate which, upon presentation at the assay office, insures the delivery of the bars. But before they may be taken away the recipient must sign for them in the register, which lies open beneath the bars of the wide arched window.

## Parting It the Right Way.

"I have no doubt you have heard some stories to my discredit," he said. "I don't like to put it in that way," she quietly replied.

"How then?" he hopefully asked.

"I have never heard any stories to your credit," said she.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If people like you, don't ever start trouble for yourself by asking them why.

When a woman serves cake, she makes an apology for the frosting.

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