CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

John W. Daniel, senior senator from **Virginia, is dead.**

Roosevelt gives his word in favor of **a direct primary law.**

Seven were drowned and many are **missing as the result of a** cloudburst **in Kentucky.**

Archibishop Ireland justifies the action **of the vatican in the Roosevelt** incident **at Rome.**

Congress will be petitioned to order **wireless telegraph installed** on all **ocean-going vessels that carry** passengers.

Several towns in Ontario, Canada, **are menaced by forest fires,** and men, **women and children are fighting** the **flames.**

A San Francisco firm has secured the **job of repairing the government** transport **Thomas. The work** will cost **about $500,000.**

The Interstate Commerce commission **has ordered sweeping** reductions **in both class and commodity** rates on **the Pacific coast.**

Theodore Roosevelt will be the guest **of the Milwaukee Press club,** September **7, the occasion being the** celebration **of the club's silver jubilee.**

Near Cliffs, Wash., is an immense Black Republican cherry tree, loaded **with fruit, which the Indians** say has **borne fruit for about 100 years.**

A dead wren was found by a Woodburn, **Oregon, man, on his farm,** having **around its leg a silver band** on **which was engraved "The Auk, New York, 3429."**

Oklahoma has attacked the Pullman company to obtain lower rates.

The government has been asked to intervene in the Nicaraguan revolution.

A fire destroyed the business section of Paterson, N. J., causing a loss of [illegible],000.

A Missouri court has fined a telephone company $175,000 for violation of the anti-trust laws.

President Taft promises to do all in his power to hasten the irrigati[illegible] by congr[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] **found alive,** [illegible] **greatly.**

Railroads of the United S[illegible] to adopt a uniform code of signals, so **that employes of** different roads can **work together.**

To offset bad crop prospects, farmers from the Northern wheat states are **buying heavily in the** Minneapolis **wheat markets and the price** is **steadily rising.**

The suit of Rudolph Francke against Commander Peary for extorting $10,-000 worth of valuble furs from **Dr. Cook for bringing him back to civilization has been begun in a German court.**

Roosevelt will undergo an operation **for throat trouble.**

Many congressional inquiries will **be made during the summer.**

Crops in the dry farming sections **of Montana** are unusually good.

Robbers held up an O. R. & N. train **just leaving Ogden, Utah, but got little.**

A variety actress in Cleveland, Ohio, has gone insane over the coming **Jeffries-Johnson** prizefight.

Jacob Schiff, one of the most prominent of New York bankers, says the **financial stringency** is past.

An American boat won the jubilee **prize in the races at Kiel, Germany. The emperor's boat was beaten.**

An imperial decree issued by the ruling **regent in China refuses the demand of the people for a national parliament.**

A Chinese tong **war broke out in New York City and three Chinamen were killed and about 40 shots fired in less than two minutes.**

It is reported that labor conditions **at the Bethlehem Steel works in Pennsylvania are disgraceful. The men work 12 hours per day, 7 days a week, and do not get enough pay to enable them to live outside of boarding houses.**

Secretary of War Dickinson refuses to remove the colored troops from Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash.

On advice of Ballinger, President Taft vetoed the Siletz settlers' land bill.

The Weyerhaeuser Timber company **is accused of extensive timber land frauds in Idaho.**

Senator Gore, the blind senator from **Oklahoma,** says there is much corruption **in his state.**

Diaz is re-elected president of **Mexico for six years, and Ramon Corral vice president.** It is believed that **Corral will succeed Diaz at the end of that time.**

The Postal Telegraph company and the Western Union and Bell companies are in a big lawsuit over rights in New Mexico.

It is said Roosevelt will urge Hughes to resign the Supreme court bench, to which he was recently appointed, and run again for governor of New York.

METHODISTS INVADE ZION.

Dedicate Chapel in Voliva's City and Latter Declares War.

Zion City, Ill.—"We will fight this invasion to the death," is the statement attributed to General Overseer Glenn H. Voliva, of Zion City, referring to an invasion of the sacred precincts of Zion by the Methodists, who recently dedicated a modest chapel inside the city.

Bishop McDowell and a long list of Methodist dignitaries assisted in the ceremonies, and they say they are in Zion to stay and grow. If so they will probably prove an extremely large thorn in the flesh of Overseer Voliva, for the excellent reason that his own camp is badly divided. The independents in Zion hailed the advent of the Methodists warmly and sent a delegation of elders to the dedication of the chapel.

The new church will have the backing of business interests outside and Overseer Voliva has the battle of his life cut out if he undertakes to exterminate the invader.

The Methodists dedicated their church in the forenoon, and in the afternoon Voliva, speaking at the tabernacle, hurled his defiance. This draws the lines of battle clearly and some interesting developments may be expected.

The Methodists will seek out the suffering in the city and not permit them to die without attention. The recent case of an aged elder being suffered to expire of a rattlesnake bite, while Voliva refused aid aside from the customary prayers is a case in point.

Voliva, it is understood, had just realized his dream of securing control of a majority of the land holdings, in which case he would have become a dictator more powerful even than was John Alexander Dowie, founder of the city.

At present there is strife between the aldermen, two sets claiming election. After the death of Dowie and the subsequent failure, the advent of a receiver tore down much of the Chinese wall surrounding the city. The followers of Dowie broke up into numerous factions, which warred upon each other. Voliva has succeeded in aligning several of these factions with his cause, but the opposition still is very strong.

TAFT'S TIE FLAMING RED.

President, Going on Vacation, Hopes to See Newspapermen in Fall.

Washington—President Taft has gone to spend the next three or four months at Beverly, Mass., the summer capital of the United States. The president's air of gaiety over his departure was accentuated by a vivid red [illegible] president went Secretary [illegible] o mis- [illegible] hough [illegible] was Secre- [illegible] rtment of com- [illegible] he White House the [illegible] into his office all the [illegible] n who have been writing [illegible] sociations or papers of the [illegible] ings about the executive offices [illegible] wished them a pleasant summer, expressing the hope that he would see them again in the fall.

30,000 MINERS WILL RETURN TO WORK

St. Louis—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mineworkers of America, says 30,000 mineworkers of America, who have been on a strike since April 1, will return to work in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, July 5. The union will be conceded the 5.55 per cent increase in the wage scale which was the first difference between the miners and operators.

Second Parachute Fails.

New York—In trying to make the "double drop" from a height of 1,000 feet George Tyler, a young Philadelphia aeronaut, fell several hundred feet, hanging from a disabled parachute, and was found unconscious, but not fatally injured, at Belleville, N. J. The "double drop" consisted of two parachute descents, in the second of which the first parachute is abandoned for a smaller one. The first parachute behaved perfectly, but the second only partially opened and Taylor sank at great speed. He struck on his feet.

Molten Iron Kills Three.

Chicago—Three men were probably fatally burned and a score of others painfully injured as a result of being splashed with molten metal pouring from a blast of the furnace of the Gary, Ind., works of the Illinois Steel company. The property loss is estimated at $10,000. The injured were taken to the company's private hospital. The furnace had just been opened and the string of ladles was ready to receive the hot metal when the tramway gave way, and there was no way to plug the furnace.

Railroad Suit Dismissed.

St. Louis—In accordance with the agreement reached between railroad presidents and President Taft, United States District Attorney Charles H. Houts asked for the dismissal of the suit brought in the United States circuit court by the government against railroads composing the Western Trunk line committee, to restrain the proposed increase in freight rates. Judge Dyer, who signed the restraining order at Hannibal, ordered the suit dismissed.

Jews Ordered Out Fast.

Kiev, Russia—From June 23 to June 25 inclusive, 46 Jews were expelled from Kiev, 37 from Salomenka and 37 from Demieffka. Twenty-seven were expelled from Kiev, 24 from Salomenka and 17 from Demieffka in one day.

Town Treasurer in Cell.

Cambridge, Mass.—John B. Lombard, ex-town treasureer of Farmingham, who had confessed to forging town notes aggregating $300,000 has begun serving a 10-year sentence.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS.

Sixth Annual Session Begins at Oregon University.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The sixth annual summer session of the university of Oregon, now open under the direction of Professor H. D. Sheldon, is expected to be the most successful and best attended since the summer school was started. It will last six weeks, closing Friday evening, August 5.

Plans are being made for at least 150 students. About fifty of these will be regular students taking extra work so as to graduate in less than the required four years, and the rest will be students who have no time to study in the winter.

Courses are given during the summer session in botany, chemistry, education, English composition and literature, French, Spanish, German, history, mathematics and physics. With the exception of English composition and literature, all the courses will be under the regular heads of the departments. Professor Henry David Gray, of Leland Stanford university, will have charge of the English department.

In addition to Professor Gray, other well known educators will give lecture work in the educational department. The course they are grouped [illegible] will comprise a series of thirty lectures on the various phases of school organization and administration.

OREGON GETS HER CASH.

Work Will Start Immediately on Oregon Rivers and Harbors.

Now that the president has signed the rivers and harbors bill, engineer officers of the Oregon districts are making active preparations to carry on the work made possible by the appropriations allotted to these districts by congress. In all the appropriations made for these districts amount to $2,373,800 for maintenance and improvements. The list of appropriations is as follows:

Improvements at Coos Bay, $400,-000; improvement of Tillamook bay and bar, $5,000; improvement of Clatskanie river, $5,200; improvement of Coos river, $3,000; improvement of Siuslaw river, $50,000; improvement of Willamette river in regard to buying present locks or building new ones, $300,000; improvement of Willamette and Yamhill rivers, $60,000; improvement of Columbia and lower Willamette rivers, $175,000; improvement of [illegible] pairs and operation of dredge; for gauging waters of Columbia river and measuring tidal and river volume, $1,000; improvement of Columbia, Washington, $10,000; improvement of Columbia at Cascade, $5,000; improvement of Columbia and tributaries above Celilo falls to the mouth of the Snake river, Oregon and Washington, $90,000; improvement of Snake river, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, $25,-000; improvement of Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, Washington, $34,100; and improvement of Grays river, Washington, $500.

It is expected these amounts will carry on the government work at the places designated for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Remodel Map of Oregon.

Salem—Though initiative petitions have already been presented at the office of the secretary of state which propose by direct enactment to create five new Oregon counties next November, petitions are still being circulated in different parts of the state asking the electorate to create two additional ones, making the list of new counties to be created by the people at the next general election a total of seven. Four of these new counties are to be located in Eastern Oregon and three in Western Orgeon. If they all carry, the map of Oregon will be so badly mutilated the state's own sons will be unable to recognize it.

Wheat Ready to Harvest.

Athena—Wheat hay harvest is now on in full blast. Nearly all the farmers in this section find the combined harvester the most economical machine for the harvesting of their crop. In order to enter the field with the harvester it is necessary to cut a strip around the field so the machine will not crush the grain at the outer edge. The wheat cut for this purpose is used for hay. The farmers are highly pleased with the outlook for crops this year, as they are finding out that their crops are a great deal better than reported.

Lebanon-Crabtree Work Progressing

Lebanon—The grading and laying of the track on the Lebanon-Crabtree branch of the Southern Pacific cutoff has been completed and the first train has gone over the line. For the present all the trains running over this new piece of road are work trains, but it is thought that regular trains will be running by July 10. The bridge over the Santiam river is not completed, but the track is laid on piling. A large force of men is at work ballasting.

State Gives 6,000 Acres.

Salem—The state has deeded to the Federal government 6,000 acres of land in Crook county, formerly embraced in the Columbia Southern project. The land was patented to the state on the strength of certificates that the land had been irrigated.

When the government learned that the land had not been irrigated, suit to recover was threatened. To head off the impending litigation, the state has reconveyed the land to the government.

Cannery for Wheeler.

Wheeler—The Union Fishermen's cannery of Astoria, Or., has been given a site for a cannery at this town, and the company will start the erection of the building so as to be ready for the fall pack. When the shingle mill is started here this town will lead all other towns in the county as a manufacturing town and will have the largest payroll.

THINGS HUM IN SOUTH.

Grants Pass Man Tells of Project to Water 40,000 Acres.

Portland—"Everybody is too busy in Southern Oregon to think of what the rest of the world is doing," said H. T. Norton, of Grants Pass. "Things are humming down our way, many settlers are coming in and there will be remarkable development of that part of the state within the next few years.

"The Rogue River Irrigation & Power company has just let a contract for a project which will irrigate 30,-000 acres, although 40,000 acres are contemplated in the entire scheme. The contract calls for water on the Grants Pass district, composed of about 15,000 acres, for the irrigation season of 1911, and water on the Merlin district, containing about the same acreage, for the season of 1912.

"The districts are being settled rapidly and the irrigation ditches mean a transformation of the entire country. In many places there is sufficient subirrigation to insure good crops and the valleys are also productive without irrigation. The new system will patch up the bare spots left by nature, making the whole country a vast field of producing soil. Many of the ranchers who are raising good crops without irrigation will take water to insure against a possible drouth and to increase the productiveness of the fertile soil.

"Irrigation was not considered feasible until a local company was organized and promoted a system last year. It was a pumping proposition. The contract for the pumping and water was let to the Golden Drift Mining company and last summer the water was run down the main street of Grants Pass to show that irrigation was possible. Then high water came, one end of the mining company's dam was washed away, the stockholders of the company became involved in litigation among themselves, and no repairs were made. The local irrigation company is now part of the Rogue River Irrigation & Power company and will carry the new project through."

Inheritance Tax Fortune.

Salem—The state treasurer's office has received the inheritance tax from the estate of the late Caroline Ladd, amounting to nearly $14,000. The net value of the estate was $1,491,194.57. There were five child[illegible] each of whom received $298,238.92, [illegible] which each paid to the state $2,9[illegible], a total of $14,661.95.

The law provides [illegible] a discount shall be given for pay[illegible] of inheritance taxes within [illegible] nths. This was t[illegible] advantage [illegible] saving to [illegible] the net amount paid to the st[illegible] treasury $13,928.85.

Life Saving Station at Port Orford

Marshfield—It is quite likely now that the government will establish a life saving station at Port Orford, to better protect the Curry county coast, and it is reported that negotiations are on foot for the purchase of a suitable site and that work on the station will begin this fall. Under the present arrangement the life saving station and crew at Bandon is supposed to look after everything south of that point to the Curry county coast. This territory is of course too great for one station to cover satisfactorily.

Forest Fire Damages.

Marshfield—A fire in the camp of the Cody Lumber company on the Coquille river has done considerable damage. The fire was brought under control but the logs which are now being taken out show the damage the fire did. There have been several forest fies this year but this one was the most damaging. It is believed by the lumbermen and timber owners that the county association which was formed will do much to protect the timber.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 83c; club, 79@80c; red Russian, 77c; valley, 81c.

Barley—Feed and brewing, $19@20.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, $20@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, $22@24; alfalfa, $15@16; grain hay, $17@18.

Oats—No. 1 white, $25.50@26 ton.

Green Fruits—Apples, Oregon Newtown, $2 per box; cherries, 5@10c per pound; apricots, $1.20@1.35 per box; peaches, 75c@$1.25; plums, $1@1.50; gooseberries, 5@6c per pound; currants, $2@2.25 per box; raspberries, $1.35@1.50 per crate; loganberries, $1@1.50 per crate; blackcaps, $1.65@1.75 per box; cantaloupes, $1.75@2.25 per crate.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 60@75c per dozen; beans, 8@10c per pound; cabbage, 2¼@2½c; cauliflower, $2 per dozen; head lettuce, 50@60c; green onions, 15c; spinach, 8@10c per pound; carrots, 85c@$1 per sack; beets, $1.50; parsnips, 75c@$1.

Potatoes—Old Oregon, 60@75c per hundred; new California, 1¾@2c per pound; new Oregon, 2c.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 29c; fancy outside creamery, 28@29c; store, 23c. Butter fat prices average 1½c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Oregon candled, 26c per doz.; Eastern, 24@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 15@16c; broilers, 18@21c; ducks, 12½@20c; geese, 10@11c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, 22½@25c; squabs, $3 per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 12@12½c.

Veal—Fancy, 10@11c.

Lambs—Choice, 11@11½c.

Cattle—Beef steers, good to choice California, $5.50@5.75; good to choice, Eastern Oregon and valley, $5.40@5.60; fair to medium, $4.25@4.75; cows and heifers, good to choice, $4.50@5; fair to medium, $3.75@4.25; bulls, $3@4; stags, $3.50@5; calves, light, $5.75@6.75; heavy, $4@6.

Hogs—Top, $9@10; fair to medium, $8.50@9.40.

Sheep—Best wethers, $4.40@4.60; best ewes, $4@4.25; lambs, choice, $3.50@6; fair, $4.75@5.25.

Hops—1909 crop, 10@12c, according to quality; olds, nominal; 1910 contracts, 13@13½c nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14@17c per pound; valley, 16@18c; mohair, choice, 32@33c.

THE BOSTON BOY'S FOURTH.

"On the Fourth," little Emerson Copley remarked,
"I trust you will all bear in mind
The request that I make. It is small, I am sure;
A trifle, in fact, you will find.
I merely would ask that you purchase no punk,
No caps or producers of noise
With any intention of lowering me
To the level of commonplace boys.

"On the Fourth of July," he continued, "to me
There is nothing so palpably tame
As crackers, torpedoes and kindred affairs,
When fired in Liberty's name.

The popping they make is incompetent quite
To keep pace with my patri[illegible] zeal,
And I frankly confess th[illegible]
[illegible]
To the joy that I inwardly feel.

"So allow me," said he, "on the Fourth of July
To peruse, undisturbed in my den,
That document famous which years ago came
From the studious Jefferson's pen.
Do this, and at eve I will gladly appear,
The fireworks costly to see,
For the rockets' red glare and the bombs in the air
Will remind me of Francis Scott Key."
—New York Sun.

AN AMUSING FOURTH INCIDENT.

How Indians Were Treated to Ammonia as War Medicine.

What promised to be the dreariest Fourth of July in my life ended in being one of the most amusing. I was sent to the Indian country on Milk river, Montana, to deliver some annuities, and had to wait several weeks for the Indians to come in from their hunting expedition.

The Assiniboine Indians came straggling into camp one by one, and hung around my camp with undisguised curiosity. I had a headache, and took a quart bottle of ammonia from my medicine chest and sniffed at the cork. I knew how to mystify the Indians, and I did a couple of side steps, rolled my eyes, jerked my body, and pointer my finger to the cardinal points before taking the dose.

The Indians were delighted at my pantomime of war medicine. I told them that whoever took that medicine could never be killed in war, but that I was afraid they would join forces with the Sioux and fight against me if I gave them that dose. I knew them to be the greatest foes of the Sioux, but of course I had to be coaxed into giving away my wonderful charm.

After much persuasion I finally agreed to do it, but bargained that it must not be taken in the presence of others. It was so powerful that no novice could take the white man's medicine with others watching him. Of course that made a hit with the Indians at once, and there were many volunteers to be number one.

I selected the chief. He walked into my tent, and I began my mysterious passes at him. In the meantime I had two quart bottles before me. One contained water and the other ammonia. I made him understand that at the end of my speech, when I clapped my hands, he was to take a deep breath and inhale the war medicine as soon as I removed the glass stopper. I don't believe a motion was lost on the Indian; they are good imitators. I gave three war whoops and made my extemporaneous speech.

Then I clapped my hands, pulled the cork, and thrust the ammonia under the chief's nose. He took a long, deep breath as directed, and fell backward as one dead.

When he revived there were tears rolling down his cheeks, and I expected to have no more fun that Fourth, but here I had not reckoned on the Indian's sense of humor.

That chief went out and was as dumb as an oyster about his treatment, and so close did they keep the secret that every Indian in the camp came into that tent singly and took his war medicine without a murmur.—Gen. C. A. Woodruff.

Took Off the King's Head.

During the battle of Princeton retreating British troops took refuge in the chapel of the college. Washington personally directed the fire of his artillery, which was aimed at the college buildings. The first shot, it is said, entered the chapel and passed through the head of a portrait of George II. After the war Washington paid Charles Wilson Peale $250 for a portrait of himself, which was placed in the identical frame through which the cannon ball had passed.

How Kind!

Big Jimmy (to little Mickey)—Because I like youse, I'll shoot off all yer fireworks fer yer an' not charge yer a dern penny!

Original Draft of the Declaration.

The original draft of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's handwriting, with a few interlineations made by Franklin and Adams, may be seen by the visitor to the State Deartment in Washington. This is displayed in a steel cabinet that stands adjacentt to the safe containing the original Declaration. The steel exhibition cabinet also holds one of the fac similes of the engrossed copy of the Declaration—one of those reproductions made by President Monroe.

In a glass case in this same treasure house of historic mementoes is the small, plain, unpolished mahogany desk on which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. This interesting relic came into the possession of the government in 1880. The desk had been given by Thomas Jefferson to Joseph Coolidge, Jr., upon the occasion of the latter's marriage to Jefferson's grandadughter, Miss Randolph. On the death of Mr. Coolidge, whose wife had died a year or two previously, the desk became the property of their four children, and was by them presented to the nation. It was the expressed wish of the donors "to offer it to the United States, that it may have a place in the department of state with the immortal instrument which was written upon it in 1776."

The desk bears an inscription in Jefferson's handwriting, as follows: "Thomas Jefferson gives this writing desk to Joseph Coolidge, Jr., as a memorial of his affection. It was made from a drawing of his own by Ben Randall, cabinet maker of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrival in that city, in May, 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Politics as well as religion has its superstitions. These, gaining strength with time, may one day give imaginary value to this relic for its association with the birth of the great charter of our Independence. Monticello, November 18, 1825."

Battle of the Firecrackers.

When on the Fourth the morning sun
Puts on his golden crown,
An army clad in scarlet coats
Comes marching into town,
And noise of battle all day long
Is loud upon the air,
And sounds of crackling musketry
And smoke are everywhere.

But when along the western sky
The fire of sunset glows,
That army, scattered on the ground
Is piled in rows on rows.
No more upon the balmy breeze
The smoke of battle curls,
The redcoats have been routed by
Our little boys and girls.
—Four-Track News.

MAKING ROMAN CANDLES.

In[illegible] Adjuncts to a [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] manufacture [illegible] become almost a fine [illegible] and [illegible] doubt the youth of our country cou[illegible] this sort of expression for the [illegible] enthusiasm on the F[illegible] y without drawing on the [illegible] foreign ingenuity. A [illegible] catalogue of any one of the twelve or fifteen large firms engaged in making fireworks in this country discloses almost endless lists of devices.

Every one knows what a Roman candle is, but few know how this indispensable adjunct of a Fourth of July celebration is made. First of all in the making comes the pasteboard cylinder, which is plugged up at one end with clay. After the clay comes a small charge of powder. Then a "star" is pushed down tight on the powder, and charges of powder and stars alternate until the cylinder is filled. Then a fuse is attached which communicates with the powder nearest the top of the cylinder, which, when it is exploded, sends its star sailing upward. A fuse running through the candle connects other charges of powder with the first and explodes them one at a time, each one shooting out the star which is next above it.

The stars are made of chemical mixtures, which vary with the colors which are produced. A red star is sometimes made by mixing four parts of dry nitrate of strontia and fifteen parts of pulverized gunpowder. Copper filings change the color to green. Rosin, salt and a small quantity of amber make it yellow. Small particles of zinc change it to blue, and another and perhaps better red can be made by using a mixture of lampblack and niter.

How They Celebrated.

Said the belfry: "Clang! Clang!"
Said the crackers: "Rap! Rap!"
Said the brass cannon: "Whang!"
Said the torpedoes: "Snap!"
Said the sky rockets: "Whizz!"
Said the candles: "Sh! Piff!"
Said the small pinwheels: "Fizz!"
Said the big ones: "Whir! Wiff!"
Said grandma: "There, there!"
Said father: "Boys! Boys!"
Said mother: "Sake care!"
Said cook: "Such a noise!"
Said Puss: "Gracious me!"
Said Towser: "Bow-wow!"
Said Susie: "Wee so!"
Said Will: "Hurrah! Ow!"

A WARNING.