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Documents Worth Preserving.

MY DEAR,—In looking over the Proclamation of President Jackson, issued in 1832, I was struck with the concluding part, addressed to the people of his own State; and as the subject is of vital importance to the whole nation at this time, may I ask of you the favor to present that part of it again to the public.

R. W. W.

“Fellow-citizens of my native State:—

Let me not only admonish you, as the first magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a father would over his children whom he saw rushing to a certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason on which you stand! First, a diminution of the value of our staple commodity, lowered by over-production in other quarters and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the tariff laws. The effect of those laws was confessedly injurious, but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe, that its burdens were in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the asserptions that a submission to these laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition our fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peaceably—might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union and none of its burdens. Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your state pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the hideous features of Disunion should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which not long since you would have regarded with horror. Look back to the acts which have brought you to this state—look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an inducement to enter into this dangerous course. The great political truth was repeated to you that you had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive. It was added that the right to nullify a law rested on the same principle, but that it was a peaceable remedy! This character which was given to it, made you receive with too much confidence the asserptions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law, and its oppressive effects. Mark, my fellow-citizens, that by the admission of your leaders the unconstitutionality must be palpable, or it will not justify either resistance or nullification! What is the meaning of the word *palpable* in the sense in which it is here used—that which is so apparent to every one, that which no man of ordinary intellect will fail to perceive. Is the unconstitutionality of these laws of that description? Let those among your leaders who once approved and advocated the principles of protective duties, answer the question; and let them choose whether they will be considered as inescapable, then, of perceiving that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon our confidence and endeavoring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and you will know how to appreciate the exaggerated language they address to you.—They are not champions of liberty enulminating the fame of our revolutionary fathers, nor are you an oppressed people contending, as they repeat to you, against worse than colonial vassalage. You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have, indeed, felt the unequal operation of laws which have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally, passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion has commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already caused a considerable reduction, and that, too, on some articles of general consumption in your State. The importance of this change was underrated; and you were authoritatively told that no further alleviation of your burdens was to be expected, at the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demand-

ed such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale. But, as apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontent, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find yourselves.

“I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you on to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary.—Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part; consider its government uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States—giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of AMERICAN CITIZEN, protecting their commerce, securing their literature and arts, facilitating their inter-communication, defending their frontiers, and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life agreeable, and the sciences, which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, morality, and general information, into every cottage in this wide extent of our territories and States! Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor, and say, we, too, are citizens of America. Carolina is one of these proud States her arms have defended—her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperity will be interrupted—these fertile fields we will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce—the very name of American we discard. And for what, mistaken men! For what do you throw away these inestimable blessings!—for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union! For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a foreign power.—If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home?—are you free from this apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighboring republics, every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled.—Their object is disunion; but not to be achieved by names—disunion, by armed force, is TREASON. Are you really ready to incur its guilt! If you are, on the head of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences—on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment—on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the government of your country. It cannot succeed to the main project of disunion of which you would be the first victims—its first magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequences must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow-citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrine, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is yet in your power to disappoint them. There is yet time to show that the descendants of the Pinckneys, the Samters, the Rutledges, and of the thousand other names which adorn the pages of your revolutionary history, will not abandon that Union to support which so many of them fought and bled and died. I adjure you, as you honor their memory—as you love the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives—as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps.—Snatch from the archives of your State the disorganizing edict of its convention—bid its members to reassemble and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity, and honor—tell them that, compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all—declare that you will never take the field unless the star-spangled banner of your country shall float over you—that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country—its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and re-

main an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

“Fellow-citizens of the United States! the threat of unhallowed disunion—the names of those, once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military force to support it—denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free government, may depend. The conjuncture demanded a free, a full, and explicit enunciation, not only of my intentions, but of my principles of action; and as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union, and even to secede from it at pleasure, a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government, and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the justness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties which has been expressed, I rely with equal confidence on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws—to preserve the Union by all constitutional means—to arrest, if possible, by moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States.

Fellow citizens! the momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one people shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to your defender, will transmit them, unimpaired and invigorated, to our children.

“May the Great Ruler of nations grant that the signal blessings with which he has favored ours may not, by the madness of party, or personal ambition, be disregarded and lost, and may His wise providence bring those who have produced this crisis to see the folly, before they feel the misery, of civil strife, and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate His designs, He has chosen, as the only means of attaining the high doctrines to which we may reasonably aspire.

“In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

“Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

“By the President.  
Edw. Livingston, Sec. of State.”

Wheat Growing Countries.

A late number of the New York *Tribune* contains an article on wheat culture, from which it seems ours is not the greatest wheat producing country, both France and Britain exceeding it in average yield. Our last year's crop is assumed to be 150,000,000 bushels, but the average is probably only 120,000,000—and as our system of agriculture is exhausting the best lands, a diminution of the yield is anticipated. The average yield of other countries is stated as follows:

France,	191,422,245
Britain,	143,200,000
Two Sicilies,	64,000,000
Canada,	60,470,134
Spain,	46,914,900
Austria,	27,735,568
Sardinia,	19,975,000
Russia, ex. only,	18,921,776
Belgium,	13,350,000
Portugal,	5,500,000
Turkey, ex. only,	4,529,000
Holland,	3,000,000
Denmark,	3,000,000
Sweden and Norway,	1,200,000

“Here is an annual production of over 600,000,000 bushels. If the crops of this continent are included, the total may be safely assumed to be 900,000,000, as the unascertained product of Russia and Turkey must be very large. No better evidence of the primary value of the wheat plant to the human family could be given than such an exhibition as this. It proves that where the highest civilization has been attained, there the greatest production is realized.”

Table Tactics.

Old Francis was a wag; and once when early peas were on the table, he emptied the contents of his snuff box over them.—“Francis, Francis!” they exclaimed, “what are you about?” “I like them that way was the answer.” He, of course had the dish to himself, and when he had concluded, exclaimed, “You thought it was snuff did you? Nothing but black pepper!”

It is stated that Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, still a resident of Washington, will be offered the post of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vacated by the death of Justice McLean, of Ohio.

Fruits of Secession in Charleston.

A gentleman recently from Charleston communicates some facts to the Boston Journal which that paper says may be depended upon as the results of the blockade of that section. He says that trade is perfectly prostrated, specie scarce, “paper currency in the shape of pasteboard tickets common,” butter seventy-five cents per pound, coffee thirty-five cents, and other things in proportion. The Custom House officers have nothing to do, a petition has been circulated amongst the inhabitants that their salaries be diminished one half, and that part of the force be dismissed. They also say that “events have turned out very differently from what they expected; that they never thought it would come to this, and reiterate Mr. Davis's desire for peace.” “If they will only let us have peace, it is all we ask,” they say very meekly. It appears, too, that there is at least one Union man left in Charleston, in the person of Judge Pettigrew—that “he still holds to his love for the Union,” and an effort to do so, as his “high position secures him the right to his own opinion.” Some uneasiness is felt at so many troops being allowed to leave the State, and Governor Pickens has declared that no more troops shall be allowed to leave.

Affairs in New Orleans.

The Boston *Traveler* learns, from a gentleman just from New Orleans, some particulars of the state of affairs in that city:

“There is one regiment in New Orleans composed entirely of colored men, including slaves as well as free blacks, the Colonel of which is named Thomas Zabato. The people in and about the city have no fear of insurrection, but in the interior of the state there is, it is said, some danger that the blacks will rise.

“Our informant states that everything is changed in New Orleans. One would never know by passing through the streets that there was such a country as the United States. Every sign, every name and everything that ever pertained to our government or the Union have been obliterated.

“Some of the men who are now in the southern army have said, when questioned as to their opinion of secession, that it was the ‘rankest treason.’ A large number of those who went from New Orleans to Pensacola were at that time Union men. It will be remembered that there were seven of the convention that did not sign the ordinance of secession. Amongst this number was Edward Rozier, a lawyer who replied, when asked if he would not sign, bringing his clenched fist upon the table, ‘I will never sign that, so help me God,’ and yet that same man is now in the army.

“There is one large cotton merchant, worth \$300,000 who is now a private soldier, with one of his own clerks for captain of the company.

“Nine-tenths, it is said, of the men engaged in privatering are from the North.”

Change of Tune in Palmetto-dom.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, in a recent issue, opens an editorial in the following lugubrious strain:

“WE SHOULD PREPARE FOR DEFEAT.—In the confidence of our might and courage, this admonition may appear unnecessary, and, in calling to mind the disgraceful behaviour of our enemies in recent battles, it may strike us as ridiculous. But it is a needful and wholesome caution, and we urge it with sincerity and earnestness. Our enemies are mustering in large numbers; they are armed with the best weapons; they have been under the instruction of competent officers, and each body is strengthened by the presence of old United States regulars. Some of their Generals have abilities and resources. And, in addition to all these considerations, battles are not always decided by strategy, or even courage. A single mischance may turn the tide of success. A circumstance, in itself insignificant, may snatch victory from an army at the moment it is about to grasp the glittering prize.”

All for Ten Cents.

A member of Congress now in Washington, writes:—“I must not close without telling you of the laughable manner in which I and a friend who was riding with me, were ‘sold’ the other day. As we were driving from one camp to another, we approached a large tent, which we supposed was the officers head-quarters, as on the canvas in large plain letters was printed, ‘Headquarters N. Y. 7th Regiment.’ We drove up, got out, and were about to enter, when I saw a very neat sign over the door of the tent, which read, ‘Homopathic Physician—Consultation fee, Ten cents.’ On entering, I saw one after another enter, walk up to the counter, deposit thereon ten cents, make the most we looking face, and placing their hands on their abdomen, say—‘Doctor, I am awful sick, what must I take!’ The prescription, so far as I saw was invariably the same for all complaints—‘Three fingers of whiskey, diluted with Homopathic additions of water.’ Whiskey and water of course all free. The Doctor seems to be very popular, and if the number I saw prescribed for within ten or fifteen minutes was anything like a fair proportion of his daily calls, he ought to retire soon and soon and leave his business to a junior partner.”

A Letter from Mrs. Lincoln.  
TRIBUTE TO THE LOYALTY OF KENTUCKY.  
From the Louisville Journal, July 9.

It has been published in the southern papers that the sympathies of the President's wife are with the secessionists. The following very handsome letter received by one of our fellow Kentuckians does not indicate it:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 20, 1861.

“Colonel John Fry—My Dear Sir: It gives me very great pleasure to be the medium of transmission of these weapons to be used in the defence of national sovereignty upon the soil of Kentucky.

“Though some years have passed since I left my native State, I have never ceased to contemplate her progress in happiness and prosperity with sentiments of fond and filial pride. In every effort of industrial energy, in every enterprise of honor and valor, my heart has been with her. And I rejoice in the consciousness that, at this time, when the institutions to whose fostering care we owe all that we have of happiness and glory, are rudely assailed by ungrateful and parasitical hands, the State of Kentucky, ever true and loyal, furnishes to the insulted flag of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every field the prowess of Kentuckians has been manifested. In the holy cause of national defence they must be invincible.

“Please accept, sir, these weapons as a token of the love I shall never cease to cherish for my mother State, of the pride with which I have always regarded the exploits of her sons, and of the confidence which I feel in the ultimate loyalty of her people, who, while never forgetting the homage which their beloved State may justly claim, still remember the higher and grander allegiance due to our common country.

“Yours, very sincerely,  
“MARY LINCOLN.”

F. F. V's.—Fleet Footed Virginians.

The boast of aristocratic Virginians that Pocahontas founded their families, is but one among the bays around the brows of the F. F. V's. The F. F. V. has a reputation not only great, but growing. He is renowned for his affection for sherry cobbler, and his aversion to anything calculated to induce either weariness or perspiration. If all the world were F. F. V's, the doom of labor upon man would never have been fulfilled. Let him alone, and the easiness of the F. F. V. would grow a crop of mushrooms, while two small boys would be necessary to pull his mouth open whenever he wished to gasp. Since the F. F. V's have shaken off their indolence and taken to fighting, they show that some things can be done as well as others, and that when propelled by the proper kind of fear, an F. F. V. possesses an ability to get over nearly as much ground in a given time as a dummy locomotive. For this reason, a poetical friend suggests that the F. F. V's have lately entitled themselves also to fresh laurels as ‘Fleet Footed Virginians.’ In their recent retreats, beginning at Philippi and ending with the last battle, they have shown an ability to do up their miles with a looseness only to be surpassed by F. F. V's when Pennsylvania bayonets are perforating their coat tails.—Eye witnesses of these retreats inform us that the speed on these occasions, of the Fleet Footed Vamoesers, would have done no discredit to an equal number of board yard rats, each with its tail inserted in the cleft of a split stick. Think of it, an F. F. V. six inches in advance of Pennsylvania bayonet, passing miles-stones at the rate of twenty per hour. Where's John Randolph? Where's Pocahontas? and how now about the sacred soil of Virginia?

Acids in Summer.

Physiological research establishes the fact that acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fever, the prevailing disease of summer. All fevers are ‘bilious,’ that is the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are ‘cooling,’ and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens and lettuce and salads in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour, for lemonades, in attacks of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or sweet milk cream. If we eat them in their natural state, ripe, fresh, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, or eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, and not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence, also, is buttermilk, or even common milk, promotive of health in the summertime. Sweet milk tends to biliousness in sedentary people; sour milk is antagonistic. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of milk.

Why are fleshy liable to attacks of insanity? Ans.—Because they generally die cracked.

Why is an old chair that has a new bottom put to it like a paid bill? Ans.—Because it is re-seated, (recepted).

How does the most punctual of paymasters incur a mighty debt? Ans.—By sleep on tick.

Why is a fly one of the tallest of insects? Ans.—Because he stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

Who was the greatest chicken butcher, according to Shakespeare? Ans.—King Claudius in Hamlet, who did ‘murder most foul.’

What led Macbeth to say that he would die with harness on his back? Ans.—Because he knew very well that Macduff was about to tackle him.

Why are flies so common in the summer? Ans.—Because they are born in the summer.

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How we Weather the Commercial Storm.

Humanity has a most surprising faculty of adapting itself to circumstances, and in case of need, develops most unexpected resources. For instance, the Northern people are, in a most wonderful manner, nullifying the deadening effects of the war upon trade and manufactures.

In the first place by economizing. Europe is permitted to keep her silks and other luxuries. Rural retreats that are near at hand are sought, to the neglect of those afar off. Small houses are substituted for large ones. The old clothes are driven to despair. Garments which would before have fallen into their hands are reserved and worn until they are ready for the rag-men, who are proportionally well pleased. Boots and shoes, in this warm weather, are voted a bore, unless they are full of patent ventilators. The great shoe trade is very much depressed here, the receipts and sales being full one hundred thousand cases less than to this time last year. The consumption has decreased enormously. Some thousands of people must have had their old shoes touched up by the cobbler, while at the South as many must be going bare-foot. The country may be pronounced “bare of shoes.”

As to a supply of things Southern, we get along famously. All the Orient produces rice, and is most happy to do the chivalrous thing for us in that respect.

There is more cotton in New York than in all the Southern ports put together, while the demand for that article in Liverpool to-day is less than it was a month ago. This is not what Davis & Co. counted on. With a small supply of cotton has come a small demand for calico. One balances the other, and makes the supply a matter of much less importance than it was supposed it would be.—What with the immense supplies which the far-seeing capitalists of Lowell, Lawrence, &c., have got from the South, and even from England, and the decreased demand for calico, they can snap their fingers at producers, for a couple of years.

As to sugar, we are in a fine condition. We have been paying a heavy tariff on it, out of complaisance to Louisiana, and if we want to be flooded with a superior article of the saccharine, at greatly reduced rates, we have only to moderate this tariff. Again, the cultivators of the Sorghum are meeting with huge success in West.

The South used to send us some fruit and vegetables, but less than we sent it; and now our retention of our vegetables, fruits, and cereals makes them cheaper for consumers here.

The blockade of North Carolina stops our usual supplies of pine wood, but gives employment to thousands of our people, who are cutting “kinding” in New Jersey and elsewhere, instead of following their usual and more lucrative trades.—The loss of the thirty-three million dollars worth of pitch, tar, turpentine and resin, which North Carolina gave us annually, and to foreign nations through our ships, operates beneficially on those who find employment in manufacturing these articles in Northern States. We get no more Virginia shingles nor Carolina boards; but, on the other hand, many of our country mills have gone to work at sawing shingles and others at splitting.

Tobacco is a luxury; but we can raise all we want of that, too.

With such a large increase of Government employes, then, and so many other recompenes, we can consider ourselves quite prosperous.

Parson Brownlow still keeps the Stars and Stripes floating from his house top. A force of rebels from Florida, en route to Virginia, having threatened to tear it down, the Parson observes:

“On a former occasion, a gang of about thirty came from Louisiana, and swore vengeance against us, and openly proclaimed that the citizens of Knoxville had told them to take down the d-d abolition flag. Whether ‘High Land or Low Land, Prince or Peer,’ we wrote the native secondlers and cowards of East Tennessee, who seek to lie upon a pack of drunken troops, to come and make the attack themselves. Come, you white livered villains, and you, ye black-hearted swindlers—come and make the attack yourselves, or head the mobs you send upon us, and we will welcome you to hospitable graves!”

CONUNDRUMS.—Did you ever see anything walk without legs? Ans.—Yes, I saw a rope-walk.

If a small boy is called a lad, what is it proper to call a big boy? Ans.—A ladder.

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