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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
 All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

**THOS. COFFEY,**  
 Publisher and Proprietor.

**LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.**  
 London, Ont., May 23, 1878.

DEAR MR. COFFEY—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principal object, which remains, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,  
 Yours very sincerely,  
 + JOHN WALSH,  
 Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,  
 Office of the "Catholic Record."

**Catholic Record.**

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

**IRISH EMIGRATION.**

If any answer were required to the statements of those who advocate the cause of Irish landlordism, we have it in the figures of last year's exodus from Ireland. In that year no fewer than one hundred thousand persons left the Emerald Isle to seek homes in foreign lands. An observer ignorant of the iniquities of landlordism might on noticing the departure of so many thousands of the children of our already depopulated land, with reason ask if the cause of so tremendous a social upheaval be war, or pestilence, or famine? His answer would be that it is all three. It is war; for the government of Great Britain, lending itself to the purposes of Irish landlordism, has declared war on the Irish people. If they remain at home they have, thanks to the brutal policy of that government, to choose between the grave and the prison gate. They therefore exile themselves. Is it pestilence? It is: for under the system of land tenure prevailing in Ireland the tenant is so housed, fed and clad, that he has no security for life against the diseases which the malignity of his persecutors propagate. Is it famine? It is: for the Irishman, forced by the inexorable decrees of a landless system, so brutal as to be beyond description, to drag a miserable sustenance from a soil already exhausted, knows not the moment that it will refuse to yield him the poverty-stricken esculent upon which he lives. In thirty years this system of legalized plunder and rapacity known as Irish landlordism, sustained by British bayonets, has driven nearly three millions of Irishmen from the land of their birth. Yet defenders of this cruel system demand more emigration. A demand such as this is the strongest condemnation of landlordism that has yet been pronounced. Condemned then by its own advocates, executed by the nation which has so long borne its cruelties, the system must perish. Its death will mark a new era in the progress of a brave, generous, and intelligent people.

**THE LAND BILL.**

From present indications it would appear that the Gladstone Land Bill will meet with a great deal of opposition in the Commons. Its terms and provisions find no very general favor amongst the Irish people. We are ourselves much less favorably impressed with its scope and remedial power than before its discussion by the Irish press and people. Many of its best provisions are so constructed as to open an easy access to litigation and expense, always certain to result in loss to the tenant. The Bill can hardly be carried through the Commons without the support of the Irish members. This support it will not have. The absence of the solid support of the Irish representation in the Commons must at all events lead to its rejection in the Lords. Mr. Gladstone will then have but one course to pursue—to dissolve. In case he do so, we will be glad to

see the friends of the people in Great Britain as well as Ireland demand a measure of reform in land tenure for the three kingdoms. What is just for Ireland must be just for England and Scotland.

**RUSSIAN NIHILISM.**

The severity of the Russian government in dealing with the Nihilists, charged with the assassination of the late Czar, has not apparently diminished the activity or lessened the zeal of the conspiracy. The Nihilists are everywhere at work with increased confidence. They demand free institutions for Russia. Their demand cannot be acquiesced in by the present Czar, and the result is that according to the judgment of acute observers his days are numbered. The condition of Russia today is much worse than that of France one hundred years ago. History tells us that the condition of the latter country, a century ago, was a disgrace to civilization. Despotism had enthroned itself in a country so rich that ages of war could not prevent its growth. Yet under the blasting effects of despotic government France in a quarter of a century lost strength, energy, and ambition. Its people were paupers; its government reduced to bankruptcy. So, but in much greater degree, is it with Russia today. Its iniquitous system of government has given birth to one of the most hideous conspiracies that has yet made itself manifest. Plunder of the people, robbery of government funds, and intrigue at court have been, ever since the much vaunted reign of Peter the Great, the order of the day in Russia. The consequences are to-day everywhere apparent throughout the vast dominions of that Empire. Discontent, conspiracy and anarchy now prevail where good government would have produced peace, order and content. The new Czar has evidently resolved not to deal with the evils of the situation but by force. Force cannot, however, overcome truth. We do not for a moment identify the course of the Nihilists with truth. Their course is inimical to the best interests of freedom. But the existence, extent and influence of the conspiracy prove that their demands—many of them just enough in themselves—meet with approval from large classes of the Russian population. Many now ask what is likely to be the result of the present disturbance prevailing in the empire of the Czar. We know of but one consequence certain to follow anarchy—that is disintegration. The disintegration of Russia will be hailed with satisfaction by many who reprobate Nihilism and its cruel modes of action.

**TRIAL BY JURY.**

We cannot subscribe to the animadversions recently pronounced by the *Free Press* of this city on the system of trial by jury. We admit with deep regret that the system has been to a great extent a failure in this country. Very little regard has been shown in the selection of jurors, and the consequence has been that in many cases juries have been, as our contemporary states, mere registers of prejudice and ignorance. Jury packing itself is not unknown in this country. No class of people in this province has suffered so much as the Catholic body from outrages of this character on right and justice. We might, if we desired the rekindling of the smouldering embers of discord, point to certain well-known cases wherein Irish Catholics were made the victims of Orange fanaticism in the shape of packed juries. We have, however, no such desire. Our belief in the system of trial by jury has not been shaken by the ignorance and injustice so often displayed by juries. The system is certainly a good one in itself. All it requires is proper management, and it will be found successful. At the risk of being considered irreverent we must say that we have as much respect for the judgment of jurymen on questions of fact as we have for the interpretation of questions of law by the judges. If the right of serving on juries were restricted and the selection of those qualified to serve at each and every court so regulated as to be made public and impartial, the whole sys-

tem would, we are inclined to believe, receive its old-time popularity and greatly increase in usefulness. Instead of condemning the system journalists should devote themselves to its improvement, for with all its defects trial by jury has been and is one of the most popular of the institutions known to self-governing people.

**"SURPLICED CHOIRS."**

The Anglican Church in its Toronto branch never seems able to relieve itself from trouble. When it ballots for a bishop the election has to be extended over several days, and then a choice made acceptable to nobody. Bishop Sweetman, who now enjoys titular rule over the Anglican diocese of Toronto, was, at the last election of a bishop, chosen when nobody else could possibly be elected. His election seemed for a time to meet with acceptance especially from the low church party. But their approval has by degrees grown beautifully less. Now Bishop Sweetman gives his unqualified sanction to surpliced choirs. The surplicing of choristers has long been a bone of contention between the High and Low Church parties. The Low Church men in most instances oppose surplices except for the minister or priest himself. What will now be their feelings when they find that the choirs must also be surpliced? What weeping and wailing amongst those who fondly hoped that with the late bishop High Churchism in Toronto died!

**THE BELGIAN SCHOOL QUESTION.**

The *Christian Guardian* works itself into indignation at the conduct of the Belgian Bishops and clergy on the anti-Christian school law now prevailing in that country. The Catholic Church is, as the *Guardian* is very well aware, strenuously opposed to secular, as contradistinguished from religious education. The Belgian government, on the other hand, has devised and enforced a system of education at variance with the feelings and belief of nine-tenths of the Belgian people. The *Guardian* is distinguishingly enough to insinuate that the Church is on the side of ignorance, the government on the side of enlightenment. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Church has established schools of its own throughout the country, in order to give an opportunity for instruction to the multitudes of children whom the liberality of the government excludes from the public schools. Which, then, is the promoter of ignorance—Church or State? The *Guardian* could answer truthfully if it so desired, but none are so blind as those who will not see.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

LAST Tuesday we had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Mungovan, agent for the Irish Canadian, and were glad to see him looking so remarkably well.

The young Earl Shrewsbury, who received a hearty thrashing for his escapade with the wife of another man, will shortly take his seat in the House of Lords by virtue of his title. Have such men as these any right, either human or divine, to govern a nation?

LORD LORNE's income has just been added up by an arithmetical person, and it is found that he and his wife have \$215,000 a year between them. As Governor-General of Canada he gets \$50,000 a year and a furnished house, and his father is said to allow him \$14,000 a year. The Princess has \$30,000 a year from Parliament, and it is alleged that her mother gave her, when married, \$150,000, on which she draws interest to the amount of \$6,000.

An expression in the Italian Freemason's Calendar of this year, is noteworthy; it is to be found on page 69: "Nor need we assert now, for the hundredth time, that the compulsory secular schools have always our most hearty sympathy." Turning to page 19, the reader learns the reason for this sympathy: "The last enemy that remains even to the present day, for Freemasonry to combat, is Catholicity, personified in the Papacy."

THE ENGLISH detectives are still busily employed placing barrels of

gunpowder under public buildings, and calling on the authorities and the cable man to come and look at them. The latest scene of operations has been Chester barracks. It was provisionally discovered in time, you know, and so have all the rest of them, some how or another.

We have received the first number of a new Catholic monthly published in Ottawa, entitled "The Shield." It is in sixteen page form, and presents a remarkably neat appearance. The matter, both original and selected, bears evidence of talent and good taste, and we earnestly hope our new contemporary will meet with that liberal support which it so eminently deserves.

The following extract which we take from the *Lindsay Post* goes to show what little cause there is for fault-finding in the matter of our separate schools: "Dr. McLellan, high school inspector, spent the greater part of Friday and Saturday last inspecting the separate school and convent. He was highly gratified at the result, stating that at the convent the pupils were doing work equal to the average high school work and better than a good many high schools."

We find the following instructive paragraphs in one day's reading of the American press.—The Rev. O. M. Cousens said in a sermon at Portland, Me., that every member of his congregation was a "cider guzzler," and is to be tried for it by his Conference. A revivalist gave almost as much offence at Fairfield, Iowa. He said it was frivolous for women to wear feathers in their hats, whereupon two girls left the house with feathers flying. The preacher called after them: "This is God's granary; there goes the chaff; thank God the wheat remains."

In one Prussian Province there are no less than sixty different hymn books in use among the members of the so-called Evangelical Churches. As these books express in verse the differ at devotional ideas and sentiments of those who use them, and as these differences in devotional sentiments grow immediately out of or are closely connected with different doctrinal "views," the fact of sixty different hymnals being in use is a significant commentary upon the "unity in essentials" that exists among German "Evangelists."

The landlord who has charge of the other end of the cable is again showering over misstatements hot and heavy. Each day we have some ridiculous announcements about Irish matters, and the following morning the poor fellow reluctantly eats up his canard. Last week Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Parnell were at loggerheads. They were actually quarrelling, and all landlordism was chucking and rubbing its hands with glee. But imagine the chagrin of those gentlemen when they discovered shortly afterwards that no such devoutly-wished-for occurrence had taken place. The divil an assessor period has passed, never, we hope, to return, and if grinning volunteers will now be consoled to make terms—based upon justice—with a united and determined people.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner, a Universalist preacher, inveighs against what he calls, the folly of sending missionaries abroad. Foreign missions, he declares, have been a complete failure. "With all the thousands of missionaries sent abroad, and the millions of dollars expended upon them, nothing has been accomplished; conversions have been made among the poor and ignorant, but none among the intelligent of any country." The work was impracticable, and not in harmony with the fitness of things. What the pagans need is education, moral teaching, and the supplying of their wants. More applications were made to the missionaries for bread during the famine in India, than had ever been made to them for religious instructions.

The colored Catholics of Washington have just met with a great loss in the death of their earnest and able pastor, Father Barrotti. This good priest's work has been a great one, and he has erected to his memory a monument more durable than brass in the permanent good that will live after him, as the result of his untiring labors. When put in charge of the colored Catholics of Washington, he found them few in number and miserably accommodated. The congregation hardly numbered 200 souls, and the Sunday school was in its weakest infancy. To-day his congregation of two thousand and more possess one of the finest churches in the city, and a flourishing Sunday school of nearly 100 pupils.

The assemblage of Catholic prelates in Richmond, Va., on May 1st,

was one of the largest in the history of the church since the holy cross was first planted in the Old Dominion. The occasion of the ecclesiastical gathering was the consecration of the Rev. Father Francis Janssens to the episcopacy. The day was a most beautiful one, and the entire Catholic population of the city and surrounding country participated in the solemn and impressive ceremonies. Rev. Francis Janssens was born October 17, 1843, at Tilberg, Holland, and at the age of thirteen began his studies at the seminary of the diocese. He remained there ten years. He then, in 1866, entered the American College at Louvain, Belgium, with the view, when he should be ordained, of devoting his life to pastoral duty in the United States. After two years' study at the college he was ordained priest. He came to Richmond in September, 1868, where he remained ever since, each year becoming more and more beloved by the Catholic community. He was administrator of the diocese from 1877 to 1878, and senior priest under the three successive administrations of Bishops McGill, Gibbons and Keane. By the last named he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese.

SINCE MR. GLADSTONE'S Irish Land bill has been brought forward, an energetic movement has sprung up in England for a similar Land bill for English farmers. The *Morning Advertiser*, an influential London organ, says in reference to this fact—"It is well to remember just now that there is also an English land question. The time and its circumstances promise to quicken its development. The Irish Land bill can hardly fail to have this effect. Fifteen thousand acres of land have been thrown out of cultivation in Buckinghamshire alone, and the same story is told in many another shire; and the prospect is no better than the actual condition. It would be a very natural consequence of the Irish Land bill if the British farmer were to demand for himself what the Irish farmer is to get. The Irish Land bill is unreservedly condemned by the Irish landlords. They challenge the bill through all its provisions, from that relating to the functions of the Land Court, which drove the Duke of Argyll out of the Ministry, to the reclamation scheme. They convict Mr. Gladstone out of his own mouth of a betrayal of principle. But if the English farmers demand the same indulgent treatment extended to Irish tenants, with what grace, or rather with what justice, can the Prime Minister refuse them?"

At a recent Land League meeting held in New York, the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, in the course of a speech, said "There is a certain paper in this city, and I need not mention its name. This paper some time ago advocated wholesale emigration; but if it will show me what the Irish people have done that is wrong, then I shall speak no more in their behalf; but I tell this paper right here that Ireland is for the Irish, and that Irishmen will never surrender her under any circumstances. Well, this paper wants to know by what right Charles Stewart Parnell dares to start an agitation in this country. Does that paper know that this lady sitting on my right [meaning Mrs. Parnell] is the daughter of Commodore Stewart, who was known as the Ironsides of America? That's sufficient in itself; but there is General Corcoran, General Meagher, General Shields, General Phil Sheridan—who were they? They were Irish; and by the deeds they have done we claim that we have a right to agitate wherever we chose, so long as we are correct. I have been asked how is it that I as a Catholic clergyman could associate with Charles Stewart Parnell, and follow his leadership, when he is a Protestant, and go against James Gordon Bennett, who is a Catholic leader and gentleman. I would rather go upon my knees and polish the boots of Charles Stewart Parnell than I would sit at the same table with James Gordon Bennett. This statement I make from the bottom of my heart, and shall pray to God to strengthen his right arm and bring about success."

Miss Charlotte O'Brien contributes a thoughtful and very readable article to the *Nineteenth Century*, in support of home government for Ireland. To take away all cases of apprehension from the English mind in this connection, she would have four provincial Parliaments, each independent of the other, and legislating solely on provincial affairs. She likewise advocates the policy of placing over Ireland a Lord Lieutenant, a man who thoroughly understands the wants of a nation and possesses the confidence of the people, and suggests Lord Dufferin or Sir Charles Gavan Duffy as eminently fitted for the position. Miss O'Brien does not seem to realize the many obvious progress of modern ideas during the past generation. The Ireland of to-day is a Democratic Ireland. No guide or rule would be now accepted, unless he should represent the aspirations of the people and work to realize the national will. Both of the above-mentioned names are entitled to respect, but, as their titles testify, represent a class and

class interests. The people will have none of them. Should the English Government see fit to establish the system of home rule suggested by Miss O'Brien, let them place Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell in the place of the occupant of Dublin Castle, with authority to carry out the national will as expressed by universal suffrage, and then, and then only, may we expect to see Ireland on the path of peaceful and regular development.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to one of the English papers, thus describes the good work performed by an English nobleman and his sister: "Any money sent to Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas is well spent, down to the last farthing. Generally when we subscribe to charities, a great part of the money goes to pay secretaries, managers, collectors, &c. Here there is nothing of the sort, but every halfpenny is devoted to the boys exclusively." Lord A. Douglas and his sister live on the most miserable food, seldom affording themselves meat, or even fish; and they would be utterly without proper clothing if their friends' relations did not provide them with it. In the apprentice boys' Home, in order to save the expense of a servant, Lady Gertrude Douglas does the whole of the house work herself, and I have often gone in casually of a morning and found her at her usual employments, sweeping the floors and making the beds. They never give themselves any rest or any amusement; Lord Archibald Douglas is always on the spot; a true father and friend to his boys in every sense of the word; and ready to answer inquiries whenever visitors chance to look in. There are many proofs that the boys respond to a self-devotion which, I think, safely be called heroic. An excellent spirit prevails throughout the whole school. As an instance of this I may mention that the boys are not obliged, whether they like it or not, to attend Mass on week days; they are taught to consider it a privilege to be able to do so, but otherwise they are left free; the result is that almost every boy in the school attends voluntarily with great devotion, and when there happens to be two Masses a large number of the boys will attend both, though in order to do so they have to rise half an hour earlier, no small matter to growing boys, many of whom are working hard all day long. Anyone who visits the Home on a half-holiday, if they look into the little chapel, will be sure to find a knot of sturdy young devotees saying their private prayers there all alone; sometimes having impromptu public prayers of their own, led by the eldest boy. I never witnessed a more touching sight than when one afternoon I opened, unobserved, the chapel door, and saw before me at least twelve boys, all praying aloud, led by the eldest boy, who had a strong cockney accent, and left out all his h's, but nevertheless prayed with his whole heart for grace to resist those temptations to which boys are most prone. When one remembers that these boys are picked up out of the streets, usually children of the very worst description of parents, their efforts to become good Catholics are all the more touching and surprising, and, I think, reflect no small credit on their teachers. I may add that Lord Archibald and Lady Gertrude Douglas know nothing of my writing this letter."

**TREACHEROUS CATHOLICS.**

We reprint from the *Cavitta Cattolica*, some just remarks which it made a few years ago at the opening of the last jubilee: "Since the days of Boniface VIII. history does not record a 'holy year' (jubilee) published in the midst of such religious calamity and civil distress as this present one inaugurated by our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. Wherever we look we can see cause for sorrow. In almost every country of the world the Church is persecuted, either openly, in the style of Diocletian, or secretly, as was done by Julian the Apostate. That great sect, 'Freemasonry,' directly or indirectly the mistress of almost every public power in Christendom, labors, with a fury inspired by its master, to destroy so far as it can, the reign of Jesus Christ upon earth, and every species of order along with it. We believe it to be a work worthy of all the journals devoted to the Holy Church and to the great interests of Christianity, to arouse Catholics to make every possible effort to prepare the return of an order and peace longed for by every one, and without which Europe will end by falling into an abyss of barbarism." As in the days of St. Jerome, we see realized around us now, the complaint made by that illustrious saint. The barbarians are strong through our crimes: peccatis nostris barbari fortes sunt.

The barbarians of the revolution are strong in Catholic countries, because a large number of Catholics, directly or indirectly take the side of revolt and patriotic it. We have often laid before our readers what a terrible plague revolutionary journalism is, which, wherever it penetrates, inoculates with and engenders, increases and spreads, as much as it can, the social malady of our age, namely, perversion of mind and corruption of heart. Every Catholic knows this, and yet many Catholics subscribe to these papers. They pay them the tribute of their money, and, what is still worse, to a certain degree, the tribute of intellect.

The pretext of arming oneself against the sophistry, impiety, and falsehoods of journalists, is not a sufficient excuse. No one is to think himself invulnerable, because experience proves that the upsetting of brains, even amongst the most sensible of Catholics, has its origin in reading such journals. Satanic journalism is a firebrand out of hell; it either burns or blackens.

Is it not better to be ignorant of error than to help in diffusing it by wanting to know it? What we say of newspapers may also be applied to the immoral or irreligious books with which revolutionary literature teems. And to ladies, especially, let it be said, with their mania for losing time and wasting intelligence in reading the novels which they introduce into their homes, indiscriminately and unadvisedly, that one cannot be aware of the evil wrought by such books upon themselves, their children and their servants. The writer of these pages recollects seeing, one day, on a table in a sumptuous drawing room

belonging to a grand lady devoted to practices of religion, and musing into age, at one side the edifying life of St. Teresa's angelic daughters, and at other a bad French novel, and the which alone would make one blush.

**CANADIAN NEWS.**

Mr. Samuel Sheard, a woolen manufacturer of Abouite, left home on Monday and has not been heard of since.

The Scott Act came in force in County of Lambton on Monday last, all the hotel keepers have closed doors to the travelling public.

Two sons of Henry Ferdinand, of Erie, ate some wild parsnips while working in a field. One of them, aged two, dropped dead in ten minutes. The still lives.

A heavy fire took place in Ingersoll Thursday morning. The Adair H. Hewitt's grocery and a number of buildings were burned. The loss was very heavy.

The Customs officer at the International Bridge on Tuesday evening seized six revolvers and forty-two watches that had been smuggled over in an organ by a gan grinder.

The hotel and saloon keepers in have closed their doors in consequence of the heavy license fee imposed, and landlords refuse to give meals or accommodation to man or beast.

A young man named Thomas O. of St. Catharines, was caught last night by the police at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Gleadhill, at Kingston, on Friday last, and was picked up on Sunday morning with his head so severely that he died shortly afterwards.

A brakeman on the Intercolonial way, named Boisvert, fell from the English mail train near Lewis, Quebec, Sunday last, and was picked up on Monday morning with his head so severely that he died shortly afterwards.

G. McVetta, foreman of Hendri's Hamilton, took a cork out of a bottle of ammonia with his teeth on Sunday. The liquid had fermented with the heat of the building, and he lay the night before his hands, feet and body were verily burned.

*Le Petit*, a weekly comic journal has been in existence in Montreal for some months, has ceased publication to a threatened prosecution for publishing two articles of an obscene character the Christian Brothers and church-wardens.

A young lad named Eddie D. and a companion went rowing on the Agan river at Black Rock on Sunday. A sun struck the boat, and the boys fell until they could hear the terrible catarrh. By a super effort they pulled through the ice, and reached the shore in safety.

As the down express approached station, on Monday morning, the train struck a young girl, daughter of English, of Cassville, who was struck, and threw her about four hundred feet down an embankment. She was injured. There are no hopes of recovery.

The recent troubles in the Cleveland Diocese of Ontario are now over. A sum amounting to about \$13,000, equally divided between the clergy and laity, all expectations of the recent amount have been abandoned. Clerical Secretary has resigned appointments and office.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

Mr. Moohan's new hotel in London was destroyed by fire one night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McClary plate making a voyage around the world, have been brought to the asylum here.

It is expected that by the census the population of the city will be 20,000 and the suburbs about 10,000.

During the past week four attempts were made to burn Dear Hotel, opposite the market.

The plot of land adjoining School was sold on Monday morning being brought in the night for \$30,000.

Mr. Hugh Daley, formerly but now train despatcher of St. Catharines, has returned from the South coast improved in health.

Between seven and nine o'clock Tuesday evening last, a James from Hayville, committed suicide in Lunatic Asylum in this city by cutting a hole in the ventilator, and jumping a noose around his neck, and adjusting a noose around his neck.

When found life was extinct. The body of Mr. John Harbison's disappearance was the 21st of March last, was found on March 28th, was found on the river on March 29th, was found on the river on March 30th, was found on the river on March 31st, was found on the river on April 1st, was found on the river on April 2nd, was found on the river on April 3rd, was found on the river on April 4th, was found on the river on April 5th, was found on the river on April 6th, was found on the river on April 7th, was found on the river on April 8th, was found on the river on April 9th, was found on the river on April 10th, was found on the river on April 11th, was found on the river on April 12th, was found on the river on April 13th, was found on the river on April 14th, was found on the river on April 15th, was found on the river on April 16th, was found on the river on April 17th, was found on the river on April 18th, was found on the river on April 19th, was found on the river on April 20th, was found on the river on April 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