



EDMOND O'DONOVAN.

Supposed Sad Fate of a Brilliant Irish Journalist—An Adventurous Career—Imprisoned in Ireland—Fighting in France—Sentenced to be Shot in Spain—Stricken with Fever in Asia Minor—Killed by a Snake at Gees Tepe—Crowned Prince in Mex—Saved from the Bastinado in Constantinople to be slain by Fanatics in Africa.

The telegraphic details of the slaughter of Hicks Pasha's army by the wild Bedouin forces of El Mahdi, the false Prophet of the Sudan, contain one item of sorrowful interest to the Irish race. Edmond O'Donovan, the graphic and daring correspondent of the London Daily News, is reported among the slain. The dashing exploits, narrow escapes and perilous adventures of this gifted Irishman read more like chapters from some medieval romance than the actual experience of a reporter on the modern press.

Edmond O'Donovan was the son of the late Professor O'Donovan, the eminent Irish philologist whose labors, along with Professor Eugene O'Curry, in the collection, arrangement and translation of the ancient Gaelic MSS. in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy, and of Trinity College, have done more to preserve and encourage the study of Gaelic literature and language than those of any other scholar, living or dead. Edmond, who was educated at the boarding school of his father in the County Clare, in the revolutionary year of 1848, so that he may be said to have perished before he had reached his prime. He received a liberal education, and at a very youthful age distinguished himself by his wonderful facility in acquiring foreign languages. In fact, the O'Donovan family have all been remarkable linguists. The father was not only the greatest Irish scholar of the century, but an unquestioned authority in Greek, Latin, Hebrew and other languages; Edmond spoke with more or less fluency nearly every European tongue; his eldest brother John, who, by a singular coincidence, also came to an untimely end, being drowned in St. Louis a few years ago, was a professor of languages; and another brother, William, now on the editorial staff of the Irish Nation, New York, is a master of French and German. The hero of our sketch was but still a mere stripling when

he began to permeate Ireland. He threw himself with such ardor into the revolutionary struggle that in a very short time he was high in the councils of its leaders, and, as a natural result, soon found himself the occupier of an English dungeon. He was imprisoned in Mountjoy, Dublin, but the crown failed to procure evidence sufficient for his conviction, and, after nine or ten months incarceration, he was released. Whilst in jail he made the acquaintance of John O'Connor Power, the present member for Mayo, and a warm friendship sprang up between the two prisoners. On his release, in conjunction with Power, Michael Davitt and other Nationalists, he labored strenuously to reorganize the broken ranks of Fenianism, and for that purpose visited America, and travelled through Ireland, in constant danger of re-arrest. He never abandoned his advanced National views, but, after a time, despairing of any immediate prospect of an insurrection, he accepted the position of Paris correspondent of the Dublin Irishman, and began a career as journalist which made him one of the most notable figures in that profession. While in Paris the war with Germany broke out, and Edmond O'Donovan, with characteristic impetuosity, discarded a reporter's note-book and travelling valise to shoulder the rifle and strap on the knapsack of

He joined the Legion Etrangere (the Foreign Legion), and a few weeks after underwent his baptism of fire in the first battle of Orleans. The French had decided to evacuate the town, and to the Foreign Legion and a battalion of the Pontifical Zouaves was entrusted the task of covering the retreat. How heroically that duty was performed can be judged from the fact that 800 men held at bay for six hours a corps d'armee of as many thousands. Edmond O'Donovan, J. Lyssaght Flanagan (later M. P. for Ennis) and another Irishman named O'Shea, especially distinguished themselves by their cool intrepidity, and were mentioned by name in the official despatches. Few of the 800 escaped with their lives. Edmond O'Donovan was unscathed, but he suffered a fatal neuralgia, and, for he was captured by the Prussians and subjected to such cold, hunger, fatigue and misery, whilst under escort to the fortress in which he was subsequently imprisoned for months, that he afterwards expressed his own words that he outlived it all. To add to his discomfort, the German commanders declared their intention of shooting all foreigners found fighting in the French ranks, and for some time O'Donovan hid the check and full prospect of being left at the back of a ditch at the roadside with half a dozen bullets perforating his lungs. The threats, however, were not carried out, and on the conclusion of the war he was set at liberty. Don Carlos was in arms in Spain, and without a day's pause for rest or recuperation, O'Donovan hastened to the scene of action in the capacity of special correspondent of the Freeman's Journal attached to the army of Marshal Canovas.

dettes, and, with a promptitude which was positively startling, those gentlemen sentenced him to be shot as a spy. Thanks, however, to the ceaseless exertions of other newspaper correspondents in the Carlist camp, he obtained a respite of a few days, afterwards the intervention of the late Cardinal Cullen with those ecclesiastics who espoused the cause of Don Carlos secured his release, much to the disgust of his captors, who expressed their candid regret at being deprived of the opportunity of exorcising their marksmanship upon him.

The outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war found the adventurous Irishman amid scenes of gore and conflict for the third time. He was despatched to Asia Minor as special correspondent of the Dublin Irish Times. He wrote one or two letters to that journal from Erzeroum, but the proprietors of the enterprising London Daily News had heard of O'Donovan's ability and his fearlessness in the execution of his duty, and they decided that he was just the man they wanted. They offered him such inducements as led him to sever his connection with the Dublin Scottish organ, and since then he remained in the special staff of the Daily News. His history in connection with that paper has been so recent that it is tolerably well-known, and needs only brief recapitulation. He remained in Erzeroum until his capture by the Russians, when he was stricken with fever and lay for some time

AT THE POINT OF DEATH. On his recovery he joined the army of General Skobelev, then fighting against the Turcomans who impeded its advance towards Merv. O'Donovan's letters to the Daily News, describing the movements of the ineluctable Muscovite advance towards the Indian frontier, and boldly expounding the ulterior designs of the Russian general, not merely created alarm and sensation in England, but brought a peremptory order from Skobelev for the immediate departure from the front of the dating correspondent, and a squadron of Cossacks to see that it was obeyed. O'Donovan did not indorse this step by any means, and instead of quietly accompanying his escort back to St. Petersburg, he managed to give them the slip and make straight for the entrenchments of their Turcoman enemies. He was pursued, of course, and his description of his flight through the snowy plains, with a hundred wild horsemen at his heels, is a thrilling narrative. The Turcomans at first did not welcome him with any great cordiality; on the contrary, they seemed rather inclined to put an end to his ramblings by leaving him pendant from a neighboring tree; but finally they sent him, securely bound as a prisoner, to Merv, which city Edmond O'Donovan was the first and so far the only European to enter. He succeeded in satisfying the Khan of Merv of his friendly intentions, and he pointed out to that potentate so many defects in the fortifications of his capital, and suggested so many improvements in the armament and organization of his forces, that in gratitude the Asian monarch created

THE IRISH REPORTER A PRINCE, gave him the hand of his daughter in marriage, and entrusted the whole military administration of the country to his control. It was with some difficulty that O'Donovan succeeded in ever leaving central Asia, but he managed to do so by a solemn assurance to the Turcomans that he would return in a few months. En route home his irresistible tendency for getting into scrapes brought him within measurable distance of the bastinado of Constantinople. In a dispute with some Turkish official he expressed his firm conviction that his sublime highness, the sultan, was a sublime humbug, an expression so abhorrent to Moslem susceptibilities that it was with difficulty Lord Dufferin succeeded in obtaining the remission of the twenty strokes of the bastinado to which a Mussulman had sentenced the flippant foreigner.

On his return to London Mr. O'Donovan was created an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society, and was feted and honored by all the literary and scientific clubs of the British metropolis. The Indian Secretary and the Minister for War sought interviews with him relative to Russian designs and prospects in Asia, and a dozen publishers vied with each other in efforts to purchase the copyright of his book on Merv. This reached half-a-dozen editions in a short time after its issue.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY sought to secure him as a candidate on two or three occasions for vacant constituencies, and his unquestioned patriotism and marked abilities would have made him a powerful ally. But two motives induced him to decline the honor. In the first place, Edmond O'Donovan remained to the last Fenian in his ideas, and, consequently, had a strong objection to the parliamentary oath of allegiance; and, secondly, his love of adventure and travel was an irresistible and overpowering one. He could no more curb his restless spirit in one place than an eagle could content itself with the humdrum existence of an owl. The revolution of El Mahdi, the false Prophet, and the subsequent dispatch of the expeditionary force under Hicks Pasha to subdue the rebellious, promised to open up to the enterprising special a new field of descriptive writing and lay bare a country of which but little is known. His offer to venture out to the Sudan with the Egyptian troops was at once accepted by the Daily News. But one or two letters have since appeared from his pen, for there are neither papers nor telegraphs in the remote Egyptian provinces; but if the latest accounts be true, and they are only too well authenticated, then the arid sands of the African desert cover the remains of a gifted scholar, a polished gentleman and an unwavering patriot. —Republic.

LONDON, Dec 5.—The Queen has approved of the appointments of Sir Edward Sullivan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, A. M. Forster, Master of the Rolls, John Nash, Attorney-General for Ireland, and Samuel Walker, Solicitor-General for Ireland.

O'DONNELL'S CONVICTION CRITICISED.

The Opinions of American Judges.

JUDGE DENMAN CONDEMNED.

"You Must Convict" was Really What He Said.

New York, Dec. 11.—A reporter of the Irish World has gathered the following opinions of eminent judges in New York on the conviction of O'Donnell and the illegal direction of Judge Denman to the jury: "There can be little doubt that outside England the opinion of all right-minded and impartial men will be one of emphatic condemnation of the methods by which the conviction of O'Donnell had been secured. We have taken the trouble to ascertain the views of several of the most eminent American judges, and they are practically unanimous in declaring that the trial was a mockery. The following interviews from the bench of the Supreme and Superior Courts of New York will be read with interest:—

JUDGE BARRETT'S OPINION.

A STRONG, CLEAR OPINION. In answer to the inquiries of our reporter the esteemed Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court remarked:

"The statement of Judge Denman to the jury was one that no American judge would make. What an American judge would say is: 'It is for you to say, gentlemen, whether there is or is not any evidence to show that Carey intended to shoot,' thus leaving the question of fact entirely to the jury. It is but fair to say, however, that the two systems of jurisprudence differ somewhat in their application. In England it has been customary from time immemorial to direct juries upon the facts; to express their opinions upon the facts, and otherwise to deal with the facts in a manner which would never be tolerated in an American court. The distinction between the province of the judge and jury is more clearly marked with us. The jury with us take the law exclusively from the court, the court takes the facts from the jury, and neither the jury nor the judge is permitted to trespass upon the province of the other. I have no doubt that such a remark as this, even if there was no evidence in the case to show that Carey intended to shoot, would not be considered a proper statement from an American judge to an American jury. As I said before, he would leave the question to the jury, and if there was no evidence in the case to show that Carey intended to shoot, the jury knew that as well as he did, and his impressing that fact upon them at that stage of the case, when they had returned for instruction, seems to me to partake almost of the character of a ruse."

It was equivalent to telling the jury at a critical moment that the opinion of the court upon a most vital point was seriously adverse to the prisoner, and could not but have had a detrimental effect upon the defence and the hopes entertained by that defence. Reporter.—As to the Judge's refusal to allow O'Donnell to speak? Judge Barrett—Strictly speaking, it was a question of law. I presume that if O'Donnell neglected to speak when he was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, his opportunity had passed; but it seems to me to have been hard and cruel, if through indifference and carelessness or excitement or the trouble he was in, he omitted to exercise the legal right at the necessary moment, that when he was recalled to himself, and the poor creature desired to speak, it was cruel, I say, to tell him, 'Your legal moment for speaking has passed, and now I will not hear you.' There is not an American judge on earth who would refuse to a doomed man the privilege of speaking a few words, even if the legal opportunity had passed.

JUDGE VAN HOESSEN.

NO CHANCE FOR AN ENGLISH JURY.

Judge Van Hoesen said emphatically that the verdict was "a foregone conclusion." "O'Donnell," he continued, "might just as well have walked to the scaffold without trial." "Is it your opinion, Judge," asked the Irish World representative, "that a jury of Englishmen was capable of doing justice to O'Donnell?" "Certainly not," answered his honor. "With an English jury he had not a particle of a chance. The moment I saw that he was to be taken from South Africa and brought to England for trial I said 'O'Donnell is doomed.' Any evidence, however slight, an English jury would be certain to take as an excuse for conviction."

Our reporter read to Judge Van Hoesen the question put by the jury to Judge Denman, and the reply and remarks of the latter, and asked, "Do you think Judge Denman was justified in making such a remark?" Judge Van Hoesen.—Well, if there were absolutely no evidence whatever offered that O'Donnell had reason to suppose that Carey meant to shoot him, I am inclined to think Judge Denman was within his right in making the remark; but, on the other hand, if there were the least evidence (as was the case) the observations of the judge would be highly improper."

JUDGE DONOHUE.

"UNWARRANTED CONDUCT OF JUDGE DENMAN—ENGLISHMEN ANYWAY COULD NOT GIVE A FAIR VERDICT."

Judge Donohue was scarcely less pronounced.

ed in his condemnation of Judge Denman's conduct. "A most uncalled for and improper remark which I certainly should not have made under the circumstances." He further said that he did not think a jury of Englishmen could be sufficiently free from prejudice to give O'Donnell a fair play. Judge Donohue's manner also was indicative of anything but respect for the mode in which the British Government secured its latest Irish victim. The moment the reporter mentioned the object of his calling his honor shook his head and smiled, and remarked in a low voice, "Oh, the trial. Of course, found guilty."

JUDGE BRADY.

had not yet read the result of the trial, on learning which the reporter read to him the question of the jury to Judge Denman and Judge Denman's reply, and asked His Honor to say whether in exactly similar circumstances he would consider he was doing right in making a like observation to the jury. Judge Brady answered, "Certainly not, I think the observation an improper one for the Judge to make."

JUDGE VAN BRUNT.

"THE JURY WAS GIVEN A CLEAR DEMONSTRATION TO CONVICT."

In an interview with Judge Van Brunt the reporter put the same question as to the propriety of Judge Denman's observation to the jury.

"What do I think of it?" exclaimed His Honor. "Why, I think it was a direction to the jury to convict, that's all. There can be no doubt whether or not about it," and then Judge Van Brunt proceeded to give his opinion generally.

"Evidence or no evidence," he said, "the jury would convict. Perhaps I should not put it exactly in that way. At all events they were expected to convict and would convict on any evidence no matter how flimsy. As for the judge, he was there as the representative and embodiment of English prejudices. O'Donnell had no chance whatever with an English jury. I don't care how the jury was constituted. They were there to give the very worst verdict possible upon the very least evidence."

From Judge Van Brunt's tone and manner, apart altogether from his emphatic expressions of opinion, it was evident to the reporter that he considered the trial a mockery and a farce from beginning to end.

NATIONAL VICTORIES.

PARALLELISM BETWEEN NATIONALISM IN DUBLIN, AND EX-SUBJECT COUNCILS IN DROGHEDA, WEXFORD AND NEWRY—NO FAIR PLAY—CAREY'S SLAYER—THE FRANCHISE.

[By Cable from Irish Special News Agency.]

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The popular party are everywhere pushing extraordinary victories at the municipal elections. Messrs. Harrington, M. P., and Clancy, an advanced Nationalist, have been proposed to the Lord Lieutenant by the Corporation as candidates for the office of High-Sheriff of Dublin.

In Drogheda three ex-subsjects have been selected as municipal councillors, and in Cork Mr. Galvin, a Parnellite, has whipped a strong combination of Whigs and Conservatives for the Mayorship.

The Wexford and Newry riots are the natural result of the impunity given to sectarian violence in the case of the Ulster Orangemen. Pall Mall Gazette points out that the Protestant minority are protected by troops in Wexford, while the Catholic majority are expressed in Ulster at the bidding of the Orange roudies.

O'Donnell is calm, and will meet his fate bravely. The police are extraordinarily active, apparently expecting some coup. The exclusion of Ireland from the new Franchise Bill is now abandoned even by the Marquis of Hartington and the London Times. The Irish leaders meantime maintain an impartial attitude. All probabilities point to a general election next year.

Irish Affairs.

DUBLIN, Dec 5.—A true bill has been found against Elliott for the murder of Mrs. Smythe, wife of a landlord of Westmeath, near Collinstown, in April, 1882, while she was driving home from church with her brother-in-law. True bills have also been found for conspiracy to murder against four others in connection with the same crime.

Mr. Healy, M. P., presided at the fortnightly meeting of the Irish League to-day. The secretary announced that one thousand pounds have been received from America since the last meeting. Mr. Bigger, M. P., in a speech, referred to J. O'Connor Power, M. P. for Mayo, as the James Carey of Irish politics, and added that no Irishman had the choice of a Government situation who had not first become a traitor to the interests of Ireland. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., referring to the action of the Government in proclaiming Newry, said it had not been the custom of the Nationalists to interfere with Orange celebrations, but that henceforth, when Orange meetings were announced, the Nationalists would probably hold counter meetings, and thus compel the Government to proclaim both. He attributed the present unhappy state of affairs to the recent tour of Sir Stafford Northcote.

The Pope has sent a letter to Cardinal McCabe, commending his pastoral denouncing secret societies in Ireland. The body of a farmer with the head smashed, had been found in the highway at Millstreet, a small village about twenty miles north-west of Cork.

The Corporation of Limerick have resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Mr. Dawson, the retiring Lord Mayor of Dublin.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The proposed meeting of Nationalists at Bellona has been prohibited. The New York Times London special says: "The Irish party is at present chiefly absorbed in its preparations for the banquet to Parnell in Dublin on Tuesday. The Rotunda

promises to be on that occasion the scene of a grand national demonstration. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will preside. The first toast will be 'Ireland a Nation,' and Mr. Davitt is expected to respond to it. Leading members of the Irish National party will be among the speakers. Careys will be laid for 300 guests, and besides these the gallery will be occupied by about 500 ladies. Subscriptions to the Parnell testimonial fund are increasing rapidly, and it is expected that before Tuesday it will have reached £40,000. The friendly relations between Parnell and the English Radicals is shown by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain has asked him to recommend a person for the existing vacancy on the local Marine Board at Cork. The Tory press furiously assails Mr. Chamberlain for this concession. The victories of Nationalists in the last municipal elections have resulted in the appointment of Nationalist mayors in a majority of corporations. These must necessarily be followed by the appointment of Nationalists in the positions of high sheriff, as the Viceroy is by law obliged to select one of three names which shall be submitted by the corporations. Earl Spencer has hitherto passed over the names of Nationalists in making his selections to fill these offices, but this year, as the corporations will submit Nationalist names and no others, it will be to him a choice of evils. In Dublin, for instance, he will have his option as to whether to select Aldermen Moore, a pronounced Nationalist, Clancy, the late Secretary of the National League, or Harrington, the Nationalist member of Parliament for Drogheda. Limerick is another place where ex-subsjects are the nominees.

The Sun's London special says the conviction is deepened of the success of the Radical section in the Cabinet, and that the session will open with a franchise bill extending to the three kingdoms. Childers and Trevelyan have spoken in the same sense as Chamberlain of the Irish claims. The speeches possess greater interest in the light they throw on the chief personages in the political drama which must follow Gladstone's death or retirement.

The Tribune's cable says:—The Tories threaten to question the Ministers at the opening of the session as to whether they will accept or reject Chamberlain's views in favor of manhood suffrage. Childers, while professing to be unable to disclose the Cabinet purpose, asserts positively that reform in the London municipality will occupy the reformed franchise at the next session. Among the speeches, Mr. Trevelyan's on Ireland is really the most important, embodying a careful and, on the whole, successful defence of the Irish policy of the Government, giving an encouraging account of the economical condition of Ireland, where rents are now paid regularly, outcrops have diminished, and boycotting has ceased, and there are signs of agricultural prosperity in every province. The political condition of Ireland need not be described in far different terms. Recent events in Ulster and elsewhere show that nothing but the Queen's Government stands between Ireland and civil war.

JOHN J. FINERTY.

The Congressman's conclusions as to Irishmen and the British—his hopes for the future of old "Lanun."

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Citizen, whose editor John J. Finerty, member of Congress, who aided and originated the Parnell Fund and fund for the defence of O'Donnell, says the sequel of the O'Donnell trial will be that the party of violence will henceforth be supreme in Irish politics. O'Donnell's killing of Carey was the "boldest avengement of history and the most honorable," and his conviction by jury and the inevitable partisan English Judge has put an end for ever in the Irish mind to all hope of even ordinary justice from Englishmen. The paper declares it will never again raise a cent to defend any Irishman in a British Court, and never contribute or advocate the contribution of any more money unless it be for the purpose of striking terror in the demon heart of the overgrown dastard that hesitates at no crime to maintain iniquitous power, and that never falls to white subjectively when forces superior to their own are applied to make her quail. The Irish race failed to save O'Donnell, but must not fail to avenge him. The editorial further declares that England shows no mercy and Ireland will no longer show any, and while England points to her ships and cannon Ireland may point to the wreck of the Parliament buildings and the ruins of St. Paul's, and suggests that New Zealand may be seen on London Bridge trying to cross it on planks.

Washington, Dec. 8.—"I endorse every word of that article," said Representative Finerty to-night, after a perusal of the editorial concerning O'Donnell appearing in his paper at Chicago to-day. "In my opinion the Irish will destroy not only the English Parliament buildings, but raise other interests as far as possible. I can't say how or when; if I knew it wouldn't be for me to tell. But I do know that such procedure will happen."

By a postponement of O'Donnell's execution what will be gained? was asked. "If the President asks that sentence be postponed for a time England will, no doubt, grant the request, for she will not desire to offend America. The fact, then, of O'Donnell being an American citizen will have to be secured and an opportunity gained for giving him a fair trial. I don't want war to be the outcome, for our navy is not in a good condition now for a conflict, but I do want justice for O'Donnell. It looks, however, as if he will hang at the time, unless this Government can interfere, though the alleged civilization of England may consider the moral sentiment of America."

The French Senate has elected General Camperon and Mr. Masselle senators.

SPEECH FROM THE DOCK.

JOE POOLE'S DEFENCE.

EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE CHARGE.

The trial of Jos. Poole for the murder of John Kenny was ended at Dublin on Nov. 29, with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner did not exhibit the least emotion when he heard the verdict. He looked at the jury and then glanced carelessly round the Court.

When Poole was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him, he assumed a bold attitude, and, raising himself in front of the dock, he said, in an excited and earnest manner:—"Well, gentlemen, you have found me guilty of the murder of John Kenny. I wish to say, in the presence of this crowded Court, in the presence of my fellow-countrymen that I love, that it is false. The man that says I was guilty of the murder of John Kenny, he is a liar. I have been a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and I am proud to be a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Our objects were not for murder; our objects were

TO FREE IRELAND FROM THE TYRANNICAL RULE it is under. They have brought forward my brother-in-law Lamie, the man that tried to have me murdered, the man that tried to murder others—that is the evidence they brought forward to convict me, and the evidence of another wretch of a man. My counsel has ably depicted him in language that I could not make use of. There are many points my counsel has not brought forward that I wished to have him bring forward. Of course, he knows his own reasons far better than I do. There is one thing that I would have wished him to bring forward, that is, regarding Superintendent Mallon asking another person to swear false in this case, and if they were guilty of asking one party to swear false they have not been backward about asking another. Shortly after my release from under the Queen's Act, a young girl by the name of Lizzie Keenan, living in Marlborough street, was brought down to the detective office by Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Stratford. Mr. Mallon told her he had received information that she was in Seville—a case on the night the murder was committed, and saw the murder committed. The young girl denied it. He asked her then would she admit being there if Francis Grady, her sweetheart, was released from prison. She still refused. He then asked her if Francis Grady sent her a message out of prison would she swear she was there to get him out of prison, and he would place Grady in a position to marry her. Gentlemen, I do not deny, when being arrested on the 4th July, admitting going along with Kenny. I acknowledge going home and leaving the plan with Kenny that night. My Lord, I am not accountable if the man was struck down by my side, which is false. I am not accountable for the death of the man, even though it was a member of my own party who did it. I have been a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood since I was eighteen years of age, but never have I been connected with the Vigilance or any secret club which may be belonging to the organization. My object was simply to wait until such time as my countrymen would be prepared to strike a blow for independence, when I intended to take part with them.

MY OBJECT WAS NOT MURDER. I say again that it is false that I had anything to do with the murder of Kenny, or knew anything about it previous to his being murdered. If I had known about it I would not have gone home with Kenny that night. I would have had it arranged, if I was the party to do it, that Kenny would have been deprived of his life on his way home. It is a mere nonsensical idea to say that if I had known it I would have walked home with the man and left his place with him. I again declare my innocence. I believe it is on account of being an enemy, humble as I am, of the Government under which I have the misfortune to live that I have been persecuted in the manner I have been. Still I am not afraid to die, or not ashamed of what has brought me to the scaffold. It is not murder; it is being a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood has brought me to the scaffold, and I am prepared to die for it. There is one thing I would like to say to my people I see here (here the prisoner turned round and addressed the occupants of the gallery, which was greatly crowded, a considerable number of military being at the time present). I am thankful to you for placing such implicit confidence in me, even knowing the temptations I am surrounded with. I am thankful to you, gentlemen, and if it is not out of place, farewell to all, farewell to Ireland; three cheers for the Irish Republic, and to—

With British tyranny.

At this stage the prisoner's father, who was listening to him in the gallery, broke down and sobbed out "Joe," in a very affecting manner, and he continued sobbing and exclaiming, "Joe, my Joe," till he was taken out of court. The prisoner meanwhile kept exclaiming, "Keep up, lather, keep up."

Mr. Justice Murphy, addressing the condemned man, said:—Joseph Poole, after a careful and patient investigation, and after as able, energetic, and zealous a defence as I ever heard made in a court of justice, you have been found guilty of the crime of murder, for having taken the life of John Kenny. The jury were compelled by the evidence to come to that verdict. It left them no alternative.

His Lordship then formally sentenced the prisoner to be hanged in Richmond City Gaol on the 18th December.

The prisoner—Allow me to thank my counsel who so ably defended me. I am also thankful to the members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood that so kindly subscribed to my defence. Good-by, gentlemen.

The prisoner was then removed.