

Rizal

[Countries](#), [Philippines](#)



Just like the first novel, it had great effects on the Filipino readers and thus, increased more the anger of those involved in injustices and abuses. When he went home in the Philippines for the second time on June 26, 1892 after passing through and staying in Hongkong from November 1891 to June 1892, he organized Liga Filipina on July 3, 1892 to nationally unify the Filipinos. But he was arrested and deported in Northern Mindanao, particularly Dapitan where he lived for four years and twenty four days - from July 7, 1892 to July 31, 1896. In Dapitan, he lived a useful and peaceful life serving and improving the community as a physician, an engineer, an educator, an artist, a farmer, a businessman, and an inventor. There, he finally met the Irish girl, Josephine Bracken, who became his wife. On September 2, 1896, he left Manila for Spain hoping to contribute his medical skill to combat the yellow fever epidemic in Cuba which was his destination. But he was arrested before reaching Spain and jailed in Barcelona, shipped back in the Philippines on November 3, 1896 and imprisoned at Fort Bonifacio, Manila. After a trial, which was a farce due to the hatred of abusive officials and bad friars, he was proven guilty of rebellion, sedition, and illegal association which twisted the truth. The verdict given was death by firing squad which was approved by Governor Camilo G. de Polavieja who ordered his execution on December 30, 1896. The death of Jose Rizal at Bagumbayan on the said date was so remarkable as he was not afraid to die for his country. His love for the Philippines was indeed shown in his last poem which was later titled by Rizalists as " Mi Ultimo Adios".