

OBITUARY.

JAMES REDPATH.

James Redpath, who was knocked down in Park Row on Thursday by a Fourth-ave. car while crossing the street toward the Postoffice, died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been since Sunday, having been removed thither from the Chambers Street Hospital. Mrs. Redpath and her daughter, Mrs. Estelle Sanner, were with him when he died.

James Redpath was born in Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberlandshire, England, in 1835 and came to this country with his parents about the time when many people had gone almost crazy over the discovery of gold in California. He went direct from this city to Detroit, Mich., where a few years afterward he began the struggle for life upon his own account as a newspaper reporter. From there he drifted out to Kansas, which was at that time under a Territorial government, and in the agitation which arose in connection with the Kansas-Nebraska bill he took a prominent and an aggressive part with John Brown against the pro-slavery sentiment which was at that time deep-rooted. Jefferson Davis was then Secretary of War under the Administration of President Pierce and during this time a warrant was issued for Mr. Redpath's arrest, so fierce and uncompromising was his attitude against slavery. He eluded it, however, and it was never executed.

In 1860 he wrote a "Life of Captain John Brown" and when the Rebellion broke out he went to the front as a correspondent for a syndicate of newspapers. Afterward he became head of the Freedmen's Bureau which founded the first school for colored children in Columbia, S. C. He was appointed consul to Tahiti by President Lincoln, but did not remain long, going thence to Boston where he organized the "Redpath Lyceum Bureau" and sent out on the road to lecture at various periods all the able public men of that time, including Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher, with both of whom he was on terms of personal intimacy. This venture he sold out to Major Pond. Under the auspices of Colonel Thomas B. Kehoe, chairman of the Republican State Committee of North Carolina, Mr. Redpath did much by his eloquence during a stuprping tour in the South toward the re-election of General Grant for a second term. Then he was appointed secretary of the Senate investigating committee, known as the Teller Committee, that went to Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States to investigate election frauds.

In 1877 he started a newspaper syndicate in Washington, which was not a success, and then he came to this city, where he resumed active work as a newspaper man, and was sent by The Tribune as special correspondent to Ireland during the famine of 1879-'80; and his graphic description in those columns of the sad scenes of misery and starvation which he witnessed in that unfortunate country was the first authentic account by an American visitor that the masses of the people in the United States had that another famine had overtaken the sorely tried peasantry of Erin. He returned to the city in 1880, and after the lapse of a year he revisited Ireland, and was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm by the people of Dublin and of all the principal towns in the West, Southwest and Northwest, where the distress was greatest, and where the people, grateful for the overflowing sympathy which America had shown them in the hour of their distress, passed votes of thanks to him as being one of the first to stir up this fount of charity. He made many speeches in support of the Land League, and W. E. Foster, who was then chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, had a warrant issued for his arrest. So strong was the popular feeling in Dublin in Mr. Redpath's behalf, that any attempt to execute the warrant would have been resisted by force. No such attempt was, however, made.

On his return to New-York he published a paper called "Redpath's Weekly," at No. 6 Park Place, which lived for two years. He was next appointed managing editor of "The North American Review" by Allen Thorndyke Rice. It was while working here that he received the stroke of paralysis which deadened his left side and rendered intelligible articulation extremely difficult.

When Henry George ran for Mayor as candidate of the United Labor Party in 1886 Mr. Redpath took a prominent part in the campaign, presided at many of the meetings, and did all that he could for the election of the author of "Progress and Poverty." He joined the Anti-Poverty Society when it was founded by the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, the ex-pastor of St. Stephen's, and when later the split came between that clergyman and Mr. George, mainly on the question of allowing the Labor party to be absorbed by the Democrats or at least championing the Democrats' theory of Free Trade, Mr. Redpath's old Republican spirit asserted itself and he elected to stand by Dr. McGlynn, which he did faithfully until the time of his death. He was first vice-president of the Anti-Poverty Society. During the illness resulting from his stroke of paralysis he was carefully nursed by Mrs. Chorpenning, whose acquaintance he had made in Washington and to whom he had been engaged for some time, and on his recovery married that lady. He made another trip to Ireland in 1888, and wrote a series of letters about the Home Rule prospects in that country. After coming back he became connected with "Belford's Magazine," and at the request of Jefferson Davis he went to Beauvoir, Miss., to help the ex-leader of the Confederacy to write a condensed history of that movement. Some months after this was finished he paid another visit to Beauvoir to assist Mr. Davis in writing his autobiography, a work which was cut short, however, by the sudden illness and then death of the head rebel, whose wife took up and finished the narrative which was published not long ago.