

from the November 2, 1889 issue of the *New York Times*, which reprinted these two articles from the *Cincinnati Commercial* of Oct. 20 and the *Cincinnati Gazette* of Oct. 31

**A NEWSPAPER OFFICE MOBBED:  
THE "FREE SOUTH" OFFICE IN NEWPORT, KY.,  
SACKED.**

*From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 29.*

Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, a mob of some thirty men entered the printing office of Wm. S. BAILEY, Newport, Ky., and pried a considerable quantity of type, broke one of the presses, and carried off the "forms," on which the outside of the paper was being printed. There were no persons in the office at the time of this visitation, except Mr. BAILEY and his family. His four daughters, who set type, and Mrs. BAILEY, were present, and begged without avail that their property might be spared. The press would probably have been entirely destroyed, but those who undertook the job found it dirty work, the ink soiling their hands and clothes. Mr. BAILEY was warned that he must leave town, and quit attempting to publish a paper there, or that he would be roughly used and all his property demolished. When the mob first appeared, they informed Mr. BAILEY that they proposed to abolish his incendiary sheet. They considered the community unsafe where such a paper was tolerated, and so forth. Mr. BAILEY's paper does not rank very high among the journals of the day, but he and his family have long spent upon it their daily labor, and earned with it their daily bread. The paper has been, we believe, a family production—Mr. BAILEY writing the articles, his daughters setting the type, and his sons making up the forms and working the press. His daughters, who have made a humble livelihood in this way, were not, we are informed, exempt from such insults, last night, as foul language addressed to them could convey. A suggestion being made as to the police, it was remarked by one of Mr. BAILEY's daughters that most of the police were present, and, if they did not positively aid in the destruction of property, they certainly did not attempt to do their duty, but were passive spectators of the lawless scene. It is a question whether Mr. BAILEY can find any protection under the law, and the thing most likely to happen is the continued suppression for some time of his paper by mob force.

Saturday morning a number of the citizens determined to call a public meeting, and take further action upon the subject. At the appointed hour, three o'clock, the fire bells were rung, and a large number, among whom were some of the most influential citizens, convened at the Court-house. Mr. J. R. HALLAM was chosen President, and C. W. CAVANAUGH Secretary.

Col. T. L. JONES offered the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, An excitement has been occasioned in our city in consequence of an attack made last night upon the office of the paper called the *Free South*, we, the citizens of Newport, feel it but due to ourselves and the public to make some expression of opinion upon the subject; therefore

*Resolved*, That whilst we condemn the publication of this journal in our midst as incendiary in its character, tending to corrupt the minds of our people, and prejudicial, had it any influence, to the well-being of our Government, both State and National; and whilst we believe it to be utterly unsupported by any number of our citizens, but rather held in scorn and contempt, yet, nevertheless, in view especially of the excited state of the public mind, we would advise our fellow-citizens not to precipitate any further action in the premises, being confident in our ability to defend the character of city and people against any reflection or demonstration that may be caused by the publication of such journal, whenever the occasion and discretion demand it.

Col. JONES and Mr. ANDERSON advocated the resolutions, and Messrs. HALLAM and EDWARDS opposed them. Mr. JOHN A. PINER moved to strike out that part which recommended non-action. This motion prevailed, when some one in the crowd moved that the office be removed to Cincinnati, which was carried by a large majority. The crowd then started to the printing office, some three squares distant. By the time they reached the place their numbers were increased to some one hundred and fifty. Mr. BAILEY appeared at one of the windows and remonstrated with the mob, at the same time stating that the columns of his paper were open to all who felt themselves aggrieved. The leader of the mob informed him that the best thing he could do was to open the door, and allow them to remove his goods, and no harm would be done to him or his family. This he refused to do, whereupon some one procured a piece of scantling, with which they battered the door open. The house was then entered, and all the printing material carried down stairs and placed in a wagon.

They then endeavored to get the press down stairs, but were foiled in their efforts by its getting fast in the studway, where they left it. About this time one of the girls procured a bucket filled with yellow ochre, which she scattered over the crowd nearest the house. This seemed to have a moving effect, for they immediately left with their plunder and proceeded to the ferry-boat, with the view of transporting it to the Ohio side of the river; but they had no sooner reached the wharf than they changed their mind and threw everything into the river. Some of the better disposed citizens attempted to stop this, but their efforts were without avail. A meeting was afterwards held, and a Committee of fifty appointed whose duty is to see that the *Free South* shall not be re-established in Newport.

We have not been among the readers of the *Free South*, but from what information we can obtain as to its general character, it has been anything but a credit to the Anti-Slavery cause, either in its tone, which was of the ultra-Abolition type, or the manner of its support, which appeared to be mostly by donations from parties East, who were apparently misled into supposing that it was performing a great and necessary work in disseminating Free-Soil opinions in a Slave State. We doubt whether it had 300 *bona fide* subscribers, all told, and perhaps not fifty persons in Kentucky were in the habit of reading it. What little influence it may have exerted was undoubtedly prejudicial to the cause which it professed to advocate.