

...scilities committed by the Turks in Armenia. He was taken into the society of Armenians in Lynn and made many friends. Now, it is said, it has been discovered that he is one of the emissaries of the Turkish government in the country, and that the names of every one of the Armenians who belong to the society have been sent to Constantinople, together with a synopsis of their remarks at the meetings and whether or not they made remarks which are considered treasonable.

It is claimed that this man has reported to some person in Boston what he has heard, and that immediately detectives were put to watch the leaders.

One of the most prominent Armenians in the city stated last night that the families or relatives of those persons who have spoken against the Turkish government or whose names have been sent to the government as members of Armenian societies, would be maltreated even worse than others, and that it would be facing death if any of the Lynn Armenians should now return to their country, even though they were American citizens.

A reporter learned that some of the Armenians became suspicious that a certain man was the spy, and that they decided to administer to him a dose of corporal punishment. Two natives of that they were non-union men at work in ago, but at the time it was given out that they were non-union men at work in a shop where a strike had been declared and that the assaulting parties were union men. The assault, it is now claimed, was not committed because the men were at work where there was a strike, but for revenge.

The man upon whom suspicion rests has departed from the city, and it is claimed that he has returned to Armenia.

THE PERSECUTED ARMENIANS.

Their Abuse by the Turks Described at a Meeting in Shawmut Church.

A mass meeting in the interest of the persecuted Armenians was held in the Shawmut Church, corner of Tremont and Brookline streets, last evening. The pastor, Rev. W. E. Barton, presided.

Mr. M. H. Gulesian, an Armenian, and for 11 years a resident of Boston, addressed the meeting.

He first described Armenia and Armenians, and then said that it was one of the first countries to embrace Christianity, and, by so doing, made itself obnoxious to the surrounding heathen countries, especially Turkey.

For 10 centuries Armenia was an independent nation, but since then has been subject to Turkey, and has suffered every kind of indignity for clinging to the Christian faith.

He said that Turkish officials were nearly all corrupt and subject to bribery, and that if civil service reform could be introduced in that country now 30 per cent. of these officials would be dropped.

He stated that Armenians were forbidden to keep or carry weapons of defence, thus placing them at the mercy of marauding tribes, and that there was absolutely no protection for life, honor, or property.

In concluding, he read several letters from the scene of the late massacre, describing the many outrages to men, women and children by their barbarous captors, and ended by saying that he hoped the Christian powers would get together and give them protection; if they did not, either the Turkish government would fall or else the Armenian race would be extinguished.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell also spoke.

The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople gives the circumstances of Postmaster Cobb's arrest there by the Turkish officials. The Turkish police arrested one of his letter carriers named Osgan, an Armenian, whom they accused of trying to pass a bad half-penny. They handcuffed him, beat him and started him for jail. When Mr. Cobb protested, he, too, was taken in charge, and was locked up with his employe. The Evening Post confirms this version of the incident, adding that Mr. Cobb has laid the matter before the British Embassy. The Standard's correspondent in Constantinople says that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has demanded a full apology for Mr. Cobb's arrest.

Random Notes from the European Edition of the Herald.

Fuad Pacha, as recently reported in the HERALD, was hurt by a stone thrown by an Armenian, and the Czar, on learning of the incident, is stated to have declared that he "could not feel any sympathy for a nation among which there were persons capable of such a cowardly action."
