FINGER OF SHAME.

Nations Asked to Point It at Turkey.

Cry for Justice Comes From Faneuil Hall.

Armenians Implore the Help of America.

Massacre of Kinsmen Must be Avenged.

Gov Greenhalge Speaks at the Gathering.

Once more the voice of Boston has been raised against the oppressor and in behalf of the downtrodden. The sacred precincts of Faneuil hall have again witnessed an indignant gathering of American citizens, there to protest against cruelty perpetrated upon their fellow-men.

The indignation meeting, called under the auspices of the society known as "The United Friends of Armenia," assumed larger proportions than its most sanguine supporters had expected.

Men and women of all nationalities thronged the gallery, while on the floor stood hundred representatives of this eastern race, who, prosperous under the benign influences of this great republic, are nevertheless obliged to wear the garb of mourning, because of the cruel persecution to which their countrymen are subjected on their native heath.

A more enthusiastic audience has seldom been gathered together. Cheer after cheer rang through the old hall when the government of the Porte was denounced for its toleration of such barbarism as has been practiced, it is said, upon his Christian subjects in Armenia.

The Armenians were intensely interested in the proceedings and vociferously applauded the points made by the speakers, all of whom spoke in English.

Gov Greenhalge especially stirred up their enthusiasm. It was feared that another engagement would prevent him from attending, but about 9 o'clock he made his way to the platform amid enthusiastic plaudits from the Armenians, who immediately recognized him.

Rev S. J. Barrows presided. In his few preliminary remarks he declared that the purpose of the meeting was to hold up justice in the eyes of the civilized world and to show all Armenians that there are those in Boston who sympathize with them in the deep wrongs which have been committed in the name of government.

Mrs Julia Ward Howe, who is president of the society under whose auspices the meeting was called, then gave expression to the noble sentiments which which have won for her a place among the friends of the downtrodden the world over.

The purpose of the meeting, she said, was the performance of a sacred and imperative duty, namely, to cry out against the barbarity practiced in the east. Such a wall as now comes from Armenia makes the very stones in the city's streets cry out. Let eternal shame rest upon the perpetrators of such foul deeds.

But what good can come from such a small gathering? Our answer, said she, to those who ask this question is that the walls of this old hall, which heard the earliest declarations of our independence, are a sufficient answer. In such a place she threw down the glove to the Turk and invoked the higher powers of humanity against the cruelty of brutes.

Dr Henry B. Blackwell next described the occurrence which was directly responsible for the calling of this meeting, and stated that it was only the crowning horror in a long series of similar events which have been going on for years under the eyes of the Christian powers of Europe.

"We are here," he continued, "not only to protest but, to demand that our government send us delegates to ascertain the facts and to ask of the Turkish government that these cruelties cease."

He admitted that it is a time-honored principle of this government not to interfere in the affairs of other nations, but declared that the present was an occasion when an exception should be made.

In support of this he endeavored to show that the telegraphic reports of the massacre are true and that further developments will show that the horrors of these foul deeds are not yet fully known.

The testimony of the press, advices from American residents in Turkey, and private correspondence between Armenians at home and in this country, all agree as to the details, and the latest reports only serve to add to the gravity of the crime.

He read several letters from Americans who are at present in Turkey, all of which depicted a most deplorable state of affairs in the province of Armenia.

He also advocated the sending of an appeal to all the governments of Europe, stating that the opinion of the American people would have great weight because it was well known that we have no commercial or national interests at stake, but were actuated solely by disinterested motives.

Osgan H. Ateshian, a well-known merchant of this city, spoke for his countrymen. Mr Ateshian used the English language, and was easily understood by the audience. He declared that improbable as the printed reports seemed, he felt that the true facts had not yet been published. In fact, the extent of the crime, in his opinion, is only half published by the daily press.

From his experience he could say that even the abused Poles might well be envied by his unfortunate countrymen. For these atrocities, said he, the government of Turkey is directly responsible, but they are encouraged by the indifference of the Christian nations of Europe.

People often wonder, he continued, why the Armenians do not emigrate. Two million strong, they love their country and their religion, and do not want to desert the spot where their ancestors have dwelt for centuries. Moreover the sultan's soldiers are guarding every outlet, so that it means death to depart and death to remain.

He next described the condition of the people in the section of Armenia where the massacre is reported to have occurred, and related cases of persecution of which he himself was a witness. He declared finally that the first thought that comes to the persecuted Armenians is how to get word to the English people.

Rev Francis Tiffany, who has recently returned from a voyage around the world, dwelt somewhat on the policy of interfering with the internal affairs of Turkey.

He admitted the traditional policy of the United States of America to be that of non-intervention, but cited as a precedent for the present movement the attack which Decatur made upon the pirates who infested the shores of northern Africa, and thus led the way for further interference on the part of the European nations. He expressed the opinion that the Turkish government would heed the voice of the American people because they have not forgotten the lesson which Decatur taught their ancestors in the bay of Tripoli.

After the applause which was caused by Gov Greenhalge's appearance had subsided, he said:

"Judging from the manner of your cheering it is evident that you are thoroughly Americanized." Referring briefly to the international questions involved he continued. "But standing as we are in Faneuil hall it is not for any citizen of Massachusetts to remain silent when oppression exists anywhere, nor are we to recline like gods on the mountains, careless of what goes on elsewhere.

"In the presence of these sainted images of Garrison, Sumner and Phillips are we not bound to express a brotherly Christian sentiment about the cruel treatment of anybody, whether in civilized or uncivilized country?

The law of our nature demands some adequate expression of our opinion. How is the United States to act except on the public opinion of the country, and how is the public opinion to be expressed except through such meetings as this?

If knowing that a wrong has been committed you stand by and be silent, you commit an offense against the world. It is not merely our privilege, but our duty to come here and speak against these enormities and to demand in the name of Christianity and of civilization their suppression.

At the close of the governor's address he left the hall amid great applause. The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Whereas, telegraphic dispatches to the daily press, confirmed by private letters from Armenia, report a frightful massacre of thousands of unarmed Armenian Christians, including women and children, by Turkish troops, under command of the governor of Bitlis;

And, whereas, it was the report of an American commission of inquiry that first convinced Mr Gladstone of the truth of the Bulgarian atrocities.

Therefore, we, American citizens, assembled in Faneuil hall, Boston, Nov 26, 1894, do earnestly petition his excellency Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, to investigate this matter, either by sending to the spot such representatives as he may see fit, or by joining in a commission sent by the united European powers.

We protest against any investigating committee appointed by the sultan as wholly untrustworthy, and we believe it to be the duty of the signatory powers to secure an independent investigation, that the facts may be spread before the world and that the wrongs of a suffering people be known to all nations.

We also appeal to the signatory powers for the immediate enforcement of the 61st article of the treaty of Berlin, inasmuch as the reforms in the Armenian provinces guaranteed by said treaty have never been carried out. On the contrary, the condition of Armenians in Turkey has grown more deplorable. The Turkish government has shown itself utterly unable and unwilling to protect them, and the outrages committed on these defenceless subjects are encouraged by the inaction of the treaty powers.

We appeal particularly to the people of Great Britain, which holds Cyprus as a guaranty of its protectorate over the Christian subjects of Turkey, to lose no time in securing the enforcement of those treaty stipulations.

Resolved, That copies of these appeals be sent to the various treaty powers of Europe.

Letters of regret were received from ex-Govs John D. Long and William E. Russell, and from Gen Francis A. Walker. William Lloyd Garrison also stirred up great enthusiasm among the Armenians, who broke forth into loud applause at the first mention of his name.

He expressed his contempt for the current dictum that every nation should mind its own business, and declared that Americans have a two-fold interest in this question, first on account of the appeals of the Armenians, who have become citizens of this country, and secondly for the sake of humanity.

Mr Garrison closed with an address to the people of England, requesting them to induce their government to interfere in behalf of these persecuted Christians. The address received the approval of the meeting.

The other speakers were Rev Samuel L. Crothers of Cambridge, Col Albert Clarke, Rev Thomas Van Ness, Alice Stone Blackwell, and William F. Davis of Chelsea.

LYNN.

An Armenian named Vartevar Goolghasian, a tailor, was arrested by inspectors Rowe and Hanscom, yesterday afternoon, charged with assaulting another Armenian, Charles Majarian, Sunday afternoon, on Boston st, near the corner of Washington st. Goolghasian is supposed to be one of the crowd of Armenians who set upon Majarian because he refused to leave his job at F. W. Breed's shoe factory, where there is a strike.

The Lynn school board last evening voted to ask an additional appropriation of $6500 from the city government to cover the overrun of the department. The increase of the teaching force in the schools by nine new teachers this year, with an increase of 516 pupils, was stated to be the cause of the overrun.

Hon John F. Finnerty of Chicago addressed a small audience in Odd Fellows hall last evening, under the auspices of the Emmet associates. Hon Elihu B. Hayes introduced him, and he told the story of Ireland, her history and songs.

The Crescent club gave an entertainment and dance in Lasters hall, last evening.

James Wixted and Miss Lizzie Kelley, both of Lynn, were married in St Mary's chapel yesterday by Rev Fr Teeling. A wedding breakfast was served at the hotel Winthrop, and a reception was held in the Connolly house on Liberty st. After a trip to New York, Mr and Mrs Wixted will reside in Lynn.

There is no change in the labor troubles in Francis W. Breed's shoe factory. There are a few men at work in the factory. Two of the labor union delegates went to Rochester, N H, Saturday, where the Breed employes are out.