PUPPETS OF THE SULTAN.

THE NEW MINISTRY NOT CALCULATED TO INSPIRE RESPECT.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH SATISFACTORY AND REASSURING TO GERMANY, WHICH SUGGESTS AN ALTERNATIVE TO ENGLAND—THE DREIBUND OR ISOLATION.

Constantinople, Nov. 10.—The recent change in the Ministry here has not been conducive of any better feeling in political and diplomatic circles. In fact, the new Ministers, generally speaking, are looked upon askance, as their reputations give no promise of any better government than that hitherto ruling. In fact, the members of the new Cabinet are nothing more than puppets of the Sultan, and whatever he wills will be, without any questioning, law to them. Halil Rifat Pacha, the new Grand Vizier, was formerly Minister of the Interior, and it is openly charged that while occupying that position he fostered the massacre of Christians. Abdurrahman Pacha, Minister of Justice, once held the Grand Vizierate, but was dismissed on a day's notice for lying. Menduh Pacha, Minister of the Interior, is reported to be a downright scoundrel.

There is the strongest feeling here against the Sultan, due, among many other things, to his choice of Ministers. It was thought that possibly an attempt might be made on the life of His Majesty as he went from the palace to the mosque in the ceremony known as the Selamlik. The usual large number of guards, who keep the route clear when the Sultan goes to the mosque to offer his prayers, was greatly strengthened, and a close watch was kept on every side for suspicious characters by the police and gendarmes.

There is no doubt that the Empire is passing through one of the most critical periods that has threatened it for years. The heir to the throne has no better policy than the Sultan, so no advantage would be gained by deposing the latter in favor of the former.

Advices from the interior show that great destitution is prevailing, and that the suffering from this cause surpasses that arising from the massacres. A large number of persons are homeless and without food, and there is no doubt that the suffering will increase during the winter. In several districts a famine is anticipated.

The Grand Vizier has sent a circular to the Governors of the various provinces insisting upon the necessity of preventing the populace from attempting to repress public disorder, inasmuch as this duty lies solely with the civil and military authorities. The latter, the circular says, should act with the utmost energy.

It is announced that Kiamil Pacha has been appointed Vali of the vilayet of Aidin, Asia Minor, and that he started yesterday for Smyr-

na, the capital of the vilayet. Hassan Fehmi Pacha, the present Vali of Aidin, will be transferred to Salonica, while Zihni Pacha, now Vali of Salonica, will be transferred to Aleppo.

GERMANY STILL NONCOMMITTAL.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The declarations of Lord Salisbury in his speech upon the occasion of the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London last night, and the official statement made by M. Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Paris, sum up everything of an official character that is known here in regard to the Eastern situation. The reticence of our Foreign Office remains nearly absolute, and no information conveying the slightest idea of the general position is permitted to leak out.

Since Austria, under the approval of Germany, entered the European concert, the semi-official press says, the situation has cleared up materially. The Sultan knows Austria's power and disposition to take immediate action and dreads that more than any other thing that has yet menaced him, and, in consequence, these papers assert, is prepared to concede anything that may be demanded of the Porte. Although Germany has joined the European league, she certainly has not committed herself to any protect contemplating a European protectorate over Turkey, the occupation of Armenia by Russia, or any other scheme, which would involve any interference at the present time with the Sultan in his own domains, and "The North German Gazette" declares that the Christian inhabitants of Turkey, in the mean time, will be in no wise endangered.

The correspondent of the "Tageblatt" in Constantinople telegraphs to his paper that he is in a position to affirm that no warlike complications are likely to arise from the Armenian trouble, and behind these soothing semi-official assertions remains a combination of unexplained facts suggesting that it is the intention of Germany to play the part of the honest broker in the matter. The principal one of these facts is the action of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in first making overtures to Lord Salisbury, calling attention to the fact that it would greatly strengthen the position of England if the Triple Alliance should be taken into the alliance of Powers on the Turkish question under conditions that Austria would institute operations if required to protect the Macedonian population. Austria's geographical position enables her to do so at a moment's notice. The assent of the English Premier to this virtual proposal was obtained under Lord Salisbury's conviction that England would require a strong backing against the coalition of Russia and France, when the time should arrive for the partitioning of Turkey.

In view of all this, while peace reigns for the moment under cautious Ministeral utterances, nobody believes that the Turk will be able to weather the crises which confront him very much longer. It is thought that paramount interest in the present position to the highest official circle here lies in the hope that the policy now being pursued will force England into the Dreibund. England has always been ready to seize advantages from the Central European coalition without committing herself to anything, but the time has come when she is confronted with this alternative—a choice between fatal isolation and a definite union with the Continental Powers.

A semi-official paper in Hamburg, the "Correspondenz," asks what practical meaning lies in the declaration of the English Government that England will maintain her policy. What policy? The Triple Alliance, the paper continues, does not want war, and Russia and France would not go very far merely to help Armenia. The situation in Eastern Asia has also to be considered, and in view of that situation England ought least of all to be disposed to drift into war. Her ultimate fate, therefore, must be to choose allies.

The delay of the telegraph in supplying Berlin with good reports of Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London last night has seriously retarded the publication of press comments. Several special correspondents were able to furnish their papers with summaries of the speech, but they are not sufficiently comprehensive to serve as the bases of elaborate editorials. In official circles, however the statement of the British Premier is regarded as being as explicit as the situation will permit and is generally considered satisfactory and reassuring.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC ABROAD.

STOCKS FALL 15 PER CENT IN BERLIN—IT IS HOPED THAT THE BANKS MAY RESCUE THE VIENNA BOURSE.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—A panic prevailed on the Bourse here yesterday. Some stock fell 15 per cent. News that the Paris Rothschilds had intervened to protect the market restored confidence somewhat.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—In the unofficial trading on the Bourse here to-day Austrian credit shares were dealt in at 369.72. Saturday's closing price was 367. It is hoped that the banks will intervene to-morrow to prevent any further extension of last week's collapse.

THE DAYS OF THE TURK ARE NUMBERED.

THE LONDON AND PARIS PRESS COMMENT FAVORABLY ON LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The papers here regard Lord Salisbury's speech favorably. "Le Journal des Débats" says that, in view of the reports of the dispatch of squadrons to the Levant, and the holding of a European conference on the Turkish question, the British Prime Minister's declarations are just what are wanted to reassure the public. It adds that there is no fear of a conflict between the interests of the Powers.

"Le Temps" says that collective action in regard to Turkey is the only possible line of conduct. Lord Salisbury's language on this subject reassures Europe regarding the reports that there are dissensions among the Powers.

London, Nov. 10.—"The Morning Post" to-morrow, commenting on the speech delivered by Prime Minister Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet Saturday night, will say:

It is not difficult to discern that Lord Salisbury considers that the period of the Sultan's probation has expired. The patience and trust of the signers of the treaty of Berlin are exhausted. The Ottoman Empire may continue, but the doom of its present government has been sealed by the folly of the Sultan and his servants.

"The Daily News" will cordially approve of the speech. His words, it will say, will help to alleviate the panic that on Saturday agitated the money markets of the Continent. He evidently does not believe that there is danger of war, but the future is uncertain. The days of the Turk in Europe are numbered. On the questions of how the Ottoman dynasty will fall and what will replace it, Lord Salisbury does not enlighten us.

"The Times" will say:

Lord Salisbury showed the world that the six Powers are resolved to act together in all that concerns the Ottoman Empire. In that lies the import of the speech to the Turk.

A TURKISH VIEW OF THE RIOTS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ARMENIAN UPRISING SENT TO THE TURKISH LEGATION IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Turkish Legation has received from Constantinople a long and detailed account of the recent Armenian riots from the point of view of the Turkish Government. According to this document the Turkish police were informed that the uprising of Armenians was to take place, and made every effort to dissuade the revolutionary leaders. Their appeals for peace were ignored and the armed demonstration was made, as reported in the cable dispatches. It is further alleged that the whole affair was a deliberately planned conspiracy, intended to put the Porte in a false position and arouse the sympathy of the Christian world. The police, it is asserted, acted with extreme moderation and used every possible means to avoid trouble and prevent bloodshed, but their efforts were unavailing. The general tone of the report can be judged from its closing paragraph:

The (Armenian) Patriarch does nothing but cause to be circulated long lists of deaths, entirely fantastic and imaginary, desiring thereby, for the greater advancement of his cause, to make it appear that the number of deaths has been much greater than that established by the official inquests. One can pass over with contempt and silence the unfounded and exaggerated reports which are made by the leaders of the revolutionary movement to the correspondents of the foreign press, but what should be brought to light is the outrageous exhibition made to strangers, for the purpose of obtaining their sympathy and support, of the supposed mutilated remains of the so-called victims of Mussulman tyranny.

The rioters surely understand all the gravity of their actions, which throw upon their shoulders a very serious responsibility. But their interests guide them to spare no pains to cause new troubles to arise in order to throw quite a different light on the legitimate suppression of their folly.

But, contrary to their designs, and thanks to the prompt and effective measures which have been taken, order and the public peace have been everywhere re-established. To cause fresh troubles, they now attack, under the pretence afforded by the heat of the struggle, innocent Greeks and Jews whom they encounter in the streets, and wound them cruelly. But here again the police watch the interests of the community with solicitude, taking good care of this last class of wounded citizens. If one excepts the rioters themselves and the Armenian shopkeepers, all the rest of the populace go tranquilly and in perfect security to their daily occupations without any sort of anxiety.