

# The News and Observer

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 93.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE SULTAN POISONED

TRAGIC ENDING OF THE PLOTS AGAINST THE LIFE OF TURKEY'S RULER.

NO DETAILS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED

More Fanatical Outbreaks in the Armenian Quarter, and a Terrible Massacre of 1,000 Persons—Property of the American Missionaries Destroyed by the Rioters—Minister Terrell Will Demand that They be Compensated for Their Losses.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says the Sultan of Turkey has been poisoned. No details given.

More Fanatical Outbreaks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 19.—In response to telegrams sent to Kharput by the United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, inquiring into the burning and pillaging of the American missions there (exclusively announced by the Associated Press on Saturday morning), the Porte has furnished some information to Mr. Terrell and additional facts have been obtained from other sources by the United States minister. As Mr. Terrell will communicate direct with the State Department at Washington on the subject, the facts in his possession cannot be given out here. But enough is known of the disturbances at Kharput to enable the Associated Press to give the following general outline of the occurrences:

The trouble between the Kurds and Mussulmans at Kharput had been brewing for some time. On one hand it was claimed that the Armenians, incited by the agents of their revolutionary committee, had been arming themselves, holding secret meetings and preparing for revolt against the Turkish authorities. The crisis was to be precipitated by an attack upon the Mussulman quarter.

A second version of the affair is that the Kurds, acting under instructions from the Yildiz Kiosk officials, if not from the Sultan himself, deliberately planned to massacre the Armenians of Kharput. The Kurds, who were not armed with rifles, were provided with weapons similar to those used by the Turkish soldiery, and ammunition was plentifully distributed among them. At a signal agreed upon, a quarrel was picked with some Armenians, and the attack upon their quarters was commenced. The Armenians, however, who had been anticipating an outbreak for some time past, had armed themselves as well as possible and had barricaded their dwellings and made so determined a resistance that the first attack of the Kurds was repulsed.

As announced in these dispatches, exclusively at the time, when it first became apparent that a disturbance was imminent, the American missionaries at Kharput applied for protection to Mr. Terrell.

The latter called personally at the Porte and sent several notes on the subject to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, insisting that the Turkish officials should protect the American missionaries, and notifying the Sultan and his ministers they would be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries. In view of these representations the Turkish officials promised to protect the lives of the missionaries and detailed gendarmes to protect the property, the following was the result:

When the Armenians repulsed the first attack of the Kurds, the latter were so infuriated at the check they had received that they proceeded to the quarter of Kharput where the American mission is located, and quickly overcame any opposition of the gendarmes, if there were any present, (a point which has not been definitely ascertained) they ransacked the houses, including eight of the American mission buildings and exploded a shell in the house of the missionaries. The American missionaries, however, escaped uninjured and placed themselves under immediate protection of the Turkish governor, who still has them safe under his care.

During the pillaging, it has been ascertained beyond doubt, the Kurds were supported by the Turkish troops in a number of instances, and in other cases the soldiers remained passive spectators of the rioting.

Later a second and more successful attack was made by the Kurds upon the Armenian quarter, and a terrible massacre followed. The number of victims has not yet been ascertained; but it is declared to be "enormous." Conservative estimates say that from 800 to 1,000 persons were killed during the rioting.

The American missionaries have formally protested against the destruction of their property to the Turkish authorities and to Mr. Terrell, who, when all the facts in the case are thoroughly established will most likely demand that the Americans be compensated for their losses.

In fact, it is understood, Mr. Terrell has already been assured that the Turkish government is prepared to do what is right in the case when all sides have been heard and the blame is placed where it belongs.

A fresh fanatical outbreak has occurred at Moosh, but it was supposed by the Turkish authorities after forty Armenians had been killed.

The situation in Southwest Anolia, where the Christians are revolting in large numbers, is inspiring the most grave anxiety, not so much at the Yildiz Kiosk, as among the representatives of the powers here as this outbreak complicates matters in a manner

well calculated to create alarm for it is difficult to see how the Turks can be prevented from restoring order there by force, which would mean more bloodshed.

A British warship has been ordered to Alexandria, northern Syria and the United States cruiser San Francisco, flagship of the European squadron is expected there daily.

In addition a French warship has been despatched to Beirut, Syria.

Rustem Pasha is Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A report just received here from Constantinople says that Rustem Pasha is dead. He was formerly Turkish ambassador to Great Britain.

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Lafferty-Bennett-Cannon Controversy Satisfactorily Settled.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19.—Soon after the M. E. Conference met this morning the committee of investigation in the Lafferty-Bennett-Cannon matter reported as follows: "Your committee appointed to investigate the questions between R. H. Bennett and James Cannon, Jr., on the one part, and J. J. Lafferty on the other, beg leave to report:

"After an honest, prayerful and thorough investigation, we find that Dr. Lafferty, in the late unhappy controversy, had made statements, the truth of which has not been sustained before us, but we desire to say—

"First, in our judgment Dr. Lafferty has not had the intent to injure the good name of the late Rev. Dr. W. W. Bennett.

"Second, in our judgment the unverified statements of Dr. Lafferty are due, not to a deliberate and willful design to misrepresent facts, but to the prominence of self in his mental habit, and to the fact that the glory of self is the medium through which, without meaning to injure others and without conscious dishonesty, he views the history of his connection with the Richmond Christian Advocate and the questions that have arisen out of it.

"Third, We condemn the irritating utterances which have marked his conduct of the controversy, and for this reason and by reason of the utter unprofitableness of such personal controversy as we have had conducted in public, and its liability to engender bitterness and provoke harsh expressions, the Virginia Conference should require, and does hereby require of him, that all such matters of personal controversy shall hereafter be excluded from the columns of its organ, in issues of it, regular or extra.

"We desire to add that in our judgment, R. H. Bennett and James Cannon, Jr., under provocation have made intemperate personal utterances in print, which are open to reproof, and we would hereby also request of them not to introduce such personal matters hereafter into the columns of the Methodist Recorder, the organ of the Farmville and Lynchburg districts.

"Finally we recommend that in the matter of the inquiry the committee think no proceedings are necessary."

A unanimous "aye" greeted the question of adoption when the Bishop referred the report to the conference.

The committee in the case of Rev. J. W. Griffith reported and said that after a careful and prayerful investigation of the matter, they thought it necessary to order a trial and reported the charges and specifications.

The Bishop will appoint a representative of the church and a minister will be chosen to defend Dr. Griffith.

Dr. Bay presented a report of the publishing committee recommending the work of the Nashville publishing house, and practically in regard to certain late published books, including Bishop Galloway's book, "The Current of the Globe," and among newspapers the Richmond Christian Advocate.

Bishop Galloway called the question in regard to the life and character of Rev. J. J. Lafferty, Rev. James Cannon, Jr., and Rev. R. H. Bennett, and after some discussion of technicalities, they were found blameless and their character passed.

All three of these gentlemen arose and expressed themselves as pleased with the report of the committee and that further reference would not be made other than as conference business. Rev. R. H. Bennett, however, took occasion to say that while the report of the committee satisfied him, yet he reserved the right to answer, at all times, any slurs or insinuations that might be made against him or any one dear to him.

He did not propose to give up his self respect, he said, with emphasis.

THE FIFTEEN MEETINGS CLOSED.

There Were More Than Nine Hundred Professions.

Special to the News and Observer.

WINSTON, N. C., Nov. 19.

The Fifteen meetings closed here to-day with a three hours praise service and was one of the grandest yet held. The evangelist says this is the best meeting he has ever held. There were more than nine hundred professions. The number includes old and young, rich and poor, and several bar-keepers. Mr. Fife and his assistants left to-night for their respective homes. About four thousand people were at the depot to bid them good bye. A touching farewell song service was held just before the train left. The evangelist and his co-workers received \$1,400 for their labors here. They will not begin their new meeting at Fort Royal, Va., until December 1.

A colored child was burned to death at Madison this morning.

A large factory for the manufactory of telegraph and telephone pins was destroyed by fire at Wilkesboro to-day. It was owned by R. A. Spainhour, who places his loss at several thousand dollars.

## WRECKED BY TWO BOYS

AN ENTIRE PASSENGER TRAIN DITCHED AND TWO PERSONS KILLED.

TALK OF LYNCING THE CULPRITS

They Have Been Arrested and Have Confessed Although No Cause is Known for the Deed—One of Them Told His Sweetheart of Their Intention—This Was the Second Attempt Within Three Weeks to Wreck the Same Train Near the Same Spot.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A deliberate attempt was successfully made at a point one mile west of Rome at 4 o'clock this morning to wreck train number 6 on the New York Central Railroad, the engine and all the cars on the train being ditched and the train wrecked. Engineer Hager, of Albany, and a tramp were killed. The fireman Chris Wagner, of Albany, and mail clerks, porter and M. J. McCarthy and a tramp were injured.

This was the second attempt within three weeks to wreck the same train near the same spot which is an ideal one for the commission of such a crime. It is on a heavy down-grade, and trains usually run down it at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour. This train, opened at Rome, generally goes down the grade at a great rate of speed and must have been running close to seventy-five miles an hour in order to make up a few minutes lost time. There is not a house within half a mile of the place. The wreckers broke into the section tool house and stole some tools, with which they removed the fish-plates which fasten the rails to the ties, and pulled out the spikes.

The train left this city at 3 o'clock. It consisted of four mail cars and three sleepers. There were eleven postal clerks and fourteen passengers aboard, besides the members of the crew. The engine was thrown from the track into the ditch and completely submerged in the mire, only the driving wheels of the left side being above the earth. The forward mail car was thrown two car-lengths ahead of the engine and rolled down the bank, so that it lay lengthwise towards the rails. The second car, in which the mail clerks were working, was thrown on the tender of the engine and badly demolished. The third and fourth cars were also ditched, the ends of each being broken. The first sleeper was thrown from the rails, completely rolling over. The second car was simply turned on its side, while the rear sleeper did not leave the track.

Engineer Hager went down with his engine and must have been instantly killed. The fireman, Chris Wagner, was badly injured about the head and it is feared he is internally hurt.

John Hildreth and Frederick Bristol, two boys, have been arrested, charged with wrecking the train. Young Hildreth broke down and confessed that he and Bristol, in company with two other boys named Herbert Plato and Theo. Hubbard, had broken open a tool house and with the aid of tools thus secured had removed the fish plates from the rails. No cause is given for the deed.

The body of the tramp who was killed has been identified as that of Billy Bond, of Boston. His companion, whose left foot is cut off, was John Macey, also of Syracuse.

The City Hall, in which the police station is located, is surrounded by an alarming crowd to-night, who express freely the opinion that the train wreckers should be lynched. The night and day police force is on duty to prevent trouble.

Several witnesses have been taken into custody for examination, including a young lady with whom Hubbard kept company, and to whom he told the story of how he and his chums had wrecked the train.

GEORGIA DAY AT ATLANTA.

Immense Crowds Visited the Exposition Yesterday.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—Georgia Day brought immense crowds to the Exposition. Passenger trains were pulled in by two locomotives each, and the street car facilities taxed to their utmost to move the crowds to the Exposition grounds.

The exercises of the day began in the auditorium of the Exposition at 11 o'clock. Governor Atkinson being detained by illness, Senator Reeks thanked the Exhibitors' Association in behalf of the people of Georgia for their help in making the Exposition a success, and Mr. Bennett, of New York, responded for the exhibitors, saying it was an honor to be heard at the greatest exposition of the world, except one.

Patriotic speeches were then delivered by W. H. Venable, president of the State Senate; W. H. Fleming, speaker of the House, and Hon. Albert Cox, of Atlanta. The day's programme terminated with a grand pyrotechnic display, of which leading features were portraits in fire of Henry Grady and Governor Atkinson.

SOME UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Dr. Kilgo Invited to Lecture on Christian Education.

Special to the News and Observer.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 19.

The Y. M. C. A. has invited President Kilgo of Trinity College to deliver his famous lecture on Christian Education before the University. It is hoped he will come.

The electric lights are a great success and are being put all over town.

## OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM

CARLISLE SPEECH BEFORE THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ITS ANNUAL BANQUET LAST NIGHT

The De lares is the Fundamental Vice in Our Currency System to be the Legal Tender Note Redeemable in Coin by the Government and Re-issuable by Law—The Promise of the Government to Pay Money is Not Money—Free Coinage of Silver Discussed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The 127th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York was held at Delmonico's this evening. The yearly dinner of this organization is among the most important events of the metropolis and that of to-night was no exception.

The chamber musters notable speakers and distinguished men around its board. Utterances that have moved the policy of the government have been made on these occasions and it was at one of these dinners that Secretary of the Treasury Windom was stricken with sudden death a few years ago. (Covers for 275 were laid to-night.)

The decorations were striking. Back of President Orr's chair was the seal of the chamber surmounted by a silk and golden braided coat of arms of the United States draped in American flags and flanked by the seals of the State and city of New York. It was somewhat after 9 o'clock when President Orr rapped for order and in a brief speech in which he referred to the Armenian atrocities introduced Secretary Carlisle, who spoke on "Our currency system."

Secretary Carlisle said: "Two years ago I said that the disposition and ability of the government to maintain its own credit at the highest standard and to preserve the integrity of all the forms of currency in circulation among the people, could not be reasonably doubted and ought not to be the subject of further controversy. But the task is both difficult and expensive. Since that declaration was made here, interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$162,315,400 have been issued to procure gold for the redemption of United States notes, and the notes still remain the same as at the beginning. The notes are redeemed, but they are unpaid. Our legal standard of value is as sound as that of any country in the world, and if we had such a currency system to guarantee its permanent maintenance, no government would command a larger credit or realize greater benefits from it than ours; but the great investors of the world appreciate the difficulties under which we are laboring, and until these difficulties are removed we cannot reasonably hope to see perfect confidence restored at home or abroad.

The fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal tender note, redeemable in coin by the government and re-issuable under the law.

"There are other defects, but this threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency. So long as these notes are outstanding the slightest diminution of the coin reserve at once excites a feeling of apprehension and distrust, affects the values of all securities, curtails investments, and more or less seriously embarrasses all the business affairs of the people.

"In attempting to provide a circulating medium consisting of its own notes redeemable in coin on presentation and re-issuable after redemption, the government of the United States is engaged in a business for which it is wholly unfitted and which was never for a moment contemplated by its founders. It has a right to borrow money and issue evidences of the debt, but it was never contemplated that it should convert itself into a bank of issue and furnish a legal tender paper currency for the use of the people. The Treasury Department ought to be and was intended to be, simply a public agency for the management of the fiscal affairs of the government—as a government, not as a bank and no change made in our currency will afford relief unless it provides for the retirement of the legal tenders.

"The circulation of legal tenders has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the country the very coin in which the government is compelled to redeem them; and it has expelled millions of dollars from our borders. Although the government and our own people are compelled to receive them, they will not discharge international obligations, and gold must go out to settle all final balances against us. No other government in the world is required to supply gold from its treasury to discharge the private obligations of its citizens. While the pecuniary loss to which the people have been subjected by the issue and continued circulation of legal tender paper has been almost incalculable, this has not been the only injury inflicted upon the country.

"The theories that the government can create money by placing its stamp upon paper or other material; that a legislative enactment can make fifty cents equal in value to one hundred cents; that artificially inflated prices, paid in a depreciated currency, are better for the people than natural prices, paid in a sound currency, and various other vagaries now floating like bubbles in the political atmosphere, are all directly attributable to the long and continued use of legal tender paper. The proposition, that the promise of the government to pay money is money, is just as absurd as the position that a promise to deliver a horse is a horse, and yet there are eminent men, high in the public councils, who believe that the United States

promissory note is actual money, and that the statute which compels all the people to receive it as actual money is constitutional and ought to be continued in force. The agitation for the free coinage of legal tender silver is predicated upon the same vicious principle that underlies the legislation making paper promises a legal tender; but there is a practical difference between the two systems. The United States note was a forced loan from the people to the government, which the government promised to repay in dollars, but the free coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be a forced loan from the people to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion, without a promise of repayment by anybody.

"If the friends of a sound and staple measure of value are vigilant and active this effort cannot possibly succeed, and the question will soon recede from the public view. But the United States legal tender notes will remain to complicate the currency system and embarrass the government.

"In my opinion legislation in this direction, at the earliest possible day, is imperatively demanded by every substantial interest in the country and its postponement upon any pretext of political expediency, or upon the assumption, in advance, that no satisfactory result can be accomplished, would be a very grave mistake.

"No nation can reasonably hope to control the trade of any considerable part of the world unless its exchanges are based upon a standard of value recognized as sound in all the centres of commerce. The pound sterling has made London not only the principal market, but the clearing house of the whole world. England not only realizes from the profit from her own trade, but takes toll out of the international trade of all other countries. With an inferior currency, we could never successfully contest her supremacy, and the belief that we can punish her, or enrich ourselves, by destroying the value of our own money is one of the most remarkable delusions of the age.

"Much of our financial trouble has been caused by speculation here and abroad, concerning the views and purposes of our people at large and the policies of the political parties to which they are attached. This is a government with parties, and investors watch with the greatest interest and solicitude every manifestation of popular opinion especially when changes are to be made in the chief executive office. It is of vast importance that these doubts and speculations should be set at rest in order that the world may certainly know what is to be our permanent monetary policy.

"Vague and indefinite declarations by the great political organizations of the country not only increase doubt and distrust abroad, but encourage harmful agitation at home, and I hold, therefore, that it is the duty of all who are or may become in any degree responsible for the welfare of the country to insist that there shall be no further equivocation or evasion in our treatment of this great subject. Let us have no more ambiguous phrases, no more inconsistent and irreconcilable clauses in party platforms or in public utterances, but let us make our meaning so clear and our purpose so plain that they can be neither misunderstood nor successfully misrepresented."

Secretary Carlisle's speech was frequently applauded.

He was followed by United States Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, who spoke on "Our Domestic Commerce."

Charles Emery Smith, of Philadelphia, ex-Minister to Russia, was the third speaker, his toast being "National Development and Opportunity."

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

A Six-Story Factory Building Guttled by Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Fire in a six-story factory building at 95 Clinton street to-day caused a panic among the working people employed there, who numbered about two hundred. One person is known to have perished, and there may be others who met a similar fate. The basement in which the flames started was occupied as a candle factory, and the tallow there caused the fire to spread rapidly, cutting off egress by way of the stairs. Several men jumped from the roof and from windows to the tops of adjoining buildings. After the building had been gutted the firemen set about searching for bodies. One, which has not been identified, was found. The search is still being prosecuted.

Of those who jumped from the building, one at least will die, and two others, if they survive their injuries, will be cripples.

WEDDING BELLS AT TARBORO.

Marriage of Mr. Thad W. Thrash and Miss Jacksie Daniel.

Special to the News and Observer.

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 19.

Miss Jacksie E. Daniel, the charming and accomplished daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell Daniels, was married to-day at 5 p. m. to Mr. Thad W. Thrash, of Asheville. Elder P. D. Gold, of Wilson, officiating. Mr. Clarence Murphy, of Asheville, was best man, and Miss Bessie Lawrence, of Tarboro, maid of honor. The residence was beautifully and tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a party of special friends witnessed the impressive ceremony.

Mr. Thrash is a prominent business and society man. Mrs. Thrash is one of the lovely young ladies of this place. They leave on the 6 o'clock train for the Atlanta Exposition, and will also go to Florida.

## ARMS FOR THE CUBANS

A SPANISH STEAMSHIP LANDS MEN AND AMMUNITION ON THE ISLAND.

WAS SEIZED FOR FILIBUSTERING

The Horsa Sailed From Philadelphia on October 9. With Forty New Recruits and Several Thousand Cases of Arms on Board—Though the Captain Claimed to be Bound for Jamaica for a Cargo of Fruit, the Vessel Was Suspected by the Spanish Authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, to-day, says: "The Danish steamship Horsa, from Philadelphia, landed forty men and a quantity of ammunition on the Island of Cuba on November 10th. While the men were being placed ashore the Horsa was pursued by a Spanish gunboat. She did not succeed in landing all of her ammunition, forty-three cases being left aboard when she was surprised by the gunboat. On the arrival of the Horsa at this port she was seized for filibustering."

The Horsa is well known in this port. She sailed hence on October 9th, bound for Port Antonio, Jamaica, for bananas and other fruits. She had a license to carry passengers, though she was not within the law when she took aboard quietly and unostentatiously, forty stalwart men. These men were volunteers for the Cuban revolutionary army and they had been recruited by the Cuban organization in this city. A large quantity of ammunition, numbering several thousand cases, was secretly put on board the Horsa just before she sailed.

The Spanish consul, it is said, suspected that the Horsa was to be used to carry aid to the Cubans and the steamer was watched by detectives whose vigilance made it necessary to take the Cuban recruits down the Delaware river in small parties and put them aboard the Horsa at night. The ammunition was also taken aboard under cover of darkness.

THE FIREMAN'S STORY.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 19.—The Danish steamer Horsa which landed a company of Cuban filibusters from Philadelphia with arms and ammunition on the coast of Santiago de Cuba, has been seized by the authorities of Port Antonio.

A fireman on the Horsa, Frederick Jensen, has turned evidence for the crown. He says he was present when the steamer's funnels were painted red and her name painted out, shortly after leaving Philadelphia. Frederick Jensen also admits that he saw the arms and ammunition landed on the coast of Cuba.

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The Premier Senor Canovas del Castillo, declares that the persistent rumors regarding peace negotiations between representatives of the Spanish Government and the insurgents of Cuba are untrue. He also discredits the report that the rear guard of Maximino Gomez's forces was defeated in the province of Santa Clara and the newspapers discredit the reported submission of the insurgents.

BOB SCALES HAS BEEN CAUGHT.

The Murderer of Mary Belton Arrested at Boone's Mill.

Special to the News and Observer.

MADISON, N. C., Nov. 19.

About four miles from here last Saturday evening Bob Scales, a colored boy, 17 years old, attempted to commit rape on Mary Belton, a young white girl about 18 years old. After dragging her from the house to the barn he shot her in the eye. It is reported this afternoon that she is dead.

The negro escaped, although there is a strong posse of men in pursuit of him. It is reported that they have caught him at Boone's Mill, a station on the Winston-Salem division of the Norfolk & Western railroad, near Roanoke. A petition was sent to the Governor, signed by all the leading citizens, asking that a reward of \$100 be offered for the negro's arrest.

The work on the Mayo cotton mills is progressing rapidly; all of the brick work has been completed. A large cotton house will be built at once. The machinery is coming in. It is thought they will be ready to run about the first of the year.

The warehouses here continue to have heavy breaks of tobacco.

His Capture is Denied.

WINSTON, N. C., Nov. 19.—Bob Scales, the negro who shot Mary Belton while near Madison, has not been caught. A posse of determined citizens is still hunting him and say they expect to lynch the fiend as soon as found.

ANOTHER BOGUS CHECK MAN.

He Worked Mobile Merchants for a Good Sized Pile.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 19.—Richard Kelley, a dapper looking young man with a smooth tongue worked ten Mobile boot and shoe merchants and dry goods stores last evening. He has presented bogus checks at each store, and bought two dollars worth of goods in each establishment receiving 23 dollars in change and skipped. The checks were for \$25, drawn on the First National Bank and signed James T. Palmer & Company local merchants. The man has worked other towns in the South and the police in all cities are on the lookout for him.