TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

WHAT THE HOUSE ADOPTED.

Washington, April 13.-The majority resolution of the house foreign affairs committee reported to the house today and adopted by it by a vote of 322 to 19, is as follows:

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patroling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens, for which Spain is responsible, has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of

Resolv. d. etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing, by the free action of the peop e thereof, a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the presiden is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

ALL EYES WATCH THE SENATE.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, April 14.—1 a. m.—The pace set by the house yesterday in adopt- 3 ing, by a vote of 322 to 19, after less than six hours consideration, the resolution of its foreign affairs committee sirecting immediate and armed intervention in Cuba "for the purpose of restoring peace and order and establishing, by the free action of the people ‡ thereof, a stable and independent government of their own" is likely to give perceptible ‡ acceleration to the senate's movements today. All last evening and even until late after midnight strenuous efforts were put forth by the conservative element in the senate to secure a unification of forces on the basis of the house resolution. This goes further than some of the conservatives would like to go if they could have their own way, but realizing that a large majority in the senate favors yet more radical action the conservatives have fixed upon the house resolution as a good meeting ground.

The senate, it is now believed, will be won over to this view in time to permit a vote to be taken today or tomorrow. Pressure for immediate action is tremendous. \$ Sharp debate is inevitable, but a vote is generally expected before sundown.

SENATE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Washington, April 13.-The following is the majority resolution reported to the senate by Senator Davis today:

Whereas. The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with two hundred and sixty-six of our o Icers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, a deannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message of April 11, 1898, and upon which the action of congress was invited,

Resolved, first. That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third, That the president of the United States be, and hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect,

EXCITING EVENTS IN CONGRESS

The Most Important Business That Has Been Transacted in Years Is Brought Before Both Branches-All Day Long Vigorous Speeches Were Made Upon the Resolutions on the Cuban Situation-Party Feeling Runs So High That Personal Encounters Result in the House.

Washington, April 13.-It has been a | triotic fervor of the north and made day of momentous and exciting events the four years of civil strife a certainty. in congress. Not in years have both uses been engaged in the consideration of such important business as that which was brought before them today, Both committees having in charge foreign affairs reported resolutions, the tenor of which is believed to mean a war with Spain. The house passed the resolutions reported by the majority of its committee and the senate began a dehate which may be protructed and

In the early part of the day it seemed that there was a possibility that unanimous action might be had in both over the form and words of the resolution could not be reconciled, and minority reports were presented.

The senate was first to report its ressession Senator Davis, chairman of the committee, presented the resolution and a report which, in dealing with the management of Cuban affairs by Spain, was a vigorous and scathing denunciation of that country and its military methods.

The purpose of delay on the part of

some of the members of the senate was shown in the objection to the consideration of the report which sent it over to another day, but this did not prevent a most exciting and vigorous debate upon the resolution and the Cubon situation. All day long the senatlistened with crowded galleries while vigorous speeches were made for and against the proposition. The minority report, which was presented by four members of the foreign relations committee-Senator Foraker of Ohio Rejublican, Johning with three Democratic ir in favor of the recognindependence of the present of Cuba at once and it is an interesting fact that there seems to be quite a general feeling that the minority report of the committee may, when the vote is taken, be the action of

the senate. Debcte and discussion may alter this condition which seems to exict now, but the temper of senators on both sides seem inclined in that direction. Although the senate was first to present its resolution, the house was first to act. For more than five hours efforts were made in the committee on foreign affairs to secure unanimous ac tion, but in the end the division of the committee on party lines prevailed,

and the resolution of the majority was passed after one of the most exciting episodes that has been witnessed in the use since the Fifty-first congress. Party feeling ran high, and as foreshadowed by the action of the committee, party lines were sharply drawn, resulting in a scene which became per sonal and disgraceful. The conservative forces of the sen

ate favor the house resolution in pret erence to that reported by the Fenats committee. They do not believe it is as radical and believe as much good will be accomplashed. Other conservatives favor a still more mild resolution as evidenced by that presented by Ser ator Hale which is in direct line with the president's message.

VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

Cuban Resolution Adopted by Ballot of 322 to 19 .- Hitter Display of Partisan Feeling.

Washington, April 13.-The house of representatives today, after one of the st exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopt ed a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believe means war with spain inevitably. It is a fact which was grimly commented upon today by nembers as they spoke of the futur that every war in which the United states has engaged began in April and that today was the anniversary of the fall

The resolutions adopted direct the president to intervene at once in Cuba to restore peace and secure to the people of this island "a stable and independent government of their own," and autherizes him to use the army and navy to execute the purpose of the resolu-Although only nineteen members, fifteen Democrats, three Repub-licans and one Populist, dissented upon the final vote, the proceedings were marred by a bitter and acrimonious display of partisan feelin. Later in the proceedings the speaker was obliged to call upon the sergeant-at-arms with his silver mace, the emblem of the house's authority, to sent Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who was indignantly remonstrating against what he termed the "unnecessary war into which the country was being plunged."

Only forty minutes were given for lebate and a special rule was required to get the resolution before the house. the minority resolutions which declared for the recognition of the existing government of the insurgents were voted down 147-190, but they secured the votes of three Republicans-Beach, of Ohio; Hartman, of Montana, and Mann, of Illineis. Some stirring and patriotic sentiments were voiced during the debate which lifted the gafferles and the members to a high pitch of enthusinsm. Mr Adams, of Pennsylvania, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committete, and Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.), the senior minority member of the committee, were the only members who had an opportunity to speak briefly on the resolutions but General Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, each made speeches upon the special order.

The vote on the adoption of the minority resolution was 322 to 19. The negative votes were cast as follows: Democrats-Adams, Georgia; Bankhead, Alabama; Brantley, Georgia; Brewer, Alabama: Clayton, Alabama; Cox. Ten-nessee: Elliott, South Carolina; Grims. Georgia: Howard, Georgia; Lewis, Georgia: Maddox, Strait, South Carolina; Tate, Georgia: Georgia, and Taylor, Alabama. Republicans-Johnson, Indiana; Bou-clie, Maine, and Loud, California.

Populists-Simpson, Kansas.

SENATE MINORITY REPORT.

Presented by Senator Turpic, of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Washington, April 13.-Senator Turde presented the report of the minorty of the senate committee on foreign relations as follows:

The undersigned members of the committee on foreign relations corthe Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the reisland, as a free, independent and overeign power among the nations of

It was signed by Senators Turple, Mills, Daniel and Foraker. On objection of Mr. Hoar (Mass.) the onsideration of the resolution went

ver until temerrew. Mr. Chandler announced that when the foreign relations committee resolution was called up tomorrow he would object to the consideration of any other business until the resolution was disposed of.

HOUSE MINORITY REPORT.

Signed by One Populist and Five

Democratic Members. Washington, April 13.—The minority esolution which was signed by five

Democratic members and one silver

(Newlands) of the house foreign affairs committee was as follows: Resolved, That the United States povernment hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba. Second, that, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest Rev. W. H. Gotwald, D. D., of Washing of Fort Sumter, which aroused the pa- and of provocation, among which are

ship Maine over a submarine mine and its destruction in the barbor of Havana, the president of the United States be and he is hereby directed to employ immediate the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding he republic of Cuba to maintain th ndependence hereby recognized. Section 3, that the president of the

United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba.

CUBAN SITUATION.

Thorough Review in the Report of Senate Committee .- History of Spanish Treachery.

Washington, April 13.-The report of the senate committee on foreign relations which accompanied the majority resolutions, was a thorough review of the entire Cuban situation and a strong presentation of the facts leading to the nmittee's conclusions

The report took up the Maine disaster as its leading feature, and referred o the natural resentment it excited in the minds of the American people, and the patience and self-restraint with hich the nation awaited the result of the investigation. After commenting on the judicial thoroughness and deliberation with which the investigation was made, the committee says the destruction of the Maine was linked with a series of precedent transactions 'which cannot in reason be discon-

nected from it." The committee then adds: "It is the opinion of your committee that the de-statement issued after the cabinet struction of the Maine was compassed | ither by the official act of the Spanish authorities or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability o positive criminal action.

The time of the explosion," says the report, "must have been calculated for the moment when the Maine should swing within the destructive radius of the mine." "The duplicity, perfidy and cruelty."

of the Spanish character is then dwelt upon and demonstrated to continue by their manner of warfare against the Cubans.

In expressing the opinion that the United States ought at once to recognize the independence of Cuba and inervene to stop the cruel war, the com office says "that such independence shall become a settled political fact at the earliest possible moment by the establishment by the free action of the people of Cuba, when such action can be had, of a government independent in fact and form."

The committee asserts that Spain is constantly growing weaker and the Cubans stronger and indicates the purpose of Spain's cruel policy is to depopulate the island and re-people it with Spaniards. The propositions for the recognition of independence and for intervention is discussed at length, and refers to the autonomy scheme as "specious and Husery.

The conflict of opinion among jurista upon the subject of intervention is commented upon, and in a clear concise and conclusive argument, the committoe justifies the right of the United States to intervene, and quotes precedents established by this country and other nations as a further justification.

That intervention is not only justifiable but necessary, the report adds, is because the present situation in Cube is a menace to the peace of the world. "Spain." it continues, "has failed to perform her treaty obligations and other international duties." The seizure and imprisonment of American citizens without shadow of right, and the assassination of Ruiz, an American cititon, are referred to, and the statement s made that no reparation has been made although it has been demanded by this government. The parbarity with which Spain has conducted her ullitary operations renders intervenon justifiable and necessary, in addition to the great damage to American property in Cuba and American

That the time has come to intervene, the committee expresses as its opinion and adds:

"That intervention which will stop the war and secure the national inde-pendence of Cuba should at once take place. If, under all the circumstances, Spain shall choose to regard such acion by this government as a cause of war, that consequence cause of war, that consequence, however, deplorable will be accepted by the American people with all the fortitude that confidence in the justice of their action can inspire.

A. P. A. Officers Elected.

Lewistown, Pa., April 13.-At today ession of the superior state council on the American Protective association of leers for the ensuing year were elected and installed. Wilkes-Barre was selected as the place of the next annual meeting onlight a public lecture on "Our Repub " was delivered in the court bouse is

BAD IMPRESSION AT OLD MADRID

The Dignity of Spain All Wrinkled by President's Message.

HOSTILITY OF PUBLIC OPINION

General Woodford Alone Preserves Serenity and Silence -- El Correo, the Organ of Premier Sagasta, States That the Madrid Press Is Unanimons in Its Untavorable Judgment of President's Message.

Madrid, April 13, 7 p. m .- The very worst impression prevails this evening. Ministers say that there is no news, General Woodford alone preserves serenity and silence.

El Correo, the organ of Senor Satasta, says: "The Madrid press is unanimous in its unfavorable judgment upon President McKinley's message and public opinion has received the document with marked hostility. Sperial indignation is caused by the clause referring to intervention and by the hypocritical lamentation over Cuban misfortunes, which have been greatly augmented by the support given the rebels on the part of the American people and probably the American con-

"Although the decorously official council last night strikes a note of disprotest hear hald down the doctrine of independence, attacking Spain's sovereignty and offending Spain's dignity. The government must be watchful and public opinion remains serene, despising the petty and underhand mediations of politicians desirous to fish in roubled waters."

El Epoca (Conservative) says that a ending of the message reveals the fact that while originally written in a warlike tone, it was subsequently softened The paper considers that the Spanish government has "done much to assist President McKinley In a difficult position without getting much in "The most important paragraph," says El Epoca, "is the last, which the government properly answers in last night's official statement and in the publication of Senor Polo y Bernabe's memorandum showing the sacrifices Spain has made for peace, The congressional debates prove President McKinley's light position, and it is still doubtful whether he will succeed in controlling the warlike elements in America."

Madrid, April 13.-Upon the reassemling of the cortes, Colonel Genaro Alas, rotired, lately elected a deputy Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, will introa bill to the effect that Spain should evacuate Cuba, reserving her covereignty and a yearly royalty, with in arrangement as to the debts

Colon-t Alas says that Spain can accept no better solution in aid of peace in the existing circumstances, and he thinks the powers could propose no other solution at this stage now

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto, in the course of which he says: "The Carlist who, in the face of a war with the United States would rise in arms against Spain is a traitor. If war occurs, all those who fight against the foreigner who insults us will deerve well of Carlos. If the Spanish government does not venture into war, out permits the loss of Cuba, then Carlists who do not respond to the

olce of the king will also be traitors." Perfect tranquility continues to reign Madrid. The news from Barcelona and Saragossa is that groups of peoare demonstrating in the streets The police and civil guard, together with the civil authorities in these two was, are trying to disperse the demustrators

Though the censorship is very severe egarding news from the provinces, specially if it deals with the public emonstrations, it is not thought that aking place at Barcelona and Sarasea are as yet very serious.

In political circles a more optimistic pression prevails, in cons telegram from Cardinal Rampolla, showing that he yet trusts for a peaceful solution. The Associated Press rrespondent visited Senor Sagasta he refused to say anything for publication. He thinks it his duty in the circumstances to show the great-

Contrasting with all the war rumors tea party is being given this aftersoon at the royal palace in honor of the members of the international congress of hgylene. All the members of the cabinet are present, with the exception of Senor Sage a. The salons are crowded and great animation prevalls. The queen regent has been talking with the chief members of the con-

ELOQUENCE OF MR. LUDGE.

Phrilling Appeal for Action to Avenge the Death of Baine Heroes. Washington, Appll 13,-Senator odge, in the course of his speech in he senate today, said:

We are told that we must not go to war on the narrow ground of revenge. No, not revenge, but we must have reparation of the Maine. We cannot, as a nation, belittle that case or refose to demand a great and shining reparation for our dead sailors. If we allow that to drop aside, to pass away into an endless tangle of negotiation and law, and discussion, we are lost to all sense of brotherhood; we are lost to all love of kith and kin; our uniform will no longer be an honor and protection; it will be a disgrace and danger to wear. The men on our ships are sullen today because they think that the government is not behind them. There are mutterings among the men who wear our uniform because they think you have not striven to redress the slaughter of their comrades. You must maintain the honor of the uniform and the flag under which the men died. Surely there never was a more righteous cause than this for any nation to ask That gigantle murder, the last spasm

of a corrupt and dying society which carried down our ship and our men, ries aloud for justice. I care but little what form of words

we adopt. I am ready to yield my opinions to those about me in congress. Still more ready am I to defer to wishes of the executive who stands and must stand at our head; but I want now to arm that executive with power which will enable him in the good providence of God to bring peace to Cuba and exact justice for the Maine.

SPAIN IS FIRM.

The Government Resolved to Repel Every Attack Direct or Indirect on Sovereignty of Spain.

London, April 14.-The Madrid correspondent of the Dally Mail telegraphing this evening, says:

"Lieutemant General Correa, minister of war, and Count Xiquena, minister of public works, both told me in a con- val service is authorized by the act versation this afternoon that the gov- under which they were granted a subernment was firmly resolved to repel sidy for carrying the United States every attack, direct or indirect, on the mail. The amount paid for them is an sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. They where in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 said also that they were sure this line The St. Paul left Southampton on the of conduct on the part of Spain would 9th inst, and is due in New York on certainly be supported by the European the 15th inst. The steamer St. Louis powers, more especially because the her return is not stated. These vessels negotiations were based on acknowl- will be armed and armored at the edgement of Spanish sovereignty in New York navy yard and put in condi-Cuba.

"They told me that the conduct of Spain would be adjusted to that of the United States and that in face of the fact of the continuance of military and naval preparations in the United them especially adapted for such ser States, Spain was fully justified in carrying on her preparations," Finally the minister said to me: "Our resolution at the cabinet council was taken unanimously and we shall maintain it with all the necessary energy."

GIBBONS' STATEMENT.

Claims That He Can Prove Maine

Was Deliberately Blown Up. London, April 14.-The Daily Mail publishes this morning an interview with Joseph Panell Gibbons, the submarine mine expert. In which he ridicubs the Spanish denials of his statement as to the sale by him of submar ine mines to Spain, and declares that he can prove that the United States warship was wilfully and deliberately

What is more, according to the Dally Mail's report, he thinks it possible to reduce the explosion to the act of two men or even to one individual.

CASE OF LAURA BOOTH.

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Exonerates James S. Lee.

New York, April 13.-The coroner's lury in the case of Laura Booth, the actress who was found dead in a room on the evening of March 28 with a bullet hole in her head and a revolver lying beside her, brought in a verdict oday that she committed suicide. Coroner Fitzpatrick immediately discharged James S. Lee, who had regstered Miss Booth at the hotel as his wife, and who was required to give bail pending the jury's verdict.

Kitted In A Trench

Philadelphia, April 13.-Joseph Cherry as killed and Frank Fena and Frank Tate were injured by a cave-in at Front and Race streets this afternoon. The men were cranged in digging a trench when suddenly the sides gave way. Fera and Tate were quickly dug out, but Cherry was dead when the rescuers

ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Indications That Hostilities with Spain Will Not Be Postponed-More Ships Purchased-The Ocean Greyhounds Will Be Used as Craisers—One of the New Yessels Will Be Commanded by Captain Sigsbee-General Lee Holds Secret Conference with the Naval Strategic Board.

greater activity in both the war and navy departments today than has been the case for over a week past, and everything tended to indicate the general belief that hostilities with Spain vill not be postponed many days. Probably the most significant action at the pavy department was the issue of instructions to the naval auxiliary board at New York for the immediate purchase of the ocean greyhounds St. 'aul and St. Louis of the American ine, the purchase of another first class suelliary cruiser, probably the Yorks of Havana harbor, the location and town of the Old Dominion line, and the strength of land batteries and other purchase of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy. The last named vessel is had given him knowledge of. The con-about to be inspected and the result forence discussed thoroughly the entire will determine the question of her acquirement by the United States navy, The purchase of the St. Paul and St. Louis is probably the most expensive transaction consummated by the navy department since the beginning of the These vessels cost over two million dollars each and are regarded as among the best vessels of that class in the world, being exceeded in speed only by the Kaiser Wilnelm der Grosse, of the German line and the Lucania and Camponia of the English line. Their impressment into the na-

official secret, but is known to be sometion for naval service as rapidly as possible. They probably will be used mainly as transport ships or as commerce destroyers, most probably the latter as their speed and power makes vice. The report made by the thodgers auxiliary board for the armament of these steamers provides for two sixinch rapid-fire and 10 five-inch rapidfire guns for the main battery and 12 six pounders for the secondary battery. The steering year of these yessels as well as the magazines that are to be improvised will be protected by belt of coal. The St. Louis and St. Paul will be sent to Cramps' ship yard, where they were constructed to be fitted out as nuxiliary cruisers, With

rush work the vessels will be in readiness for service in about thirty days. Thee Yorktown, whose purchase the department it is understood has under consideration, is a vessel of 2,200 tons net register. The naval board has not yet reported as to her armament, but permptly go to work to install it as oon as the ship is bought.

The Nictheroy, the Brazilian vessel whose purchase will depend on the port of a board of officers, is said not to be in an entirely satisfactory condition and this is delaying the purchase.

SHIP FOR CAPT, SIGSBEE.

Captain Sigsbee, the hero of the Maine, and Captain Goodrich, president of the naval war college, have been practically agreed upon by the navy department as the two officers to take mmand of the crack Atlantic liners St. Louis and St. Paul. The assign ment of Captain Sigshee has been awaited with great interest, for both the president and Secretary Long have peen anxious since the commander of the Maine arrived in Washington to give him one of the best posts in the naval service. If a battleship or cruiser had been available, he would have reseived a command ere this.

cived a command ere this. The order has not been officially anounced pending the actual purchase f the ships. Another significant event at the navy

department today was a conference lasting over an hour between Consul General Lee and the naval stragetic board, composed of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Walker, tion by rain,

Washington, April 13.-There was | retired; Captain Caspar F. Goodrich, of the naval war college; Commander Richardson Clover and Captain Crowinshield, chief of the bureau of navigation. The meeting was held in the office of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Although the proceedings were secret. it is known that they related almost wholly to the military defences of Cuba and especially of the fort at Havana. General Lee's education and experience naturally gave much weight to his observations, and he was questioned in detail as to the armament of the form points of military importance residence question of offensive and defensive movements in the neighborhood of Cubas in the light of the information which General Lee was able to impact. Naturally no details were allowed to get out, but one of the members of the board stated as they dispersed that the military situation had been thoroughly onsidered and General Lee had been ble to give them information of a very alturble character.

Prior to the meeting of the stragetic coard, General Lee spent half an hour in conference with Assistant Secretary Day in the latter's office.

THE ARMY READY.

In Case of Necessity Call Will Be Issued for 10,000 National Guards.

Washington, April 13 .- Signs of aclivity for what now seems to be a probable conflict were continued at the war department today. Everything is in readiness for a prompt movement of troops toward some central point, particularly of the forces east of the Rocky nountains, but General Miles says that ecthing is likely to be done in the way of moving any la. to body of troops outhward until there is evidence that their services will be needed, which will be determined by the action con-

It is expected that in case of power sity a call will be issued for about 46,-900 troops, preferably from the National Guard of the different states and territories. In the event that the war Cuba, the grany may be increased to 100,000 mon. Of this the regular troops and the National Guardsmen will aggregate about 55,000 men and the remainder will be made up of volunteers, In the event of a call upon the National Guard attention will be directed first to the organizations in the states and the District of Columbia.

General Miles' plan is to mobilize of infantry and five of the ren regithe officials here are prepared to ments of cavalry at the Chickamagua park as speedily as possible.

WILL WASH THEIR HANDS.

European Powers Will Remain Neutral on Spanish-Cuban Question. Rome, April 13.-The Opinione, the government organ, says that the

chances of place are "slend r as the finest silken thread." The Itali, the organ of the foreign office, declares that the European powers will now wash their hands of the matter, except to affirm their neutrality, and the pope will probably

do likewise. Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, April 12.-The following Sennovivania pensions have been beened Original widows, etc.-Martha A. Cowan, louth Branch, Bradford, 88; Arminda Aubiern Four Corners, Susque-

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, April 14.--in the middle only weather will prevail preceded by fair in the coasts, with slightly lower temperature and fresh variable winds, mostly southerly, preceded by high winds off Nantucket and followed in this sec-