

MINERS PRESENT CASE TO THE COMMISSION.

Demands Made by Men and Reasons for Making Them Stated

Increase of 20 Per Cent. in Wages and Decrease of 20 Per Cent. in Hours on Day Workers—Categorical Statements of the Arguments for the Changes—The Question of Weighing Coal—Arguments Against the Excessive Weight of Fined Ton Now in Vogue—A Long Document for the Consideration of the Arbitrators, Who Will Doubtless Call Witnesses to Substantiate the Statements.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 10.—The statement of the anthracite miners' case, which was filed with the strike commission on Sunday night, was made public to-day. Copies of the statement have been furnished to the operators who will reply in three or four days. The miners' statement in full, follows:

To the anthracite coal strike commission:

The mine workers make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention, held March 18th to 24th, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated:

Higher Wages Asked.

First, an increase of 20 per cent. upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work. This demand is made on account of the following reasons:

1. The present rate of wages is much lower than the rate of wages paid in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

2. The present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training.

3. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal field are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

4. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

5. The rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate for the increased earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

6. The annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living.

7. The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.

8. The wages of the anthracite mine workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced into the breaker and mills instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents.

9. Wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.

Shorter Hours.

Second, a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor, without any reduction of earnings for all employees paid by the hour, day, or week.

The second demand is similar to the first, in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day, or week, and the reasons applicable to the first demand are likewise applicable to the second with repetition. In addition thereto we submit the following:

10. The ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety, and well-being of the mine workers.

11. Shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers.

12. Shorter hours increase the intensity of the work.

13. The tendency of national and state government of organized trade and of production generally is toward shorter hours.

14. A working day of eight hours is sufficient to give the best interests of the working men and of the community.

About Weighing Coal.

Third—The adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable, the minimum weight per ton to be 60 cents for a legal ton of 2,400 pounds; the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained.

This demand is made on account of the following reasons:

1. Measurement by the legal ton wherever practicable is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of mine workers.

2. When the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2,400 pounds.

3. The excessive ton was originally intended to compensate the operator for the weight of the small sizes of coal, which were then discarded, but which are now utilized and sold, and therefore there is no present necessity for the use of any other than the legal ton.

4. The adoption of this system would remove an incentive, both to the operator and the worker, to cheating and dishonesty, and would allay jealousy among the miners and prevent unjust discrimination and favoritism.

5. The change of the present system to the one asked for would prove a strong factor in allaying suspicion and discontent among the mine workers.

To Prevent Strikes.

Fourth—The incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the an-

thracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time, to the end that strikes and lockouts may be unnecessary.

In support of this demand, we submit the following reasons:

1. The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organization and choose such agents and officers as they desire individually, when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby.

2. Agreements between employers and employees, through working-men's organizations, are the ordinary method of regulating production and wages in the bituminous coal fields and in other larger industries, and are beneficial, successful and in keeping with the spirit of the times.

3. Unions of workmen tend to the better discipline of the men and to the improvement of their physical, mental and moral condition, and to the preservation of friendly relations between the employer and employee.

4. Experience shows that the trade agreement is the most effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions arising between the employers and employees in large industries, and that a trade agreement is the only possible way to establish the relations between employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those who (the anthracite coal strike commission) have been called in to settle.

(Signed) Respectfully submitted, Anthracite Mine Workers.

MRS. BOTKIN IN JAIL.

Has Spent Four Years Awaiting End of Case.

MONTHS YET BEFORE TRIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, alleged murderer of Mrs. John P. Dunnam and her sister, Mrs. Deane, is to have a new trial. Both sides hope that it will take place early next year. Meanwhile Mrs. Botkin lives in the Branch county jail, in the outskirts of San Francisco, just as she has lived for the last four years, since a jury rendered the verdict of guilty and Judge Carroll Cook sentenced her to life imprisonment. The prosecution was conducted in the first trial by John Hosmer, then District Attorney, Lewis Byington has taken his place and will have charge of the case next time.

"There isn't any new evidence," said Mr. Byington. "A review of the former evidence is enough to convict the woman, Pennington, one of the cases of the prosecution will be the same as before."

Mrs. Botkin still employs her attorneys, Messrs. Knight & Heggarty, who were with her in the first place. "We have the same evidence as before and plenty more," said Mr. Heggarty. "We are going to bring witness from Delaware. For one, there is a physician who will testify that the woman did not die of arsenical poisoning. Have I hopes? Why, it isn't a possible thing that any fair-minded jury would convict that woman."

Judge Cook will try the case once more. The whole long and complex story will be reviewed. Witnesses will be brought from Delaware by both sides. John P. Dunnam, husband of the murdered woman and first accuser of Mrs. Botkin, will be here once more. San Francisco will again be the stage of a hot melodrama.

"If I regain my liberty," said Mrs. Botkin, "the first thing I shall do is to go to my old mother, who has never known of my sorrow. I wish there were some way to go more quickly than by rail."

THREE MEN SHOT DEAD.

A Texas Town the Scene of the Tragedy.

Orange, Texas, Nov. 10.—Three men are dead as a result of a shooting affray here. They are Jeff Shenault, City Marshal Jordan and Tony Jones. Bad blood has existed for some time between Chenault and Will Harris, a well-known young man.

To-day the two met, and after some words Harris secured a double-barrelled shotgun and killed Chenault. Harris ran to escape the fire of Chenault's brother, but was arrested by City Marshal Jordan, who was close at hand. While the officer was conducting young Harris to

jail he was shot and killed and his prisoner escaped. It is not known who killed Jordan, although there were a large number of people on the street at the time of the tragedy. Will Harris was later arrested and placed in jail. At this juncture a half-brother, James Harris, started for a nearby store, declaring he would procure a weapon and take part in the affair. It is claimed that Tony Jones handed Harris a gun, after which the former jumped into a buggy. As he was driving away, others appeared on the scene and opened fire on Jones, inflicting wounds from which he died a few minutes later.

The town was thrown into a state of intense excitement, and further trouble was feared, but Sheriff Roberts ordered that all saloons must close until he gave them permission to open, and announced that he would restore order at any cost.

DOUKHOBORS IN SNOWSTORM

Pitiable Condition of the Poor People on the Prairie.

OATMEAL AND ROSEBUDS.

Meal Given by Settlers Eaten From Blankets Spread on the Ground—Their Devotions—On the March—Their Sad Condition—What Will Become of Them?

Port Warren, Man., Nov. 10.—A new factor has entered into the Doukhobor problem. Nature, which since the commencement of the pilgrimage has smiled on the fanatics, has now changed its mood. Many times the searchers for the Son of God have asserted that He would give them sunny skies under which to travel during their quest. There would be no winter, they said, while they were on the march. The superb weather of the past two months, during which the preliminary visits were made from one Doukhobor community to another, and for the past week, during which they have commenced their life-long journey, has certainly seemed to bear out their prediction. Last night nature executed a volte-face. After a perfect morning heavy clouds banked up from the west. The wind grew hourly more bitter and keen, and by 10 o'clock was a nipping northwester. A little before 6 snow began to fall, by 9 o'clock the earth lay white under three inches of snow. It is falling more thickly than ever. It is falling in this despatch, and gives every indication of continuing all night. This sudden contradiction of all their predictions, and the acute discomfort which the pilgrims are enduring, may do what reason and persuasion have failed to accomplish.

Condition to Move Pitty.

The pilgrims' condition, lying unprotected on the snowy waste, exposed to the inclemency of a November storm in Michigan, would move the pity of the most unhardy hearted. The main body, some 450 strong, are huddled in a willow scrub at the bottom of Stony Creek. Fires have been lighted. The steep sides of the deep gulch can be dimly seen through driving snow. A mournful chanting of their marching songs rises weakly from one little group. Away towards Snake Creek can be heard the long-drawn yelp of the coyotes. The wailing of the storm, and the thin whistling of the drifting snow are the only other sounds heard. One shudders to think of the consequences to the eleven hundred women and children to-night were they sheltered in Yorkton if exposed to the same rigors as are being endured by their fathers, husbands, and brothers.

One of the most picturesque spectacles to be seen along the line of march is the meals of the pilgrims. To-day I watched them as they took their midday meal at Binscarth. They unpacked their blankets and spread them on the ground in three continuous parallel lines. The donations of food made by the well-to-do citizens were given to several men to distribute. The whole concourse stood reverently bareheaded and bowed while a prayer was recited and a short chant sung. Then the companies sat on the ground and the meal would not have tempted the appetite of an epicurean. Dry oatmeal was the staple article of diet. It was poured by the attendant pilgrims in little heaps about four feet apart on the blankets that served as tablecloths. Salt, also given by the citizens, was sprinkled on the heaps of oatmeal, and the pilgrims helped themselves therefrom.

Eat Rosebuds.

A few carried little cloths of the size of handkerchiefs, which they had filled while en route with dried rosebuds. These were passed around and partaken of by all. The meal lasted about an hour and the amount of oatmeal had to be replenished by the generosity of the Binscarth merchants. When hunger had been satisfied the whole concourse repaired to the back yards of the residences, and the pumps were kept busy for fifteen minutes quenching the thirst of the throng.

Half a mile east of Binscarth is Silver Creek, a wide and deep valley trenching through the prairie. One of the most beautiful spots in the province, and the view of the advancing host winding its slow way down its steep tree-clad sides was a spectacle worth going far to see. At the little stream the pilgrims halted. Many bathed their faces. Then the party divided itself in two nearly equal portions, about fifteen feet apart. One of them started a psalm, halted. Many bathed their faces. Then another stepped forward and commenced the chanting of Scripture, all, before repeating them with the leader. Then one party bowed three

times, the forehead, touching the dust with each salutation, the other party doing likewise. This concurred their mid-day devotions.

Selkirk, N. V. T., Nov. 10.—The Immigration Department's determination to convey to their former homes the women and children of the Doukhobor pilgrims who were detained at Yorkton was successfully carried out this morning. The least difficulty was experienced. The kindness and humanity with which the wanderers had been treated by the officials and citizens convinced them fully that their best interests would be served by returning to their homes. The train that left Yorkton this morning carried 138 women and 138 children between the ages of five and twelve years. The women seemed rather pleased with the change in the situation, and one or two of them expressed the hope that the "lords and masters" would soon return. The women and children are being conveyed by special train on the C. P. R. from Yorkton to Gladstone, where the transfer will be made to the Canadian Northern for Swan River, which will be reached to-morrow.

The male pilgrims continued their march through slush and snow in the vicinity of Shoal Lake to-day. They expect to reach Winnipeg in about ten days.

At Shoal Lake.

Shoal Lake, Man., Nov. 10.—The Doukhobors have reached here. The advance guard came in at 1 o'clock this afternoon and the others followed by twos and threes in close succession, until 3.30, when the main body of about four or five hundred in a compact square about twenty abreast, slowly marched in, chanting a hymn. They were received in the middle of the town by the townspeople, who nearly all turned out to see them. The pilgrims stopped and one of the leaders, who could speak fairly good English, turned to some wage, who were poking fun at them, and, addressing everybody, said: "Brothers and sisters, we are travelling for Jesus. Jesus died for us all. Please accept Jesus. Our mission is peace."

A village wag was blaspheming Christianity, and several of the pilgrims noticing he was enjoying a good cigar, told him that "Jesus no smoke, Jesus no drink whiskey, Jesus no kill, no steal."

All questions put to the pilgrims were similarly answered. The pilgrims are in fine spirits, and most of them have rubbers. They seem quite peacefully disposed, molesting no one, and are civil and courteous in their demeanor. After a private they moved to a vacant piece of land near the skating rink at the east end of the town, where about 9 o'clock all took a hearty supper of bread, oatmeal, apples and onions. Although several of the pilgrims seemed hungry, no selfishness on the part of any of them was noticeable, each gladly sharing what he had with his neighbor. During supper the special train of eight coaches came in carrying the women and children from Yorkton to Swan River. Mr. C. W. Speers and other officials, accompanied by inspectors, came off the train and order to persuade the pilgrims to go home. A heavy snow began to fall, but the weather prospects, the appeals and warnings of Mr. Speers and others had no effect. They said they were bound to conquer the world for Jesus by peaceful methods. The immigration officials particularly urged and entreated the leaders, and warned them of the folly of their movement, which was sure to bring disaster with the approaching winter, but all was of no avail. The pilgrims are camped at the east end of the town, and will continue their march eastward to-morrow.

Shoal Lake, Man., despatch.—The Doukhobors left here early this morning after having breakfast by daylight on their march. There were about fifteen deserters from their ranks, besides a few who had to stay behind through sickness. They were all comfortably housed during the night in the residence of the village. The main portion of them still are firm in their course, and seem perfectly satisfied with the progress they are making. Strathgordon, who has also reached the camp, will spend the night at Nevada.

Winnipeg despatch.—Mr. C. Speers, colonization agent, has been in charge of the Government arrangement for the care of the women and children of the Doukhobors, and has also reached the city from Ottawa. Mr. Speers saw the Doukhobor women safely on the way home by train, and now approves of a collapse of the religious mania that has taken hold of the Doukhobors.

"Sixteen of the pilgrims," said Mr. Speers, "joined the women on the trail and for a time it appeared as if they all would turn about and go back to their villages. The women at Yorkton are all anxious to get back to their homes, and it will not take long to convince them of the influence to bring their husbands back to a proper way of thinking. I have left written instructions to have the greatest care taken of the misguided people, and the squad of Mounted Police will see that no harm comes to them."

ENGINS MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine. Extraordinary shipments of cattle from the regular engine, and the regular engine, and after considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ELECTION FIREWORKS KILL 12, INJURE 74.

Joy Turned to Woe by Deadly Dynamite Bombs.

Criminal Carelessness Charged and the Men Who Managed the Fireworks Placed Under Arrest—Maker of Deadly Bombs Wanted—The Wounded—Sad Scenes at the Hospitals and Morgues—Others Who are Expected to Die of Injuries Sustained.

New York, Nov. 10.—With a list of 12 persons killed and 74 injured before him, Coroner Scholer has inaugurated an investigation of the explosion of fireworks in Madison Square last evening. Eight men already have been locked up, charged with criminal neglect, and the coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of John Dimundis, of Coney Island, who is alleged to have been in charge of the fireworks.

"It is a case of absolute criminal neglect," said the coroner. "One of the mortars was set off, and it was pointed at a row of other mortars in line. The other mortars were set off by the fire ball thrown toward them."

Arrests Made.

District Attorney Jerome, who was at the Union Club, in Fifth avenue, not far from the scene of the explosion, hurried to the scene and after an investigation ordered the arrest of the men in charge of the fireworks. He had the prisoners taken to police headquarters, together with the unexploded fireworks. Inspector Brooks, of the police department, also ordered the arrest of the manufacturer of the bombs, but he has not yet been found.

The District Attorney said: "Dynamite bombs should not be allowed in such a public place. I have no doubt that a permit had been issued for the exhibition, but a rigid investigation will be made. Steps will be taken to prevent anything like this occurring in the future."

The Death Roll.

A revised list of the dead follows: Patrolman Dennis Shea, of the Brooklyn Bridge Squad; William G. Freney, 12 years of age, nephew of Major W. H. Back, of this city; Harold Robles, 12 years of age, son of Milton Robles, proprietor of the Barthold Hotel; Nathaniel Bingley, 13 years of age; Joseph Arber, 21 years of age; five unidentified white men and two unidentified colored men.

The Scenes Following the Explosion.

The scenes at the hospital and at the morgue following the terrible crash after the explosion in Madison Square were beyond description. It is estimated that 500,000 persons were in the square at the time. Probably 2,000 were massed around the point where the explosion occurred, and they were scrambling to reach places of safety, knocking one another down and falling over park benches, 3,000 others were cheering from the opposite side of the park, where they were viewing the election returns, which were thrown upon the screen before the new sky scraper known as the "Flat Iron Building." The persons in this portion of the park apparently were elated over the returns, supposing the explosions which rent the air with thunder were on the programme, and a tragedy so near at hand, until a detachment of police forced their way through to make room for the passage of men bearing the mangled remains of their comrades, Patrolman Shea.

Instantly a Terrible Calm swept over the crowd and all interest in the returns immediately died out. As the long line of patrol wagons, ambulances and other vehicles, carrying dead and injured, filed through the streets, the Bellevue Hospital, thousands of persons lined the sidewalks and gazed awe-stricken at the conveyances. Five hundred persons gathered outside of the morgue, and other hundreds came and went during the night, seeking among the unidentified dead, relatives and friends whom they had lost during the terrible crash following the explosion. Thousands of persons gathered at the hospital gates, among them many women. The scenes around Bellevue were the most exciting in the history of the institution.

At the hospitals the injured were reported early to-day as being in fair way toward recovery, with the exception of Mortimer Butler, who became unconscious after the amputation of one of his legs, and is not expected to recover, and Frank Leisten, one of the men engaged in setting off the fireworks. Leisten's right leg was blown off, his chest was badly mangled, and his death is probable.

HORSE BREEDERS MEET.

Arrangements for a Winter Show in February.

COMMITTEES CHOSEN TO ACT.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Last evening the directors of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, with representatives from the Hackney, Shire and Clydesdale Associations, convened at the Palmer House. Dr. Andrew Smith occupied the chair.

Dr. Smith, on calling the meeting to order, stated that a number of horse owners, particularly the heavy breeders, were desirous of having a show early in the winter, in the month of February, and this meeting was called for the purpose of giving this matter their consideration.

On motion of Robert Beth, seconded by W. E. Wellington, it was resolved: "That a show for the heavy breeds of horses be held in the early part of February."

Thomas Graham moved, seconded by Robert Beth, that the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association give a grant of \$1,000 to the Spring Stables, Toronto.

Thomas Graham moved, seconded by J. M. Gardhouse, that this meeting would suggest that the show be confined to stallions only. Carried.

The following officers and committees were then appointed to carry on the show:

Chairman—Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto.

First Vice-Chairman—W. E. Wellington, Toronto.

Second Vice-President—Col. D. McCrae, Guelph.

Sec.-Treas.—Henry Wade, Toronto.

Committees appointed to carry on show:

From Horse Breeders' Association—Dr. Andrew Smith, Robert Beth, William Hendry, Jun., John Macdonald, and Thomas Graham.

From Shire Horse Association—W. E. Wellington and J. M. Gardhouse.

From Clydesdale Horse Association—Col. D. McCrae, Peter Christie, Robert Miller, and Wm. Smith.

At the conclusion of this meeting the Clydesdale directors met, and the President reported the action of the Clydesdale Association in voting a thousand dollars towards carrying on the show and in appointing officers and a committee to arrange details, and on motion of Peter Christie, seconded by Robert Beth, \$500 was appropriated from the funds of the Clydesdale Association towards the show. The funds to be under the direction of the Clydesdale representatives on the board. Carried.

An offer of \$45,000 per acre was refused by Mackenzie & Mann on Saturday for three acres of land in Winnipeg, lying east of Rorie street and fronting on the Red River.

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A detail of soldiers from the Eighteenth Regiment escorted Joseph Patonky and Minnie Shemeller to the Polish Catholic Church this morning, where they were married by Father Lenarkiewicz. Patonky had been employed at Shenandoah city colliery during the strike, and yesterday morning he returned to town to claim his bride.

Before the strike he had been a boarder at the home of the girl's father, on Raspberry street, and when it was learned that he had returned there last night a crowd assembled about the house and were making demonstrations. Colonel Rutledge sent a squad of soldiers to disperse them, after which a guard was stationed around the house.

This morning five carriages arrived at the house to convey the bridal party to the church, but the cabmen were warned that if they permitted the party to ride, a boycott would be placed on them. The threat was effective and the cabs were driven away. Patonky appealed to the officers of the guard for protection, and surrounded by soldiers the party walked to the church. The wedding festivities are in progress at the home of the bride-to-night, while a squad of soldiers guard the house on the outside.—Shenandoah (Pa.) cor. New York Sun.

AXE-MAKERS' BIG COMBINE

St. Catharines Firm Mentioned in New Trust.

CAPITAL WILL BE \$30,000,000

New York, Nov. 10.—A consolidation of leading manufacturers in the country of axes, and certain lines of edge tools, is in prospect, according to the Journal of Commerce. A meeting of the various parties in interest has been held in this city, but nothing official was given out. The new company probably will be known as the International Axe & Tool Company, and will have a stock capital of about \$30,000,000. Companies in the following cities are likely to be included in the combination: New York, Alexandria, Dunell, Ky., Huntville, Pa., Hildesway, Pa., Cattaraugus, N. Y., Gays City, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Cohoes, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winsted, Conn., Louisville, Ky., Huntville, Ala., Meigs, Auburn, N. Y., Evansville, Ind., and St. Catharines, Ont.

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