

FIRST EDITION CUBA.

The Constitution of the Newly-Edged Republic—The Text of the Fundamental Law.

The Santiago Bandera Espanola, of the 8th, contains the following, reproduced by El Diario de la Marina—

CUBAN REPUBLIC.

Political constitution to be in force during the war of the independence—

Article 1. The legislative power will be vested in a House of Representatives.

2. An equal number of members for each of the four States, which from this moment divide the island, to compose said house.

3. These States are—The Eastern, Camaguey, Las Villas, and the Western.

4. Only those citizens of the republic that are over twenty years of age can be representatives.

5. The duty of representative is incompatible with all others of the republic.

6. Whenever any vacancies occur in the representation of a State, the Executive thereof is to dictate the necessary measures for a new election.

7. The House of Representatives will name the president, charged with the executive power, the general-in-chief, the president of the sessions, and his other employees.

8. The president is subordinate to the Executive, and his duty is to give it an account of his operations.

9. Should there ever be occasion for it, the President of the republic, the general-in-chief, and the members of the House shall be arraigned before the House of Representatives.

10. The House of Representatives has the right to propose, should the House deem it important, the accused will be subjected to the judicial power.

11. The House of Representatives can freely dismiss those functionaries whose appointment depends on its will.

12. The legislative decisions of the House, to render them obligatory, need the sanction of the President.

13. Should this not be obtained they, are to be returned to the House for reconsideration, and the second time by the President will be compulsory.

14. The following ought indispensably to become objects of law—The taxes, public loans, ratification of treaties, declaration and termination of war, authorization to the President to issue letters of marque, the raising and maintaining of troops, equipment and sustaining of a navy, and declaration of reprisals against the enemy.

15. The House of Representatives constitutes itself in permanent session from the moment the representative of the people ratify this fundamental law until the war be at an end.

16. The executive power will be vested in the President of the republic.

17. To be President, the candidate must be thirty years of age or more and have been born in the island of Cuba.

18. The President may make treaties, but with the ratification of the House.

19. He will appoint the ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls of the republic in foreign countries.

20. He is to receive the ambassadors from other countries, take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and issue his orders to all the employees of the republic.

21. The secretaries of office are to be appointed by the House, at the suggestion of the President.

22. The judicial power is independent in itself, its organization will be the object of a special law.

23. To be an elector the same conditions are required as for being elected.

24. All the inhabitants of the republic are absolutely free.

25. All the citizens of the republic will consider themselves soldiers of the liberating army.

26. The republic will be organized in regiments, squadrons, and companies, and will have special honors, or privileges whatever.

27. The citizens of the republic cannot admit of any honors or distinctions from a foreign country.

28. The House cannot attack the liberty of religion or conscience, nor the liberty of peaceful meetings, instruction and the right of petition, nor any right whatever inherent to and inalienable from the people.

29. This constitution may be revised and corrected whenever the House unanimously determine it.

30. The foregoing was put to vote in the free town of Guaimaro on the 10th April, 1869, by citizen Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the Constituent Assembly, and the citizen Deputes Salazar Cisneros, Francisco Sanchez, Manuel Antonio Guerra, Ignacio Agramonte, Miguel Betancourt Zambrana, Jesus Rodriguez, Antonio Acosta, Jose Izaguirre, Honorario Garcia, Miguel Gerolinio Gutierrez, Areado Cardona, Tranquilino Aides, Antonio Landa, and Fernando Machado Gomez.

General Thomas Jordan in Chief Command of the Eastern Division.

A correspondent in Havana writes on the 17th instant—

General Thomas Jordan has been given the chief command in the Eastern Department, and has had a couple of fights with the Spaniards, in which his Cuban troops acted very well, and to his entire satisfaction.

He has formed a large camp of instruction in the district of Holguin, and has thoroughly organized, drilled, equipped, and armed some 6000 picked men, divided into battalions of infantry and cavalry and companies of artillery, for he has fourteen field pieces with him.

While he remains in this force, his generals and colonels in other parts of the department have orders to harass the Spaniards, and to avoid all serious engagements, which accounts for the Spanish troops not meeting with more resistance in some of their marches.

When the condition of efficiency he wants it to be in, General Jordan will sweep down unexpectedly upon the many scattered detachments of the over-confident Spaniards, and is hopeful of capturing most of them in detail.

Count de Valmades is one of those to whom he will pay the first military compliments of his fighting season.

General Jordan, in taking command of the Eastern Department, found the "armies of liberation" too abundantly supplied with officers, particularly of high grade, so he proposed that he should have a brevet title for the ones they should vacate. This was at once agreed to, and the number of officers, not only in the army of the east, but in all the "armies of liberation," was accordingly reduced.

Mr. Tucker, Secretary of the Department, only four retain the high positions—Marciano, Donato Maribel, Julio Peralta, and Maximo Gomez; one of the other two, Modesto Diaz, taking charge of a brigade, and Figueroa having become Governor of the Eastern State, formed by the lately adopted constitution of the republic of Cuba.

Mr. Tucker and Señor Cisneros will soon leave for Nassau and the United States, charged with an important mission, and the bearers of valuable despatches from President Cespedes. Mr. Fullerton thinks they must now be away to Cuba, and that their "important mission" is to obtain arms and ammunition, of which the Cubans are yet much in need. Had War Minister Aguilera some 30,000 more Remington and Peabody rifles, with a corresponding amount of ammunition, in less than thirty days he would have men enough for every rifle.

NAPOLEON.

The French Emperor and the Political Crisis—Comments on his Conduct by both French and English Journals.

The Paris (Le Temps) official says: "The note of the Pairs is addressed to the majority. Where, for the moment, is that majority to be found? We find at the bottom of the interpellation of the Tiers Parti the names of 110 deputies. About 40 belonging to the Moderate left and Extreme will probably be added to the group of 110 names belonging to the Centre. Where, then, is the majority now?"

The Temps (Opposition) writes on the same subject—"An interesting question, but one which appears insoluble, is to know how an imperial confession finds itself thus divulged, and how it is not drawn up for the Emperor's personal use could be made public by the Pairs. The intention is not difficult to discover. It is evidently with the view to present the Emperor as making the amende honorable to the old majority, who so lately received the engagement of the 19th January. The note is, therefore, an advance made to the ultras of the present majority; and it implies a threat of reaction. Under this double guise it is especially ill-timed. Happily, everything leads us to believe that the Pairs has been mystified. The Emperor cannot have committed such an enormous error of judgment as to address himself to a majority which no longer exists. The majority of to-day may alternate from right to left, and at the present moment it has all the appearance of being with those who so lately received the interpellation. If the Emperor desires to give the Chamber a proof of his deference, it is towards the Left Centre, and not towards the Arcadians, he would turn his eyes."

The Liberte (Left Centre) is still more outspoken. He writes in its article—"It is asserted that it is seriously contemplated not to allow the interpellation to be brought forward in the Corps Legislatif. The President would refuse to receive it on the ground of its being unconstitutional. These rumors are, in fact, entirely improbable. Had they the ghost of a foundation, we feel sure M. Schneider would resign his post as President of the Chamber. It is unnecessary to inquire whether the interpellation is unconstitutional or not. Matters have come to the present state, the raising and maintaining of troops, equipment and sustaining of a navy, and declaration of reprisals against the enemy.

12. The President is bound to communicate his approval to the projects of law, or the contrary, within the term of ten days.

13. When a resolution of the House be passed the second time, his sanction thereto will be compulsory.

14. The following ought indispensably to become objects of law—The taxes, public loans, ratification of treaties, declaration and termination of war, authorization to the President to issue letters of marque, the raising and maintaining of troops, equipment and sustaining of a navy, and declaration of reprisals against the enemy.

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SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The State Educational Convention at Harrisburg—Its Adjournment Sine Die—The Resolutions that were Adopted—State Superintendent Wickersham's Address.

A Conflagration in Nevada Mines—Crime in the Far West—Administration of Henry J. Raymond's Estate—Shocking Railroad Accidents.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Final Session of the State and County School Superintendents' Convention—The Resolutions that were Adopted—Address of State Superintendent Wickersham and others.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—The School Superintendents' Convention was again in session this morning.

A resolution providing that School Directors shall be sworn officers was carried.

Mr. Morris, of Chester, introduced a resolution that, in the opinion of this convention, the law exempting mortgages, judgments, etc., from taxation for school purposes, is found to be detrimental to the interests of the common schools, and that we respectfully ask for its repeal. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Boyd, of York, submitted a resolution that the school law providing for the support of county institutes be so amended as to enable county superintendents to apply a portion of the funds received from the county in defraying the expenses of local institutes. Adopted.

Mr. Magee, of Centre, introduced a resolution that this convention recommend such a provision of the school law as to afford relief to poor districts by a more uniform system of taxation. Adopted.

State Superintendent Wickersham addressed the convention at length, promising every aid in his power to the county superintendents. He wanted the common schools in Pennsylvania the best in the United States. He had now on his desk the draft of a new school law, to be submitted to the next Legislature. The Western States are even now looking to Pennsylvania for educational improvements. It was now not even second to Massachusetts. He outlined what he deemed proper for a common school system for this State. It should gather children of all classes, races, colors and condition, into the school room. This was the only just basis of a common school system. He wanted academies and high schools encouraged by the State, and over and above academies he wanted all the colleges thrown open, aided materially by the Commonwealth. He contemplated a few years hence a free State university, free to every youth in Pennsylvania. We must look beyond and above reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, in our free educational system. (Applause.) In the next Legislature this would be pressed to an issue. We have a right to aim high in Pennsylvania. We must take the lead in education.

Mr. Douthett, of Allegheny, offered a resolution for the increase of the minimum of the school term to six months throughout the State, and asking an additional appropriation for the purpose. Adopted.

Mr. Perkins, of Crawford, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, all of which were adopted, and at 12 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

Resolved, That the reappointment of Hon. J. P. Wickersham as State Superintendent of Common Schools gives great satisfaction, and that we will heartily co-operate with him to the utmost extent of our abilities in carrying out whatever plans and suggestions he in his good judgment shall see fit to propose and offer.

Resolved, That we are pleased with the appointment of Henry Houck, Esq., to the position of Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and we believe that his labors in that capacity will be of signal benefit to the educational interests of the State.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in deep veneration and with profound respect the memory of the late lamented Hon. C. B. Colver, whose presence has so often graced our former meetings and educational gatherings in the different parts of the State, to whose words of wisdom, experience, and advice we have so frequently listened, and always with sincere pleasure and much profit, and that to his death Pennsylvania has lost one of her most zealous, faithful, efficient, and devoted friends of the cause of education.

Resolved, That the presence of prominent educators from other States, and their participation in our deliberations, have been to us both pleasant and profitable.

Resolved, That the superintendents of the several counties, cities, and boroughs in the State should make special effort to increase the circulation among teachers and directors of the Pennsylvania School Journal, the official educational organ of the State.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the officers of the School Department for their efforts on our behalf in securing favors from the hotel proprietors and railroad companies, as well as for their kindness and courtesy to us while among them.

FROM EUROPE.

Crisis between the Lords and Commons—Intense Public Excitement—Probable Withdrawal of the Church Bill—Serious Consequences to the Peers.

10th July 21.—The die is cast, and the struggle between the Lords and the country has finally come to an issue. In consequence of the abrupt termination of the debate last night, intense excitement has prevailed among political circles during the day. The Cabinet has been in session all this afternoon, and a report is abroad that great dissensions exist in the Council. Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Lowe, and all the strongest members insist on an immediate withdrawal of the Irish Church bill, on the ground of the obstinate resistance of the Peers to the principles which renders a direct conflict between the two houses of Parliament inevitable. Some members of the Cabinet, Lord Carden among the number, advocated more moderate proceedings, such as letting the bill take its course and only abandoning it at the last moment. The insulting language used by Lord Salisbury towards Mr. Gladstone, joined to the large majority cast against the preamble, however, show that all attempts to effect a compromise are useless. There is little doubt but that Mr. Gladstone will carry his point of withdrawing the bill immediately. This will be followed by a speedy adjournment, and calling another session in August, and creating a large batch of new peers, sufficient in number to overcome the present Tory majority. Placards have been posted on the walls to-day, headed, "Shall the people or the lords rule?" and calling a mass meeting at Arundel Hall for to-morrow. This will be followed by a monster open air demonstration. Rumors are abroad that the Duke of Cambridge has openly expressed his indignation at the radicalism shown by the Ministry, and he hopes that the Queen will refuse to sanction the coercion of the peers. The present crisis promises well to open the ball to sweeping reforms in England, commencing with the virtual destruction of the hereditary legislation.

The Council of Ministers—No Definite Course Resolved Upon.

The Cabinet Council this afternoon was an unusually protracted one, and did not break up until a late hour. No definite result was arrived at from the deliberations. The final decision and future course of the Ministry were reserved until to-morrow, when another Cabinet meeting will be held.

The latest rumors abroad are that the Government will make one last offer for a compromise before it resorts to extreme measures by the withdrawal of the bill.

Lords Granville, Clarendon, and others, it is said, made earnest appeals for moderation, urging the extreme danger of giving reins to the revolutionary sentiments of the masses at the present moment. Notwithstanding the hesitation of the Ministry, the conflict between the peers and the people is inevitable. The crisis will be delayed only from a knowledge of the momentous character of the undertaking. It is rumored that a disruption of the Cabinet may ensue.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 22.—Consols for money, 93 1/4; for account, 92 3/4; 4 1/2, 8 1/2, 10 1/2, 12 1/2, 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2, 22 1/2, 24 1/2, 26 1/2, 28 1/2, 30 1/2, 32 1/2, 34 1/2, 36 1/2, 38 1/2, 40 1/2, 42 1/2, 44 1/2, 46 1/2, 48 1/2, 50 1/2, 52 1/2, 54 1/2, 56 1/2, 58 1/2, 60 1/2, 62 1/2, 64 1/2, 66 1/2, 68 1/2, 70 1/2, 72 1/2, 74 1/2, 76 1/2, 78 1/2, 80 1/2, 82 1/2, 84 1/2, 86 1/2, 88 1/2, 90 1/2, 92 1/2, 94 1/2, 96 1/2, 98 1/2, 100 1/2.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 22.—P. M.—Railways firm, 23 1/2; Atlantic and Great Western, 23 1/2; Liverpool, 22 1/2; P. M.—California Wheat, 10s. 5d.; Cheese, 6s. 1s.; Lard, 6s. 6d.

HAVRE, July 22.—Cotton firm both on the spot and at sea.

FROM THE WEST.

Officers of the Institute of Homeopathic Pharmacy.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathic Pharmacy, held in this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year—John T. G. Smith, of New York, President; Henry M. Smith, M. D., of New York, Secretary; F. E. Boencke, M. D., of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

Shocking Railroad Accident—Two Men Crushed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—A terrible railroad accident occurred in this city last evening by the early express train from Chicago. As it crossed George street, two men, named James M. Williams and Samuel Monroe, were run over. It appears they were asleep upon the track, having been intoxicated when they laid down the previous night.

Monroe's right foot and ankle were crushed entirely to pieces; his left thigh was badly hurt, an artery being cut, from which he suffered great loss of blood. Williams' left leg was crushed from the knee down to the foot, and the right leg broken between the ankle and the knee. All efforts to create a reaction in his system sufficient to permit amputation were unavailing, and he died at 12 o'clock noon. Monroe seems to be doing very well this afternoon.

An old lady, seventy years old, died yesterday from the effects of a kick from a cow which she was milking.

Two Girls Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Two young girls, named Anna Sweet and Mary McCoy, attempted to commit suicide last P. M. by drowning themselves. They deliberately walked into the river and fell down. They were observed by some people on the wharf and were rescued from a watery grave. Miss McCoy is a young girl about 10 years old, while her companion is several years her senior.

Marry or Die.

One of the principals of our city schools has got himself in trouble. It appears that in the school of which he was principal there was employed a young lady as teacher. She was of rather fine appearance, which attracted his attention, and he soon won her affections and finally reduced her. This reached the ears of the young lady's father, and it is stated that he has informed the principal that he must marry her or die.

THE SEA-SIDE.

The Weather.

At 9 o'clock this morning, July 23, the weather at the sea-side resorts was recorded as follows:—

Cape May, clear. Thermometer, 68, Long Branch, clear. Thermometer, 68, Atlantic City, clear. Thermometer, 65.

Movements of the President.

New York, July 22.—President Grant is at the Astor House, and will return to Long Branch at 4 P. M.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Air Ship Aviator—The success of the Inventor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Another successful trial of the air-ship Aviator was made to-day in the presence of members of the press, a portion of the Chicago party, and engineers. Several of the latter expressed the opinion that the larger machine now under construction will be a success.

New Hoisting Works Burned.

The new hoisting works of the Chollar Potosi mine at Virginia, Nevada, were burned to-day, with the company's boarding-house and several surrounding buildings. The employees escaped through a hole in the Norcross shaft. The loss is over \$100,000, partly insured.

The Official Vote of Washington Territory.

The official vote of Washington Territory is 5238; increase in two years, 698. Garfield (Republican), for delegate to Congress, has 148 majority. The vote on the State Convention is small, 400 for and 688 against.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton dull; 120 bales sold at 27 1/2; 100 bales, 27 1/2; 50 bales, 27 1/2; 25 bales, 27 1/2; 10 bales, 27 1/2; 5 bales, 27 1/2; 2 1/2 bales, 27 1/2; 1 bale, 27 1/2.

Wheat firm; advanced 1/2 cent; sales of 40,000 bushels New York, at 1 1/2-1 1/2; 30,000 bushels New York, at 1 1/2-1 1/2; 20,000 bushels New York, at 1 1/2-1 1/2; 10,000 bushels New York, at 1 1/2-1 1/2; 5,000 bushels New York, at 1 1/2-1 1/2; 2,500 bushels New York, at 1 1/2-1 1/2; 1,250 bushels New York, at 1 1/2-1 1/2.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 100; 100-day, 100; 180-day, 100; 270-day, 100; 360-day, 100; 450-day, 100; 540-day, 100; 630-day, 100; 720-day, 100; 810-day, 100; 900-day, 100; 990-day, 100; 1080-day, 100; 1170-day, 100; 1260-day, 100; 1350-day, 100; 1440-day, 100; 1530-day, 100; 1620-day, 100; 1710-day, 100; 1800-day, 100; 1890-day, 100; 1980-day, 100; 2070-day, 100; 2160-day, 100; 2250-day, 100; 2340-day, 100; 2430-day, 100; 2520-day, 100; 2610-day, 100; 2700-day, 100; 2790-day, 100; 2880-day, 100; 2970-day, 100; 3060-day, 100; 3150-day, 100; 3240-day, 100; 3330-day, 100; 3420-day, 100; 3510-day, 100; 3600-day, 100; 3690-day, 100; 3780-day, 100; 3870-day, 100; 3960-day, 100; 4050-day, 100; 4140-day, 100; 4230-day, 100; 4320-day, 100; 4410-day, 100; 4500-day, 100; 4590-day, 100; 4680-day, 100; 4770-day, 100; 4860-day, 100; 4950-day, 100; 5040-day, 100; 5130-day, 100; 5220-day, 100; 5310-day, 100; 5400-day, 100; 5490-day, 100; 5580-day, 100; 5670-day, 100; 5760-day, 100; 5850-day, 100; 5940-day, 100; 6030-day, 100; 6120-day, 100; 6210-day, 100; 6300-day, 100; 6390-day, 100; 6480-day, 100; 6570-day, 100; 6660-day, 100; 6750-day, 100; 6840-day, 100; 6930-day, 100; 7020-day, 100; 7110-day, 100; 7200-day, 100; 7290-day, 100; 7380-day, 100; 7470-day, 100; 7560-day, 100; 7650-day, 100; 7740-day, 100; 7830-day, 100; 7920-day, 100; 8010-day, 100; 8100-day, 100; 8190-day, 100; 8280-day, 100; 8370-day, 100; 8460-day, 100; 8550-day, 100; 8640-day, 100; 8730-day, 100; 8820-day, 100; 8910-day, 100; 9000-day, 100; 9090-day, 100; 9180-day, 100; 9270-day, 100; 9360-day, 100; 9450-day, 100; 9540-day, 100; 9630-day, 100; 9720-day, 100; 9810-day, 100; 9900-day, 100; 9990-day, 100; 10080-day, 100; 10170-day, 100; 10260-day, 100; 10350-day, 100; 10440-day, 100; 10530-day, 100; 1