

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The second meeting of the National Congress commenced in St. Mary's Academic Hall at 9.30 in the morning. The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau occupied the chair, and there were also present on the platform the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Senator Trudel, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. Royal, M.P., Manitoba, His Honor Recorder Demontigny, Mr. Langelier and Pagnoulet. The attendance was not so large as it would undoubtedly have been had there not been so much outside attraction. The steambath procession proved quite a novelty, and attracted the greater part of the vast multitude of people moving about the city. However, the large and commodious hall contained a very respectable and appreciative audience, and the second meeting of the National Congress certainly proved a most decided success. In fact everything seemed to favor the success of the grand celebration now in progress. Even the weather clerk has looked kindly upon the noble and patriotic efforts of our French fellowmen, although it did look at the commencement of the celebration on Tuesday last as if he intended to interfere in a telling manner with the progress of the programme. All day long a stiff, cool breeze continued to blow, making it exceedingly comfortable to sit in the most well ventilated hall and listen to the noble and patriotic utterances of the speakers. Finally, after a few opening remarks from the chairman, the

HON. SENATOR TRUDEL was called upon and came forward in the midst of enthusiastic applause. The Hon. gentleman went into a lengthy review of the history of the French Canadians; spoke of their remarkable progress as a people in later years, and complimented them on their patriotism, their love of the Church and religion, their incessant adherence to the language of their mother country and their devotion to and respect for the Catholic clergy. The address was delivered in eloquent language, and listened to with rapt attention throughout. The speaker was frequently applauded, and none joined more heartily in the applause than the large number of influential clergymen who were present.

The next speaker was Mr. Langelier, who followed with a brief but stirring address, which elicited the most rapturous applause. He spoke of the great love of the French Canadians for their native country, their patriotism to everything connected with their race, and their reverend devotion to the Catholic Church.

Mr. Royal, M.P., of Manitoba, was then called upon, and entertained the audience for some time with an eloquent speech, in the course of which he gave some important and interesting statistics in regard to the French-Canadian population of the different Provinces of the Dominion, showing that their numbers were increasing, and that they were now spreading more rapidly over the different parts of Canada than in former years. He referred in brilliant terms to the destiny of the French as a people, and congratulated them upon the gratifying success of the celebration thus far, which is being carried out in a manner calculated to do honor to the memory of the noble and saint whose name is cherished fondly in the heart of every Frenchman, and in fact held dear to the heart of every good Catholic. Mr. Royal received frequent and well-merited applause, and set down with the gratification of knowing that his eloquent and appropriate remarks were appreciated in a manner that was their due.

Hon. Mr. Mercier was next introduced by the chairman, and on coming forward was greeted with a round of applause. He made general reference to the progress of the French Canadians throughout the Dominion, spoke of their great respect for the clergy, and complimented the members of the Holy Ministry on the vast amount of good they have accomplished for the country. The patriotism of his fellow-countrymen and their great love for their native tongue received a fair share of the hon. gentleman's attention; who also made mention of the important part they now take in the politics of the country, and their increasing influence as politicians. The names of the celebrated Freudenheim, Morcau, Lafontaine, Montclair and Jacques Cartier received due mention at the hands of the hon. gentleman, in connection with the amount of good they accomplished for their fellow-countrymen. His eloquent speech was interspersed with well-placed humorous remarks, which elicited great laughter and applause from the audience.

Mr. Pagnoulet then came forward and delivered a short, though eloquent, address, in the course of which he spoke in hopeful terms of the destiny of the French Canadians. Mr. Pagnoulet's remarks were received with enthusiastic applause.

His Honor Recorder Demontigny followed in a brilliant address, delivered in his well known eloquent style, which was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and at the close His Honor resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause and the most hearty cheers.

Mr. Berris then stepped up to the platform and presented His Honor, as a Pontifical Zouave, with a beautiful little cross bearing the figure of Pope Pius IX., which was fastened to the breast of his coat by the chairman, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.

At the request of the chairman and those present on the platform, Mr. Berris then stepped forward and made a few remarks, relating principally to the noble part taken by the Zouaves while in Rome, and paid flattering compliments to them all and to His Honor as an individual member thereof. At the close of his remarks His Honor stepped forward and shook him warmly by the hand.

It being now nearly one o'clock, the meeting was brought to a close, and thus terminated in the most successful and gratifying manner another feature of the grand celebration.

THE STEAMBOAT PROCESSION was a grand affair, no less than eighteen boats taking part. The boats which took part were the Terrence, Three Rivers, Berthier, Chambly, Montarville, Cultivator, Canada, South Eastern, Belmont, St. Paul, Fillette, and Laprairie. About 10.30 the different craft formed into line and started, amidst great excitement, for Boncherville. On the way down the small hamlets which dot the banks of the mighty St. Lawrence were gaily decorated with bunting, and as the boat passed the inhabitants saluted them with small pieces of ordinance. About 6,000 people took part in the procession.

out appears, then the king's suite, and finally the counterfeited presentation of the sainted Louis himself. The king took up his position upon the throne and signified his assent that the games proceed. First came the carrousel, which consisted of the men-at-arms, and knights going through certain evolutions. First saluting the king, the single and double file, then counter-marched and formed simple figures at a walk, trot and gallop.

THE NATIONAL BANQUET

The spacious dining hall in the Windsor Hotel was the scene of a very brilliant gathering last evening on the occasion of the grand banquet under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal, in connection with the grand fete. Over five hundred guests sat down to the tables, which were most tastefully arranged. Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, President of the Association, occupied the chair, over his head the tricolor, the union jack, and the stars and stripes being tastefully intertwined. Seated on the right of the president were His Honor Lieut. Governor Robitaille, Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, Rev. Father Sentenne, Curé of Notre Dame Church; Mr. C. A. Dauray, Rev. Father Gaborge; Mr. J. K. Ward, President of St. George's Society; Mr. D. Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society; Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, President of St. Andrew's Society. Mr. M. Schwab, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Hon. C. J. Coursol, Mr. J. A. Ouimet, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., Mr. J. Amyot, Mr. H. Fréchette, the Canadian poet-laureate; Mr. J. A. N. Provencier, Mr. Louis Allard, Mr. J. B. Restier, Hon. R. Thibault, Mr. Edward Laroque, Mr. F. Benoit, Mr. P. H. Roy and Mr. Win. L'Abbe, while on the left were His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State; Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Justice Baby, Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France; United States Consul-General Starnes; Hon. Justice Sicotte, Hon. Judge Routhier, Mr. Joseph Tassé, Hon. Joseph Royal, Mr. F. O. Taillon, Hon. J. Wartelle, Hon. G. Ouimet, Hon. Frs. Langelier, Hon. H. Mercier, Mr. T. S. Brown, Mr. L. D. Duvernay, Mr. J. I. Tarte, Mr. P. C. Casgrain, Baron de Verze, a French nobleman, from St. Malo, France, and others.

The vice-chairmen were Messrs. Louis Allard, H. A. Lemieux, B. Benoit, J. A. Ouimet, P. C. Jos. Tassé, M.P., L. O. David, Ald. Proulx, H. Beaugrand, G. Boivin, H. M. Bourgoin, A. J. Corrivéau, Hon. H. Mercier, L. H. Roy, Ald. Rainville and E. Laroque. Among the large number of guests were noted nearly all of Montreal's leading French-Canadian citizens. And also it was pleasing to notice a large number of English citizens who joined hand in hand with our French friends in celebrating this great national event.

THE QUEEN. Shortly after nine o'clock the president rose and gave the first toast, "Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." The name of Her Majesty was received with the greatest cheering, and the whole assemblage sang in a most hearty and national anthem.

The toast of His Excellency the Governor-General was also enthusiastically honored.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The President then proposed "The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec," which was honored with loud cheering, the band playing the Marseillaise, in which the company joined with a will. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, who was received with applause, after thanking those present for the cordiality with which the toast had been received and honored, said that he had no intention of making a speech, as the length of the programme showed him that the time at their disposal was limited, and there were other speakers who would be better able to address them. He would simply thank them, and at the same time congratulate them on the zeal, the energy and the perseverance that the people of Montreal had exhibited in connection with their grand fete (applause), and to express his admiration for their brethren who came from the neighboring republic to join in their festivities. (Applause.) He hoped that they would have the pleasure of meeting on many such successful occasions in honor of their institutions and their country. (Loud applause.)

FRANCE. Mr. Louis Fréchette in proposing "La France" remarked that it was a serious task to propose this toast on such an occasion, a unique event in the history of the French-Canadian race. (Applause.) It was a toast which he knew would be received with the greatest enthusiasm—the toast of their glorious motherland—La France. (Loud applause.) In the breasts of the French-Canadian people the first love was naturally France. He remarked that while in Europe he had met with many who had expressed themselves astonished at the French-Canadians being so French in their manners, in their habits, and, above all, in their hearts. But it was not to be wondered at. France all years retained the first place in their affections. They were proud to be French. (Applause.) No matter what were their political preferences or creed they all recognized France as the source of all their great and noble qualities. He referred to the spirit of enterprise shown by the French-Canadians who had traversed from the Pacific to the Atlantic and brought civilization to many dark lands, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Mercier, the Canadian patriot. The French-Canadian has established his name on the North American Continent a people who would perpetuate the glorious name and chivalrous deeds of old France, with all its noble traditions. (Applause.) A certain statesman had said, speaking of the French-Canadians, that they were Englishmen speaking French. He denied this without fear. On the contrary, they were Frenchmen speaking English when they chose. (Applause.) He did not wish to disparage their English in the least. On the contrary, they were all proud of England, of their connection with that great country, the mother of civilization and of progress; they owed to England the liberty that they enjoyed to-day, but at the same time they must never forget the preference that they should give to France, their glorious motherland. (Loud applause.) He concluded by calling upon Mr. Maillet, who sang in a stirring manner a song entitled "La France" after which the toast was enthusiastically honored.

The President, after expressing regret at the absence of the Count des Sémismons, called upon Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France, to respond to the toast.

Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul, responded in an eloquent speech, in which, after referring to the importance of the festival now going on, concluded by advising Old and New France to unite in a cordial embrace, recalling the old motto, *L'Union fait la force*, let us march on to the conquest of the future.

THE UNITED STATES. Mr. P. H. Roy then proposed in a few English remarks the toast of the "United States," which was honored amid loud cheering, the band playing "Yankee Doodle."

U. S. Consul-General Starnes in responding expressed his great gratification at being present on such an occasion. He thanked them for the enthusiasm with which the toast

had been received. Scattered over the United States were more than 500,000 French-Canadians, loyal, honored, respected citizens of the great republic. (Applause.) They had found prosperous homes, and were loved, honored and esteemed citizens. But with all their privileges they never forgot their native land, their honored Canada. (Loud applause.) 10-day thousands of their compatriots from all parts of the Republic were gathered in this city to participate in this grand celebration, which they had reason to be proud of. He urged them all to act in such a manner as would be worthy of the descendants of those two great countries—France and the United States, and resumed his seat amid the greatest applause.

Mr. H. Beaugrand also briefly responded, referring in eloquent terms to the prosperity of their brethren across the lines.

"CANADA"

Mr. J. A. Ouimet, Q.C., M.P., proposed "Canada," speaking of the pride they all should feel in being before all Canadians. He gave them "Canada" before all, above all. (Loud applause.)

Sir Hector Langevin, who was received with loud applause, after expressing gratification at being present, apologized for the absence of Sir John A. Macdonald, who, he said, had charged him (the speaker) to convey to them his warmest sympathy and hopes for their prosperity and success. (Loud applause.) He paid a high tribute to Duvernay, the founder of the association, whom he knew personally, and whose good qualities they were all aware of. Referring to the past history of this country, the Canada of France, said the speaker, was not the Canada of to-day. He reviewed the historical events of the fifty years, the conquest and struggle for responsible government. He referred, in conclusion, to the marvellous increase in the number of French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec within the last fifty years, and remarked that if the same rate of increase continued they could not fail at the close of another fifty years to have a population of five millions of French-Canadians in the Dominion.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier also responded, and was followed by the Hon. Justice Baby in a few remarks.

"THE CLERGY"

Hon. Gedeon Ouimet then proposed the toast of "The Clergy," which was duly honored, and responded to in eloquent terms by the

Rev. Curé Sentenne, of Notre Dame, and Rev. Mr. Dauray. Father Sentenne's address was a masterpiece of eloquence, in the course of which the history of the French-Canadian people, their love of country, their adherence to the French language and their great devotion to their religion and their clergy were pictured in thrilling terms, commanding the utmost attention from everyone of his large number of hearers. At the close the Rev. gentleman was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Rev. Mr. Dauray's remarks were also delivered in excellent style and were heartily appreciated by the audience.

The President in proposing "The Day we Celebrate," delivered a humorous speech, and saying that the French Canadians were the first to put their feet upon the soil of this country, and would be the last to leave it.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who received quite an ovation on rising to respond, delivered one of the most eloquent addresses of the evening, which was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

The toast was also responded to by Hon. Judge Sicotte and Mayor Langelier of Quebec.

Hon. C. J. Coursol, M.P., proposed "The Province of Quebec," which was responded to by Hon. Judge Routhier, Hon. L. O. Taillon, and Hon. H. Mercier.

Mr. Joseph Tassé, M.P., proposed "Our French-Canadian Brethren of the United States and the Canadians," which was responded to by Mr. P. A. Landry, M.P., and Mr. Fend. Gagnon.

"Sister States," proposed by Mr. F. C. Gasparid, was responded to by Messrs. Ward, Barry, Ogilvie and others.

Mr. C. Amyot proposed "The Press," which drew forth responses from Messrs. J. I. Tarte and J. A. W. Provencier, and the toast of "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., was acknowledged by Mr. Alph. Christien. The grand national banquet was then brought to a most successful close, it being now nearly 3 o'clock.

FRIDAY

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE CHURCH OF THE Gesù

The fifth day's sitting of the National Congress in the basement of the Church of the Gesù, on Bleury street, was fairly attended, a number of ladies being present. The Hon. Mr. J. P. O. Chauveau occupied the chair. The subjects for the occasion were—First, "The Literary and Artistic Interests of French Canadians." Second, "Poem and Prose for the occasion." Third, "Arts, Literature and Science." On the platform were Messrs. Marchand, of Quebec; Tremblay, Foon, Lamoignon, J. G. Baby, Lamoignon, Baron Verze, of France, and Roméo. The chairman explained the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, and called upon Mr. Poison, of Arthabaska, to recite a poem entitled "Les Deux Frances," which he did so effectively as to elicit enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Tremblay, on invitation of the chairman, read a fragment of an original poem, full of the adventurous life of a rafterman in the swollen tide and in the fragrant woods. Mr. Lusignan, of La Patrie, said there was no real criticism in the press here, a man who made himself prominent was over flattered by his friends, or torn to pieces by his enemies. Mr. Marchand, of Quebec, congratulated Messrs. Poison and Tremblay on their poems, and spoke of the importance of having more attention paid to the study of literature. Judge Baby, in a few remarks, pointed out a humorous side to the study of literature, but finding it was absolutely necessary to get bread and butter, was obliged to study law, and the dry study of parchments and law books forbade dalliance in the pleasant fields of literature, romance and poetry. Baron Verze, of France, followed by stating that he was neither a poet nor a literary man, but would make a few remarks on France, and especially on Brittany which gave birth to Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. He said that both in castle and cottage Canada was well known as the hardy mariner of its seaports made many trips to the Lower Provinces. He then pictured the hard life of a Brittany mariner, who arose to toil at three in the morning after a meagre meal of black bread and, perhaps, a little soup. Work was incessant, and as soon the children brought them more bread and soup, over which, before eating they piously made the sign of the cross. Work then continued up to sundown, and after evening prayers the weary laborer retired to rest. If such industry could be transplanted to Canada these people would be prosperous and happy. All the family work, and by such general and incessant toil would make any part of Canada where they settled flourish. In Brittany rents were increasing, and it was difficult to get the bare necessities of life, hence there might be expected ere long an important addition to the population of Canada when these desirable

colonists would have no rents and no burdensome taxation to pay, but all the money they earned would be for themselves.

THE CONGRESS met again at eight o'clock last evening, when there was a very good attendance of ladies and gentlemen, comprising the *Société Française-Canadienne*.

Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau occupied the chair, and there were also present the Rev. Abbe Leveque, Mr. Archambault and Rev. Father Labelle, curé of St. Jerome.

The President announced as the subject of the evening, Colonization, and referred to its great importance, and introduced Rev. Abbe Leveque as the first speaker.

Rev. Abbe Leveque referred to the intimate relations which religion bore to colonization. There were innumerable elements that entered into a people's nationality, and he considered that the first and most vital element was religion. The study of the history of their ancestors showed them that the first sentiments in all their thoughts had been love for the Catholic religion. (Applause.) The distinctive feature of a nation was the mission that the Almighty had given it to do. And what was the mission of the Almighty had given this nation to do? It was to carry His work into the new world. All history had shown that God had meant His purposes to be executed by France. The mission of the French-Canadian people was to secure the dissemination and propagation of the Catholic faith over the whole American continent just as their patron saint had brought the people to Christ. (Applause.) England's mission was a commercial one; France's to spread the faith, and without the Church it would die and become extinct. Referring to the subject of immigration he remarked that a grand work remained to be done, and French-Canadians should penetrate into all parts of the Dominion and of the United States, and thus secure the propagation of their faith in America. A round of applause followed at the conclusion of the rev. gentleman's address, which was delivered in a masterly manner, and listened to with the utmost gratification.

Mr. Archambault, of Montreal, then read a paper in which he dwelt upon the importance of the art of agriculture as closely allied with the subject of colonization, which was duly appreciated by the audience.

The Rev. Father Labelle, who was received with enthusiastic applause, then came forward and delivered a stirring address, which was replete with good-natured and humorous remarks, and elicited great laughter and applause. In the course of his address he remarked that colonization was always uppermost in his thoughts. He referred to the colonization scheme in the north, and said that it would be his desire if possible to take all the French-Canadians from the United States and plant them in the north. (Applause.) He for one would like to see all their brethren in the United States back again in Canada, because if they had all their brethren in the States in the Province of Quebec they would be the first province in the Dominion, and if they were the first province in the Dominion they would have more influence on the treasury and be able to obtain more money for the purposes of development and for the purpose of colonization. He concluded a brilliant address by urging the claims of the subject upon all present.

The meeting then adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL. In the money market rates of discount remain at 7 to 7 1/2 per cent, and call loans on stocks 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange is quoted at 150 to 151 per cent. For 60-day bills, \$1 to \$3 per cent. For demand bills, counter rates at 8 1/2 per cent. For 60-day bills, 10 to 11 per cent. For 90-day bills, 11 to 12 per cent. For 120-day bills, 12 to 13 per cent. For 150-day bills, 13 to 14 per cent. For 180-day bills, 14 to 15 per cent. For 210-day bills, 15 to 16 per cent. For 240-day bills, 16 to 17 per cent. For 270-day bills, 17 to 18 per cent. For 300-day bills, 18 to 19 per cent. For 330-day bills, 19 to 20 per cent. For 360-day bills, 20 to 21 per cent. For 390-day bills, 21 to 22 per cent. For 420-day bills, 22 to 23 per cent. For 450-day bills, 23 to 24 per cent. For 480-day bills, 24 to 25 per cent. For 510-day bills, 25 to 26 per cent. For 540-day bills, 26 to 27 per cent. For 570-day bills, 27 to 28 per cent. For 600-day bills, 28 to 29 per cent. For 630-day bills, 29 to 30 per cent. For 660-day bills, 30 to 31 per cent. For 690-day bills, 31 to 32 per cent. For 720-day bills, 32 to 33 per cent. For 750-day bills, 33 to 34 per cent. For 780-day bills, 34 to 35 per cent. For 810-day bills, 35 to 36 per cent. For 840-day bills, 36 to 37 per cent. For 870-day bills, 37 to 38 per cent. For 900-day bills, 38 to 39 per cent. For 930-day bills, 39 to 40 per cent. For 960-day bills, 40 to 41 per cent. For 990-day bills, 41 to 42 per cent. For 1020-day bills, 42 to 43 per cent. For 1050-day bills, 43 to 44 per cent. For 1080-day bills, 44 to 45 per cent. For 1110-day bills, 45 to 46 per cent. For 1140-day bills, 46 to 47 per cent. For 1170-day bills, 47 to 48 per cent. For 1200-day bills, 48 to 49 per cent. For 1230-day bills, 49 to 50 per cent. For 1260-day bills, 50 to 51 per cent. For 1290-day bills, 51 to 52 per cent. For 1320-day bills, 52 to 53 per cent. For 1350-day bills, 53 to 54 per cent. For 1380-day bills, 54 to 55 per cent. For 1410-day bills, 55 to 56 per cent. For 1440-day bills, 56 to 57 per cent. For 1470-day bills, 57 to 58 per cent. For 1500-day bills, 58 to 59 per cent. For 1530-day bills, 59 to 60 per cent. For 1560-day bills, 60 to 61 per cent. For 1590-day bills, 61 to 62 per cent. For 1620-day bills, 62 to 63 per cent. For 1650-day bills, 63 to 64 per cent. For 1680-day bills, 64 to 65 per cent. For 1710-day bills, 65 to 66 per cent. For 1740-day bills, 66 to 67 per cent. For 1770-day bills, 67 to 68 per cent. For 1800-day bills, 68 to 69 per cent. For 1830-day bills, 69 to 70 per cent. For 1860-day bills, 70 to 71 per cent. For 1890-day bills, 71 to 72 per cent. For 1920-day bills, 72 to 73 per cent. For 1950-day bills, 73 to 74 per cent. For 1980-day bills, 74 to 75 per cent. For 2010-day bills, 75 to 76 per cent. For 2040-day bills, 76 to 77 per cent. For 2070-day bills, 77 to 78 per cent. For 2100-day bills, 78 to 79 per cent. For 2130-day bills, 79 to 80 per cent. For 2160-day bills, 80 to 81 per cent. For 2190-day bills, 81 to 82 per cent. For 2220-day bills, 82 to 83 per cent. For 2250-day bills, 83 to 84 per cent. For 2280-day bills, 84 to 85 per cent. For 2310-day bills, 85 to 86 per cent. For 2340-day bills, 86 to 87 per cent. For 2370-day bills, 87 to 88 per cent. For 2400-day bills, 88 to 89 per cent. For 2430-day bills, 89 to 90 per cent. For 2460-day bills, 90 to 91 per cent. For 2490-day bills, 91 to 92 per cent. For 2520-day bills, 92 to 93 per cent. For 2550-day bills, 93 to 94 per cent. For 2580-day bills, 94 to 95 per cent. For 2610-day bills, 95 to 96 per cent. For 2640-day bills, 96 to 97 per cent. For 2670-day bills, 97 to 98 per cent. For 2700-day bills, 98 to 99 per cent. For 2730-day bills, 99 to 100 per cent. For 2760-day bills, 100 to 101 per cent. For 2790-day bills, 101 to 102 per cent. For 2820-day bills, 102 to 103 per cent. For 2850-day bills, 103 to 104 per cent. For 2880-day bills, 104 to 105 per cent. For 2910-day bills, 105 to 106 per cent. For 2940-day bills, 106 to 107 per cent. For 2970-day bills, 107 to 108 per cent. For 3000-day bills, 108 to 109 per cent. For 3030-day bills, 109 to 110 per cent. For 3060-day bills, 110 to 111 per cent. For 3090-day bills, 111 to 112 per cent. For 3120-day bills, 112 to 113 per cent. For 3150-day bills, 113 to 114 per cent. For 3180-day bills, 114 to 115 per cent. For 3210-day bills, 115 to 116 per cent. For 3240-day bills, 116 to 117 per cent. For 3270-day bills, 117 to 118 per cent. For 3300-day bills, 118 to 119 per cent. For 3330-day bills, 119 to 120 per cent. For 3360-day bills, 120 to 121 per cent. For 3390-day bills, 121 to 122 per cent. For 3420-day bills, 122 to 123 per cent. For 3450-day bills, 123 to 124 per cent. For 3480-day bills, 124 to 125 per cent. For 3510-day bills, 125 to 126 per cent. For 3540-day bills, 126 to 127 per cent. For 3570-day bills, 127 to 128 per cent. For 3600-day bills, 128 to 129 per cent. For 3630-day bills, 129 to 130 per cent. For 3660-day bills, 130 to 131 per cent. For 3690-day bills, 131 to 132 per cent. For 3720-day bills, 132 to 133 per cent. For 3750-day bills, 133 to 134 per cent. For 3780-day bills, 134 to 135 per cent. For 3810-day bills, 135 to 136 per cent. For 3840-day bills, 136 to 137 per cent. For 3870-day bills, 137 to 138 per cent. For 3900-day bills, 138 to 139 per cent. For 3930-day bills, 139 to 140 per cent. For 3960-day bills, 140 to 141 per cent. For 3990-day bills, 141 to 142 per cent. For 4020-day bills, 142 to 143 per cent. For 4050-day bills, 143 to 144 per cent. For 4080-day bills, 144 to 145 per cent. For 4110-day bills, 145 to 146 per cent. For 4140-day bills, 146 to 147 per cent. For 4170-day bills, 147 to 148 per cent. For 4200-day bills, 148 to 149 per cent. For 4230-day bills, 149 to 150 per cent. For 4260-day bills, 150 to 151 per cent. For 4290-day bills, 151 to 152 per cent. For 4320-day bills, 152 to 153 per cent. For 4350-day bills, 153 to 154 per cent. For 4380-day bills, 154 to 155 per cent. For 4410-day bills, 155 to 156 per cent. For 4440-day bills, 156 to 157 per cent. For 4470-day bills, 157 to 158 per cent. For 4500-day bills, 158 to 159 per cent. For 4530-day bills, 159 to 160 per cent. For 4560-day bills, 160 to 161 per cent. For 4590-day bills, 161 to 162 per cent. For 4620-day bills, 162 to 163 per cent. For 4650-day bills, 163 to 164 per cent. For 4680-day bills, 164 to 165 per cent. For 4710-day bills, 165 to 166 per cent. For 4740-day bills, 166 to 167 per cent. For 4770-day bills, 167 to 168 per cent. For 4800-day bills, 168 to 169 per cent. For 4830-day bills, 169 to 170 per cent. For 4860-day bills, 170 to 171 per cent. For 4890-day bills, 171 to 172 per cent. For 4920-day bills, 172 to 173 per cent. For 4950-day bills, 173 to 174 per cent. For 4980-day bills, 174 to 175 per cent. For 5010-day bills, 175 to 176 per cent. For 5040-day bills, 176 to 177 per cent. For 5070-day bills, 177 to 178 per cent. For 5100-day bills, 178 to 179 per cent. For 5130-day bills, 179 to 180 per cent. For 5160-day bills, 180 to 181 per cent. For 5190-day bills, 181 to 182 per cent. For 5220-day bills, 182 to 183 per cent. For 5250-day bills, 183 to 184 per cent. For 5280-day bills, 184 to 185 per cent. For 5310-day bills, 185 to 186 per cent. For 5340-day bills, 186 to 187 per cent. For 5370-day bills, 187 to 188 per cent. For 5400-day bills, 188 to 189 per cent. For 5430-day bills, 189 to 190 per cent. For 5460-day bills, 190 to 191 per cent. For 5490-day bills, 191 to 192 per cent. For 5520-day bills, 192 to 193 per cent. For 5550-day bills, 193 to 194 per cent. For 5580-day bills, 194 to 195 per cent. For 5610-day bills, 195 to 196 per cent. For 5640-day bills, 196 to 197 per cent. For 5670-day bills, 197 to 198 per cent. For 5700-day bills, 198 to 199 per cent. For 5730-day bills, 199 to 200 per cent. For 5760-day bills, 200 to 201 per cent. For 5790-day bills, 201 to 202 per cent. For 5820-day bills, 202 to 203 per cent. For 5850-day bills, 203 to 204 per cent. For 5880-day bills, 204 to 205 per cent. For 5910-day bills, 205 to 206 per cent. For 5940-day bills, 206 to 207 per cent. For 5970-day bills, 207 to 208 per cent. For 6000-day bills, 208 to 209 per cent. For 6030-day bills, 209 to 210 per cent. For 6060-day bills, 210 to 211 per cent. For 6090-day bills, 211 to 212 per cent. For 6120-day bills, 212 to 213 per cent. For 6150-day bills, 213 to 214 per cent. For 6180-day bills, 214 to 215 per cent. For 6210-day bills, 215 to 216 per cent. For 6240-day bills, 216 to 217 per cent. For 6270-day bills, 217 to 218 per cent. For 6300-day bills, 218 to 219 per cent. For 6330-day bills, 219 to 220 per cent. For 6360-day bills, 220 to 221 per cent. For 6390-day bills, 221 to 222 per cent. For 6420-day bills, 222 to 223 per cent. For 6450-day bills, 223 to 224 per cent. For 6480-day bills, 224 to 225 per cent. For 6510-day bills, 225 to 226 per cent. For 6540-day bills, 226 to 227 per cent. For 6570-day bills, 227 to 228 per cent. For 6600-day bills, 228 to 229 per cent. For 6630-day bills, 229 to 230 per cent. For 6660-day bills, 230 to 231 per cent. For 6690-day bills, 231 to 232 per cent. For 6720-day bills, 232 to 233 per cent. For 6750-day bills, 233 to 234 per cent. For 6780-day bills, 234 to 235 per cent. For 6810-day bills, 235 to 236 per cent. For 6840-day bills, 236 to 237 per cent. For 6870-day bills, 237 to 238 per cent. For 6900-day bills, 238 to 239 per cent. For 6930-day bills, 239 to 240 per cent. For 6960-day bills, 240 to 241 per cent. For 6990-day bills, 241 to 242 per cent. For 7020-day bills, 242 to 243 per cent. For 7050-day bills, 243 to 244 per cent. For 7080-day bills, 244 to 245 per cent. For 7110-day bills, 245 to 246 per cent. For 7140-day bills, 246 to 247 per cent. For 7170-day bills, 247 to 248 per cent. For 7200-day bills, 248 to 249 per cent. For 7230-day bills, 249 to 250 per cent. For 7260-day bills, 250 to 251 per cent. For 7290-day bills, 251 to 252 per cent. For 7320-day bills, 252 to 253 per cent. For 7350-day bills, 253 to 254 per cent. For 7380-day bills, 254 to 255 per cent. For 7410-day bills, 255 to 256 per cent. For 7440-day bills, 256 to 257 per cent. For 7470-day bills, 257 to 258 per cent. For 7500-day bills, 258 to