

king, but conditionally, depending upon the approval of the governor and the crown lawyers of Canada. This was not given; there was a strong feeling in the province of Canada that the estates belonged to the province rather than to the crown, and that they ought to be applied to the purpose for which they had originally been given, that of education. Governor Milnes steadfastly opposed the grant to Amherst, which consequently fell through; and finally, on the death of Casot, the last Jesuit, the Canadian government took possession of the property. In 1831, the revenues therefrom were, by parliamentary decree, applied solely to educational purposes, being shared between the Protestants and Catholics. When the Dominion of Canada was organized (1867) by the federation of the North American provinces, the estates belonging to the crown, including those of the Jesuits, were transferred to the new federal government; and the latter, in turn, ceded the Jesuit estates (1871) to the Provincial government of Quebec.

Frequent attempts had been made, during the period following the sequestration of the estates, to obtain their restoration to the control of the Catholic church; but these were unsuccessful until 1888, when an act was passed (signed on July 12 of that year) by which a final settlement was made of the entire question. The sum of \$400,000 was paid to Pope Leo XIII., as the head of the Roman Catholic church, by the Provincial government, as a partial compensation for the Jesuit property which had been appropriated by the British authorities in 1800; this amount was to be expended within the Province of Quebec. The common of Laprairie was ceded to the Society of Jesus, which had been legally incorporated in Canada in 1837; and the remaining property belonging to the Jesuits' estates was to be disposed of for the benefit of the Province of Quebec. In accordance with this agreement, the Holy See placed the \$400,000 in the hands of the Canadian ecclesiastical authorities, to be used for pious purposes—excepting a small part of the sum, which was given to the Canadian Jesuits for the support of their mission in that country.—See the *Rapport* above cited; Garneau's *Canada*, t. iii., pp. 62–66, 107, 286; Kingsford's *Canada*, vol. vii., pp. 286–289; Shea's "Jesuit Estates in Canada," in *Amer. Cath. Quart. Rev.*, vol. xiv., (1889), pp. 322–333; *Jesuit Estates Act* of July 12, 1888; Fleck's *Question des Biens des Jésuites* (Montreal, 1889); and the various *Reports* of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec.

23 (p. 99).—The text of this capitulation is given in Kingsford's *Canada*, vol. iv., pp. 417–433; Sulte's *Canad.-Fran.*, t. vii., pp. 99–107; and (in English translation) in *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. x., pp. 1107–1120. Art. 35, here cited, reads thus: "If The Canons,