

they have the right to demand them, and their rights (if any), cannot be forever refused or ignored. The inconveniences which might result concern the sects themselves.

3. The allegation that the Governor-General-in-Council did not possess "full and accurate information on the subject when the Remedial Order was made," taken in connection with the fact that the litigation had been in progress for nearly five years, that the questions involved all arise out of Statutes of the Province, and that the facts and law are fully discussed in all the arguments, and set out in the reports of the legal proceedings, looks like what lawyers call trifling or shuffling. The invitation to enter upon further investigations is equivalent to saying, "We have failed to make out a defence, but give us another chance, and we will try again."

Although the legal difficulties suggested seem so fanciful and unsubstantial as almost to provoke a smile, yet they are the Answer of a Province. Let us therefore consider them briefly *seriatim*.

1. "Dominion legislation will be irrevocable." Of course, irrevocable by the Provincial legislature. But if there is one principle more clearly established than another, it is the right of parliament to repeal or amend its own Acts. Need I affirm that the sovereignty of parliament over its own legislation is a fundamental principle of the British Constitution. The authorities, from Sir Edward Coke to the present, unanimously support this proposition.

The Imperial Statute which confirms the Manitoba Act, only prohibits the Dominion Parliament from amending or changing that particular Act, thus placing