

6. That the European colonists at first, and their respective Governments at all times, recognized the validity of the Indian Title, and recognized the national or tribal character of such title.
7. That the various Indian nations have never acknowledged any derogation from their original national or tribal title to lands occupied by them, except that in Canada through a period of three centuries they have by degrees acquiesced in a change from their original status as allies of the King to subjects under the special protection of the King, specially exempt from many of the duties and burdens of ordinary subjects, holding a peculiar personal relation with the King, based originally upon military service, and in its nature feudal.
8. That there is no allodial title in any Province, nor in the Dominion, to lands reserved for the Indians.
9. That just as the Dominion Government was charged by the Imperial Government under the British North America Act with the care of the Indians and the trusteeship of lands reserved for them, so the Provincial and Colonial Governments before ~~the~~ Confederation stood in the same position as guardians and trustees for the Indians under direction and ultimate control of the Imperial Government.
10. That the Indian Title was impliedly and specifically recognized in British Columbia by the Imperial Government, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Colonial Governments, from the very first advent of whites to that Province.
11. That in so far as the Indians of British Columbia and their lands are concerned the 13th. Article of the Terms of Union, 1871, between the Dominion Government and the British Columbia Government, assented to by the Imperial Government, merely involved and effected a change of trustees by the Imperial Government; "the charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit" was transferred from Provincial authorities to Dominion authorities, leaving the reversionary interest as it was.
12. That the reversionary interest in the Indian Lands was and still is in the Imperial Government.
13. That no declaration or act of the Dominion Government, or of any Provincial Government, nor of both acting conjointly, can without the express consent of the Indians concerned and of the Imperial Government, derogate from the Indian Title or appropriate the reversionary interest in Indian Lands. Such for instance as the 5th. Article of the Agreement between the Dominion and British Columbia Governments of 1876, whereby it is declared that any land taken from an Indian Reserve by reason of decrease in the number of Indians thereon shall revert to the Province.