

of that Province, arguing the case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the next year he had a more serious task in connection with the North-West Rebellion, as senior counsel for the Crown, in the prosecution of Louis Riel for high treason, which resulted in the conviction and execution of that noted rebel. As will be remembered, this case was tried before Mr. Justice Richardson and his associate Mr. Lajeune. There was an appeal from the verdict to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba. The verdict was sustained and a subsequent appeal to the Privy Council met the same fate. With Mr. Robinson were Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C. and Mr. Burbidge, the present Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Q.C., now Solicitor-General, and Mr. Lemieux defending the prisoner.

A few years later he was counsel for the Dominion Government, together with Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C. and Mr. Hogg, Q.C., in the arbitration with the Canadian Pacific Railway, represented by Mr. Edward Blake, Q.C., Mr. Walter Cassels, Q.C. and Mr. G. T. Blackstock; Chancellor Boyd, Mr. Gregory, Q.C., of Antigonish, and Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.E., being the arbitrators. This was a lengthy dispute, carried on for four years, a claim for several millions being reduced by the award to \$300,000. Mr. Robinson was also one of the leading counsel engaged for the defendants in the well-known suit of *MacLennan et al. v. C. P. R.*, a suit which lasted upwards of seven years, from 1885 to 1892, and was one of the most keenly contested cases which have come before the courts during recent years.

But perhaps the most famous matter in which he has been engaged was the Behring Sea Arbitration, in which, in 1893, he represented the Dominion Government before the arbitrators at Paris, his colleagues being Sir Richard Webster, Sir Charles Russel, now Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Box and Mr. Piggot; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper being the agent in charge of the whole case for the Dominion. Amidst all the array of talent in this important international arbitration, not the least conspicuous figure was that of Mr. Christopher Robinson. The *London Times* refers in complimentary terms to his "brilliant speech at the conclusion of the argument, in which he summarized the whole case, reducing it to a series of concise propositions, which, from the British point of view, demonstrated the absurdity of the American claims." For his services in this case, the learned Counsel was offered knighthood, which, however, for private reasons, he declined.