

Ireland; he was educated at the central academy and St. Dunstan's Catholic college, and early turned his attention to journalism, becoming one of the editors of the *Charlottetown Herald*, when it was founded in 1864, and continued to write for it while pursuing his legal studies with the Hon. Joseph Hensley, now one of the judges of the supreme court.

Mr. Sullivan was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island in Trinity Term, 1867, and became a partner of his preceptor, holding that connection until Mr. Hensley was appointed to the supreme court bench two years later. No client ever suffers at the hands of Mr. Sullivan for the want of close application to that client's cause. Possessed of much coolness, clear judgment and sterling good sense, and being candid and logical in his arguments, he never fails to make admirable points, or to favorably impress bench and jury.

We learn from the "Illustrated Historical Atlas of Prince Edward Island," that Mr. Sullivan was created a Queen's Counsel by the government of Prince Edward Island, in June, 1876, and by his excellency the governor-general under letters patent, on the 19th of June, 1879: that he was one of the counsel for the government in the interests of the tenants before the land commissioners court under "The Land Purchase Act of 1875."

Mr. Sullivan is at the head of the extensive firm of Sullivan and Morson, who do business in all the courts of the province and the Supreme Court of the Dominion; is a surrogate in the admiralty court and a notary public, and is president of the board of education, and president of the board of trustees of the Prince Edward Island hospital for the insane.

Mr. Sullivan first entered public life in 1872, when he was elected to represent the first district of King's county; he was returned for his present seat at the general election in April, 1873, and again by acclamation the next month on being appointed to office. He was re-elected at the general elections of 1876 and 1879, never yet having suffered a defeat.

He was a member of the executive council from 22nd of April to June, 1873, when he resigned; was reappointed to the executive council with the office of solicitor-general, on the formation of the Pope administration, April 18, 1873; resigned his seat in the executive council upon the resignation of the Conservative government on the 4th of September, 1876; and was unanimously elected leader of the opposition at the meeting of the legislature on the 14th of March, 1877.

On the 1st of March, 1879, Mr. Sullivan moved in the House of Assembly, a resolution of non-confidence in the government, which, after a long and animated debate, was carried by a vote of nineteen to ten on the 6th of March, and the administration resigned the following day. Our subject was then invited by the lieutenant-governor, Sir Robert Hodgson, to form a new government, and take the position of premier; he succeeded in forming an administration, and the government was sworn in on the 11th of March, 1879; he was elected leader of the government by the unanimous vote of his party in both branches of the legislature, and was appointed attorney and advocate general and president of the executive council on the formation of the administration.

The House of Assembly was dissolved, and a general election held on the 9th of April, 1879, when the government was sustained by a vote of twenty-six to four, being the largest support ever accorded to any administration in the island. For most of these facts we are indebted to the work to which we have already referred.

Among other acts, Mr. Sullivan was instrumental in securing branch lines of railway to Souris and Tignish in 1872; assisted in carrying through the island legislature terms of confederation in 1873; assisted in passing "The Land Purchase Act, 1875," and other Acts on