

instruction might also be imparted at the expense of parents. Religious bitterness was introduced in the contest; the Protestants became alarmed, and the people divided largely according to their creeds, and the payment for results candidates were defeated in all except Roman Catholic constituencies. Believing that almost any settlement of the school question was better than a prolonged politico-religious agitation, Mr. Ferguson accepted the situation.

In 1878 he was invited by the leading electors of the Cardigan district in King's county to become their representative, with which request he complied, and was elected by acclamation. In March, 1879, on the meeting of the Legislature, the Government, led by the Hon. L. H. Davis, was defeated, and the Hon. W. W. Sullivan, who was entrusted with the formation of a new administration, offered Mr. Ferguson a seat in the new cabinet, with the office of commissioner of public works, which he accepted. A dissolution of the House of Assembly having then taken place, Mr. Ferguson was again elected by acclamation. In March, 1880, he resigned his position in the works department and became provincial secretary and commissioner of crown lands, which offices he still holds. He was collector of inland revenue during part of the year 1880.

Mr. Ferguson married on the 26th of March, 1873, Elizabeth, daughter of John Scott, of Charlottetown, and they have four children, three sons and one daughter. The family attend the Baptist church. Mr. Ferguson has long been connected with the temperance reform movement, and one of the foremost workers in that cause in the province. He was grand secretary of the grand lodge of Good Templars of Prince Edward Island two years, and was subsequently at the head of the order for the same period. Mr. Ferguson is a thorough teetotaler and proudly boasts that he has never drank a glass of ardent spirits.

In politics Mr. Ferguson always has been a Conservative. His loyal adhesion to that party is due to the fact he regards its policy as most patriotic. That party in Prince Edward Island, he thinks, has been chiefly instrumental in settling the land question, promoting railway construction and the economical administration of public affairs.

RIGHT REV. PETER MCINTYRE, D.D.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THE Bishop of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, whose name is at the head of this sketch, is a native of this island, being born at Cable Head, St. Peter's Bay parish, on the 29th of June, 1818. His father, Angus McIntyre, a farmer, was from Uist, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah McKinnon, was also from Uist, Scotland. He was educated partly at St. Andrew's academy, on this island; partly at the college of St. Hyacinthe; and finished his course of theology at the Quebec seminary; was ordained priest on the 3rd of April, 1843, and assisted a few months at the parish church, Quebec. He was subsequently appointed pastor of Tignish mission, to which was attached the missions of Cascumpee, St. Mary's Brae, and St. Marks, lot 7 in Prince county. There he gave seventeen years to hard and untiring labor in the Master's service, and while there built at Tignish one of the most substantial and elegant Catholic churches in this province.

Our subject was consecrated bishop on the 15th of August, 1860, and since that time has been a resident of Charlottetown, devoting his time with great diligence to the diversified