

an event in which the generalship displayed and the nature of the destructive engines used caused the great powers of Europe to stand in amazement, an equal of which has never been known in the annals of modern times.

May we ask the cause of this great and rapid progress?

In answering a question of this kind many things of course must be considered.

This country was endowed with natural resources which could not be surpassed, and inexhaustible riches are imbedded beneath the soil. We have one of the most healthful and invigorating climates ever possessed by any people—a climate that is peculiarly adapted for the abode of an industrious and enlightened nation.

Although these advantages are of incalculable value in the settlement and growth of a country, yet these, in my opinion, are not sufficient to explain the rapid growth of the United States. It is something that is over and above all these and that nature alone cannot bestow; it is that which is the foundation on which this great republic has been built; it is that which has made every man a ruler, and hence has caused the development of everything that pertains to the highest form of human progress and enlightenment; it is that which has established for every citizen a free ballot and for every child a free school; it is that which has tended to weld together and unify the whole people, which is the cause of the rapid growth of the United States, and the instrument to which I refer is the Constitution under which we are governed.

The Constitution has not depreciated in value as time has elapsed, but the longer it remains in force the greater is the power which it possesses. Already its power has manifested itself beyond the border of the country for which it was first intended, and its principles have become the corner-stone of nearly all the governments of the western continent.

With such unparalleled success in the past, we can look forward to the future of the United

States with the brightest and most glorious anticipations. L.

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*THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.*

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MR. EDITOR:—Can you give space in your columns for a brief outline of the proposed constitution of Brazil, an English copy of which has recently come to hand through the kindness of Rev. G. A. Landes (class of '77), who lives at Corytiba, Province of Parana?

This constitution, drafted by a Commission under decree of Dec. 3, 1889, amended by the Cabinet, and published by the Provisional Government in decree of June 22, 1890, is comprised in five "Titles," as follows: The Federal Organization, The States, The Municipality, Brazilian Citizens and General Dispositions.

Under the first Title, Articles 1 to 15 constitute the Brazilian nation as the United States of Brazil, determine how far the federal government may intervene in affairs of the several states, what it alone is permitted to do, what it must not do, what the several states may do, what the states must not do, and what neither the state nor the Union must do, and they declare the mutual independence of the legislative, executive and judicial departments. Articles 16 to 38 vest the legislative authority in a National Congress, with the sanction of the President of the Republic. The Congress has two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, with simultaneous elections, three-year terms, annual meetings and salaried members. Deputies, one for every 70,000 inhabitants, are elected by the people for 3 years; Senators, three for each state, are elected by the legislatures for 9 years. The powers of the chambers, whether acting jointly or separately are clearly defined and the method of procedure in enacting laws and resolutions, both under ordinary conditions and in cases of presidential veto or disagreement between the two houses, is prescribed. Articles 39 to 53 confer on the Presi-