dent executive power, state conditions of eligibility, fix term of office and forbid his becoming his own successor, establish an electoral college, provide for election by Congress in case the college does not give any candidate a majority, define the powers of the President and of his Ministers of State and determine the grounds and the method of impeachment. Articles 54 to 61 treat of the Supreme Federal Tribunal of 15 judges, appointed by the President for life, (one of whom he must designate as Attorney General), and define carefully the jurisdiction of this, of the lower federal tribunals and of the State courts.

Title Two (Articles 62 to 66) guarantee to each state a republican form of government, and also defines and limits the powers of the state governments.

Title Three (article 67 and 68) establishes the Municipality in the several states, with complete autonomy as regards their peculiar interests and election of the local administration.

Title Four (Articles 67 and 65) lays down liberal conditions of citizenship yet guards the franchise by excluding improper persons, such as paupers, illiterate persons, soldiers, monks and convicts. The Declaration of Rights assures inviolability of liberty, individual safety and property, freedom of worship, of opinion and of the press, requires civil marriage, grants *habeas corpus*, excludes the Jesuits and prohibits the founding of new convents or monastic orders.

Title Five (Articles 71 to 85) provides for the declaration of martial law, for appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court in criminal proceedings, and for respontibility of all public officers; it valiidates laws of the empire unless repealed, binds all Brazilians to render military service, abolishes military recruiting, and defines the method of amending the Constitution.

Under a Section headed "Transitory Dispositions" are placed various rules to be enforced till the new order of things is fully established, including one authorizing the first congress, as a convention, to discuss, amend and adopt the constitution, and afterwards, as an electoral college, to elect the first president and vice president.

Such, faintly sketched, is the plan of the document about to be submitted to the Congress which, clothed with so extraordinary powers, meets on Nov. 15, 1890, the first anniversary of the revolution. Not only is the general plan therein presented a wise one but the details indicate that thoughtful statesmen have guarded against danger. For instance, church influence in politics is prevented by a provision forbidding the Union and the states "to establish, subsidize or embarrass the exercise of religious worship," and by another which excludes not only from office but from voting privileges "members of monastical orders subject to vows of obedience . . . which involves the renunciation of individual liberty." The peril of military rule is guarded against by withdrawing voting privileges from all enlisted men and by rendering all governors and military and police officers ineligible as candidates for high federal offices. Republicans of Saxon ancestry have not usually been hopeful concerning republics among the Latin races; but the apparent stability of the French Republic and the progress of Mexico alike under presidents of pure Ineian parentage, as Juarez, and of Spanish blood, as Diaz, give promise of better results than those shown by the first half of the century. Let us be encouraged then, and, having seen the prudence of the provisional government and the people and the wisdom of the constitution submitted, let us look not only with goodwill but with hope and faith upon our great sister republic of South America, "The United States of Brazil."

Miss Anna E. Redifer of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, is the head of the new course in Industrial Art and Design recently established here. This department will prove quite an acquisition to the institution and one which many of our students will do well to take advantage of, especially the young ladies,

80