

## **Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles**



### **Biography**

Lawyer, born in the city of Campinas, state of São Paulo, on February 13, 1841. He was a provincial deputy by the Partido Liberal (Liberal Party) of São Paulo (1868-1869). Member of the provisional committees (1872) and the permanent committee (1873) of the Partido Republicano (Republican Party) (PR), he was elected as assemblyman in Campinas by this party (1872-1876), and general Deputy (1885). He was president of the central commission of the Republican Party of São Paulo (1889), also was provincial deputy by this same party (1882-1883 and 1888-1889).

He was the minister of Justice of the provisional government (1889-1891) and assemblyman of São Paulo in the National Constituent Assembly (1890-1891). Residing in Europe (1892-1893) he acted as collaborator of the *Correio Paulistano*. He came back to the Senate (1894-1895) and became president of the state of São Paulo (1896-1897). By means of direct election, he became president of the Republic on November 15, 1898. He was again senator in São Paulo (1909-1912), and acted as plenipotentiary minister of Brazil in Argentina (1912). He died in the city of Santos, state of São Paulo, on June 28, 1913.

### **Presidential Period**

The election of Campos Sales expressed the triumph of the paulista coffee oligarchy, before the dissolution of the political activity of the jacobin militaries, involved in the assassination attempt of the President Prudente de Morais. Campos Sales created the so called “*política dos governadores*” (governors’ policy) that consisted in supporting the dominating groups allied to the federal government in each state. This support was conditioned to the guarantee of election, for the Congress, of the candidates that defended the central government, in what refers to the national policies, considering that Campos Sales composed the Verification Committee by which the politically dominating groups validated or not the result of a election.

The financial crisis was confronted, momentarily, by the obtainment of a new loan in London, the funding loan – loan to consolidate a debt. This financial agreement temporarily suspended the interest charge of the previous loans, allowing the resources descendant of the new loan to be used for the creation of material conditions to liquidate the debt.

Campos Sales created the Instituto de Manguinhos, that was focused, among other attributions, to the manufacture of vaccines against the bubonic plague. Brazil summed up, in 1900, 17.318.554 citizens, of which 64% lived in the rural areas.

Source: National Archives – Information Center of the Collection of Presidents of the Republic.

## **Summary**

Third period of the Republican Government – 11.15.1894 to 11.15.1898

Birth: Campinas – SP, on 02.13.1841

Death: Santos– SP, on 06.28.1913

Career: Lawyer

Government Period: 11.15.1898 to 11.15.1902 (04a)

Age when started the government: 57 years

Type of election: direct

Votes received: 420.286 (four hundred and twenty thousand, Two hundred and eighty six)

He took office: On 11.15.1894, in solemn session of the National Congress, headed by Sir. Manoel de Queirós Matoso Ribeiro