

vote.<sup>37</sup> However, many in the Maryland delegation supported Cleveland, including the Baltimore City boss, I. Freeman Rasin.

The 1892 campaign is barely distinguishable from the preceding contest between the same candidates. Neither Harrison nor Cleveland campaigned extensively and both ceased campaign activities after the Republican nominee's wife died. Labor unrest may have helped the Democrats as the alleged benefits of a protective tariff went unproven. Cleveland became the only President to be defeated and then re-elected when the election results of November 8, 1892 were completed. The Democrat achieved a 277 to 145 electoral vote margin with Populist candidate James B. Weaver capturing some normally Republican western and prairie states with 22 electoral votes. The popular vote spread of 372,639 was the largest ever for a Democratic candidate to that date.

Cleveland carried Maryland for the third straight time. Fifteen counties joined Baltimore City in giving the Democratic candidate his largest vote margin and total, 113,866 to 92,736. All six Congressmen elected from Maryland were Democrats in 1892. Although Gorman's split with Cleveland had begun, his Baltimore ally, I. Freeman Rasin, had the President's ear and Federal patronage would again be joined with Maryland's Democratic state government and congressional delegation. Third parties did not fare well in Maryland in 1892 with the Populist candidate receiving only 796 votes and the Prohibition party 5,877.

#### 1892 ELECTION SUMMARY

Candidate (Party)	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Md.	U.S.	Md.	U.S.
John Bidwell (Pr)	5,877	270,770		
Grover Cleveland (D)	113,866	5,551,883	8	277
Benjamin Harrison (R)	92,736	5,179,244		145
James B. Weaver (Po)	796	1,024,280		22

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>The former New York Governor was three times a candidate winning in 1884 and 1892 and losing in 1888. All other Presidents from 1860-1912 were Republicans except Andrew Johnson who served as President after Lincoln's assassination from 1865 to 1869 and was a Democrat before being named to the Republican or Union ticket in 1864 as a balancing tactic.

<sup>2</sup>The term "Old Line State" apparently originated as a reference to Maryland troops during the Revolutionary War. It is also used in connection with the Mason-Dixon Line, the northern boundary line of Maryland which reputedly separates the North from the South in the United States.

<sup>3</sup>See footnotes 19-20, Chapter IV.

<sup>4</sup>The Democrats made a clean sweep of the General Assembly contests in 1867 and 1869 and held at least a 27 vote majority through 1892.