

agricultural and manufacturing production. The effect of this financial collapse lasted into the 1880s and is described in Robert Sobel, "Crises of the Gilded Age: 1873," Chapter 5 in *Panic on Wall Street A History of America's Financial Disasters*, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), pp. 154-196.

²²In these three southern states Republican "carpetbaggers" still controlled the state governments and election machinery while resurging Democrats were using intimidation and violence to prevent black voting wherever possible in an effort to regain control of their states. In Florida and Louisiana, Republican controlled election boards threw out returns from certain key districts which changed the vote totals in favor of Hayes while the narrow Republican margin in South Carolina was protected. The three southern states controversies and a technical challenge to one Republican elector from Oregon were submitted to the Congressionally created Electoral Commission consisting of five members each from the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Senate and U.S. Supreme Court. The political composition was eight Republicans and seven Democrats with all votes cast in partisan fashion. For an insight into this unusual vote counting, the fraud and misdeeds on both sides and the work of this unique electoral body, see C. Vann Woodward, *Reunion and Reaction: The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction*. 2nd ed., (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1966).

²³Montgomery Blair is another example of the shifting Maryland politician. A Jacksonian, he became a Free-Soiler and helped defend Dred Scott. This led to a foray into the Republican party and an appointment as Lincoln's Postmaster General. However, after the Civil War he supported President Johnson, "rejoined" the Democrats and strongly supported Tilden in 1876. With financial backing he started the Washington Union in December 1876 and immediately launched a crusade to have the Electoral Commission rule for Tilden by exposing numerous congressional deals. Blair's efforts are detailed in Woodward, *Reunion and Reaction*, pp. 137-140, 209-211.

²⁴In 27 presidential elections from 1876 through 1980 Garrett County has favored the Republican candidate 26 times. In 1912, the county gave former Republican President Roosevelt the most votes out of six candidates.

²⁵Gorman built the necessary coalitions to have himself elevated to the U.S. Senate in 1880 over the incumbent Democrat and former Governor, William P. Whyte. The 1880 Maryland delegation and Gorman's elevation to the national scene is described in Frank Richardson Kent, *The Story of Maryland Politics*, (Baltimore: Thomas and Evans Printing Co., 1911), pp. 63-84.

²⁶For a review of Arthur's Presidency see George F. Howe, *Chester A. Arthur*, (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1934); H. Wayne Morgan, *From Hayes to McKinley, National Party Politics, 1877-1896*, (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1969), pp. 143-185.

²⁷A Protestant minister, Samuel D. Burchard, hosting an event for Blaine accused the Democrats of association with "rum, Romanism, and rebellion." Blaine failed to rectify the remark and the insult to Catholics was quickly spread by the press and Blaine's political opponents. Considering that Cleveland won New York by a mere 1,149 out of a total of 1,167,169 votes, the ill-chosen remark, left unrepaired, may have given the Democrats the 36 electoral votes without which the White House would have remained Republican.

²⁸Cleveland, a bachelor during his first campaign, accepted financial responsibility for a son born in 1874 to a widow, Maria Halpin, of Buffalo, New York. This charge of immorality was met head-on by the Democratic candidate who admitted his involvement providing a contrast to his opponent's silence and evasiveness on the issue of stock fraud.

²⁹The activities of the Mugwumps in the 1884 campaign are detailed in Geoffrey T. Blodgett, "The Mind of the Boston Mugwump," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, March, 1962, Vol. 48, pp. 614-634.