

<sup>30</sup>One of Maryland's most overlooked political figures, William Daniel was a strong Unionist who urged abolition of slavery in addition to his anti-liquor stance. He was born in Somerset County on January 24, 1826 and graduated from Dickinson College in 1848. After a law apprenticeship, Daniel moved to Baltimore in 1858 where he became active in Unionist politics and represented Baltimore City at the 1864 Constitutional Convention. Daniel was the first President of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance in 1873 serving for several years before accepting the honor of being named to the Prohibition national ticket in 1884.

<sup>31</sup>For commentary on the Cleveland style and administration see H. Wayne Morgan, *From Hayes to McKinley: National Party Politics, 1877-1896*, (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1969), pp. 236-276; Rexford G. Tugwell, *Grover Cleveland*, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), pp. 135-140.

<sup>32</sup>Included among those receiving votes at the 1888 Republican Convention was Frederick Douglass who received one vote on the fourth ballot. On the deciding ballot Maryland's delegates cast 11 votes for Benjamin Harrison and four for John Sherman.

<sup>33</sup>The counties with close results were Anne Arundel (Rep. by 13), Caroline (Rep. by 70), Carroll (Dem. by 98), Cecil (Dem. by 91), Kent (Dem. by 25) and Prince George's (Dem. by 62).

<sup>34</sup>The Republican platforms in 1888 and 1892 supported a tariff on imports for the express purpose of protection of American industry from foreign competition. The Cleveland urged Democratic platforms in 1888 and 1892 called for a revision or reduction of tariffs which would lower the cost of goods and reduce unnecessary government spending.

<sup>35</sup>Incumbent Vice President Levi P. Morton was unceremoniously dumped in favor of fellow New Yorker, Whitelaw Reid, former editor of *The New York Tribune* and Ambassador to France.

<sup>36</sup>The nomination night was punctuated by rainstorms and a severely leaking roof delaying until 4:40 a.m. the convention business and final vote on the presidential candidate. An account of this wet proceeding appears in Morgan, *From Hayes to McKinley*, pp. 419-421.

<sup>37</sup>Senator Gorman's role at the 1892 Democratic National Convention is outlined in Kent, *The Story of Maryland Politics*, pp. 182-186. Gorman received 36½ votes for the Democratic nomination for President from 13 states (one each from Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, Virginia and Arizona; two from Nevada; three each from West Virginia and Wyoming; four each from Georgia and Mississippi; five from Ohio and nine and one-half from the Maryland delegation).