

Tidewater Publishers, 1977). A history of the suffrage movement in Maryland is contained in Susan B. Anthony, Ida Husted Harper, et al., eds., *The History of Woman Suffrage*, 6 vols., (1881-1922; reprint, New York: Aino Press, Inc. & The New York Times, 1969). Vol. IV, pp. 695-700 and Vol. VI, pp. 248-266.

²⁰See Morgan, *From Hayes to McKinley*, pp. 440-481.

²¹Bryan was only 36 years old when he received the first of his three Democratic nominations for President. The head of the silver delegation from Nebraska, Bryan leaped to the convention spotlight in the platform debate where he proclaimed, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." The life of this colorful populist is detailed in Paolo Coletta, *William Jennings Bryan*, 3 vols., (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1964-1969).

²²The gold versus silver issue was another issue in American politics which pitted agrarian and populist groups against urban and mercantile interests. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act, passed by Congress in 1890, obligated the Federal government to purchase annually a certain quantity of silver without specifying a dollar amount or value per ounce. After the economic Panic of 1893, the silver interests urged a return to unlimited coinage of silver with the theory that prices would rise, debt (largely owed by farmers and landowners in the states west of the Appalachian mountains) would be alleviated and prosperity would be restored. The supporters of the gold standard emphasized the need for monetary stability and conformance with international trade. The silver issue came to represent or symbolize a political struggle for broader goals and other reforms. The economic debate and political fallout is presented in Gilbert C. Fite, "Election of 1896," in Schlesinger, ed., *History of American Presidential Elections*, Vol. II, pp. 1788-1850; Milton Friedman and Anna Jacobson Schwartz, *A Monetary History of the United States 1867-1960*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1963), pp. 89-134, and Morgan, *From Hayes to McKinley*, pp. 486-524.

²³Joshua Levering was a Baltimore merchant of modest success in banking and the coffee trade. A devoutly religious man he was a Prohibitionist candidate in Maryland for Comptroller (1891) and Governor (1895) before being named to the national ticket in 1896. A short biography appears in *Men of Mark in Maryland*, (Baltimore: B.F. Johnson, Inc., 1910), pp. 46-50.

²⁴The career and influence of one of the country's pre-eminent political financiers is portrayed in Herbert Croly, *Marcus Alonzo Hanna: his Life and Work*, (New York: MacMillan Co., 1912).

²⁵The reform movement received a boost when journalist Charles H. Grasty moved to Baltimore from Kansas City and bought the *Baltimore Evening News* in 1892. His crusading style of journalism coupled with the shift of the *Baltimore Sun* to the side of the reformers created unrelenting pressure for change as described in Gerald Johnson, et al., *The Sunpapers of Baltimore, 1837-1937*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1937), pp. 174-187.

²⁶The concept of McKinley as the first modern President and his conduct of international affairs are presented in Lewis F. Gould, *The Presidency of William McKinley*, (Lawrence, KS: The Regents Press of Kansas, 1980).

²⁷Stevenson had been elected Vice President with Cleveland in 1892. He was the grandfather of Adlai E. Stevenson, III, the Democratic candidate for President in 1952 and 1956.

²⁸Voting Democratic in 1900 were Cecil, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Wicomico and Worcester. The Democrats came within 22 votes of carrying Caroline County and 81 votes of winning in Carroll County.

²⁹Theodore Roosevelt as an incumbent presidential candidate is portrayed in George E. Mowry, *The Era of Theodore Roosevelt 1900-1912*, (New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1958).