

Name: Benjamin Harrison

23

Terms: 1889-1893

Election Results:

Year	Candidates	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes
1888	*Benjamin Harrison	5,447,129	233
	Grover Cleveland	5,537,857	168
1892	Benjamin Harrison	5,182,690	145
	*Grover Cleveland	5,555,426	277
	James B. Weaver	1,029,846	22

*winner

Four ideas or acts:

- The landmark Sherman Antitrust Act, the first bill ever to attempt to limit the power of America's giant corporations
- Harrison lobbied successfully for the passage of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, which required that silver be used in federal coinage, a concession to the western silver interests. However, this plan was badly conceived and nearly depleted the U.S. Treasury of its gold reserves.
- The Dependent Pension Act, which benefited all Civil War veterans who could not perform manual labor, was passed despite the fact that the resulting cost of pensions would rise from \$88 million in 1889 to \$159 million in 1893.
- The McKinley Tariff Act, setting tariffs at record highs, was designed mainly to protect American manufacturers during a period of rapid industrialization.

Administration:

Vice President: Levi P. Morton

Cabinet:

Secretary of State

James G. Blaine (1889-92)

John W. Foster (1892-93)

Secretary of the Treasury

William Windom (1889-91)

Charles Foster (1891-93)

Secretary of War

Redfield Proctor (1889-91)

Stephen B. Elkins (1891-93)

Attorney General

William H. H. Miller (1889-93)

Postmaster General

John Wanamaker (1889-93)

Secretary of the Navy

Benjamin F. Tracy (1889-93)

Secretary of the Interior

John W. Noble (1889-93)

Secretary of Agriculture

Jeremiah M. Rusk (1889-93)

Problems encountered:

-Harrison faced domestic problems during his time in office. The administration attempted to solve pressing economic and social problems by passing four important laws in 1890. (see above)

-Southern problems rooted in Reconstruction

Trivia facts:

-Only president to be the grandson of a president.

-May be first president whose voice was recorded.