

PRESIDENTS

Benjamin Harrison
Republican

Although he did not win the popular vote in his election, he won the vote of the electoral college.
His Inaugural address date: (Monday, March 4, 1889: Washington, DC)

His Vice President(s): Levi P. Morton
Dates of Presidency: 3/4/1889 - 3/3/1893

First Lady: Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison, Wife
School Attended: Miami University - Oxford (OH)

Benjamin Harrison
Republican Party

Elections:

1. Harrison received 100,000 fewer popular votes than Cleveland.
2. Harrison carried the Electoral College 233 to 168.

His office:

1. At the end of his administration Harrison submitted to the Senate a treaty to annex Hawaii. (Grover Cleveland later withdrew it.)
2. Established an information center in 1889, which later became the Pan American Union.

Trivia:

1. Died in 1901.
2. Defeated in election of 1892 by Grover Cleveland.

James Abram Garfield (November 19, 1831 – September 19, 1881)

Republi^{can}

Election

In 1876 Garfield was a Republican member of the Electoral Commission that awarded 22 hotly-contested electoral votes to Rutherford B. Hayes in his contest for the Presidency against Samuel J. Tilden. In the general election, Garfield defeated the Democratic candidate, Winfield Scott

Hancock, another distinguished former Union Army general, by 214 electoral votes to 155. Presidency President Garfield took office on March 4, 1881. His Vice President, Chester A. Arthur of New York, was a member of the "Stalwarts," who advocated the retention of the patronage system and a tougher stance regarding the former Confederate states.

Trivia Garfield could simultaneously write in Latin with one hand, and Ancient Greek with the other. Garfield found a new proof for the Pythagorean theorem in 1876.

James A. Garfield took office in 1881. A 39 year old man named Charles Guiteau was desperately seeking a job, and decided to try his luck at the Whitehouse. After months, Guiteau still received no notices of employment, and did not receive replies to several letters he had written to the president. After reading an article in the local paper about how Garfield insisted on picking his own officeholders, Guiteau made up his mind, "if the president was out of the way, everything would go better." Convinced that God approved of his task, Guiteau began to make his plans. On July 2, 1881, Guiteau planned to meet Garfield at a train station where he would kill him. Guiteau fired two piston shots upon the President, the second would eventually kill him. Guiteau was immediately tackled and taken to a nearby police station. Garfield did not die immediately. The president survived that day, and more than a few weeks afterward. Garfield was operated on 3 times, but a bullet was never found. Daily updates on the presidents condition were posted in the streets. 80 days after the shooting, Garfield finally died. Guiteau was hanged a year later.

Ulysses S. Grant

Republican

In 1868 defeated Democrat candidate, two-time New York Governor Horatio Seymour. In 1872 defeated Democrat/Liberal Republican candidate Horace Greeley, who died after the popular vote but before the electoral college. First presidential election during Reconstruction. Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia were not yet readmitted into the Union and could not vote. The Whiskey Ring was a scandal exposed in 1875 involving diversion of tax revenues in a conspiracy among government agents, politicians, whiskey distillers, and distributors. A group of mostly Republican politicians were able to siphon off millions of dollars in federal taxes on liquor. Secretary of the Treasury, Benjamin H. Bristow exposed and broke up the ring. Grant was not directly involved in the ring, but came to be seen as the emblem of Republican corruption. Signed Treaty of Washington in 1871 which settled American claims against England concerning a British built Confederate ship, the "Alabama." Vetoed a bill to increase the amount of a legal tender currency. Signed bills promoting voting rights, supported amnesty for Confederate leaders and protection of civil rights. Graduated from West Point in 1843, middle of his class. At the time of election, was 46, the youngest man yet elected president

Ulysses S. Grant

Republican

In his election he ran against the first woman to run for presidency

He ran under the slogan " let us have peace"

He won 214 of 294 electoral votes

During his presidency he worked hard to pass the 15th ammendment

He also angered many people in the south with his radical reconstruction plans

He was once fined \$20 for speeding on his horse

Even though he had throat cancer, he finished his memoirs and had them published with the help of Mark Twain

Name: James Abram Garfield

Party: Republican

Election Info: Largest Issue (only issue) was Tarrifs Dead tie in popular vote 48.3%:48.3% but electoral votes 155 (Winfield Scott Hancock) 214 (James Garfield) Office Actions: strengthened Federal authority over the New York Customs House invited all American republics to a conference to meet in Washington in 1882 (never took place because he was killed before it was to occur)

Trivia: Credited with coming up with his own proof of the Pythagorean Theorem juggled clubs to build his muscles first president to campaign in more than one language. first left-handed president. could write Latin with one hand and Greek with the other.

Rutherford B. Hayes-Republican

Election

-Was chosen to run because of his clean background. The Republican Party was still dealing with scandals from the presidential term of Ulysses S. Grant.

-The votes during the election had to be re-counted as in the recent Bush-Gore election.

Things Done in Office

-He withdrew troops from the South in 1877 ending reconstruction.

-He passed the Desert Land Act in an attempt to settle and cultivate arid and semi-arid land on the frontier.

Trivia

-He was the first president to visit the west coast of the U.S. during his presidency.

-He was the first president to have his voice recorded. Thomas Edison recorded his voice with his new invention the phonograph.

Benjamin Harrison

Republican Party

President Cleveland was the Democratic candidate opposing Harrison. Main issue of this election was over tariffs; Harrison wanted a strong tariff policy where as Cleveland wanted a weak tariff policy. Harrison helped introduce civil rights legislation, and established relations with Central America- resulting in the Pan-American games. He helped unite the Republican Party after the fallout created by the Congress and helped to create a unified party. Not only was he the 23rd president, who's term was from 1889-1893, but he was also the centennial president, inaugurated 100 years after George Washington. President Harrison brought six states into the union.

Grover Cleveland was elected for two non-consecutive terms as a president. Cleveland won the first election with the combined support of both the Democrats and the reform Republicans called "Mugwumps". Grover Cleveland was the only Democrat elected in this Republican Age He vetoed a bill that appropriated \$10,000 to distribute seed grain among drought-stricken farmers in Texas He Vetoed a bill that would have given a pension to people with disabilities not caused by military service Grover Cleveland was the only president to be elected to non-consecutive terms It was Cleveland's administration that is credited for the modernization of the U.S Navy.

Election -

According to some sources, Hayes lost his election for President. Samuel Tilden won the popular vote, and probably the electoral college vote, but the results were fixed to give Hayes the majority. It took a recount of the votes from three southern states by the House and Senate to determine the election. This was the most disputed election in US History.

Party ? Republican

Did in office -

Upon becoming president in 1877, Hayes immediately banished wine and liquor from the White House. He was not a temperance fanatic but wanted to set a good example for the country. White House guests were not appreciative. He was ridiculed and his wife was called "Lemonade Lucy" since she refused to serve anything stronger than lemonade.

An advocate of hard money, he vetoed the Bland-Allison Act (provide for freer coinage of silver), which was passed over his veto and provided for resumption of specie payments in gold.

Trivia -

He had the first telephone installed in the White House. Then he talked to Alexander Graham Bell, who was 13 miles away.

His nickname was the "Dark-Horse President"

Hayes is also reputed to be the first President to have had his voice recorded, by Thomas Edison in 1877 with his newly-invented phonograph. Unfortunately, the tin it was recorded on has been lost to history. As the recording cannot be located, some say that it never existed, and therefore the first President to have his voice recorded was Benjamin Harrison in the 1890s. However, it is a hotly debated subject.