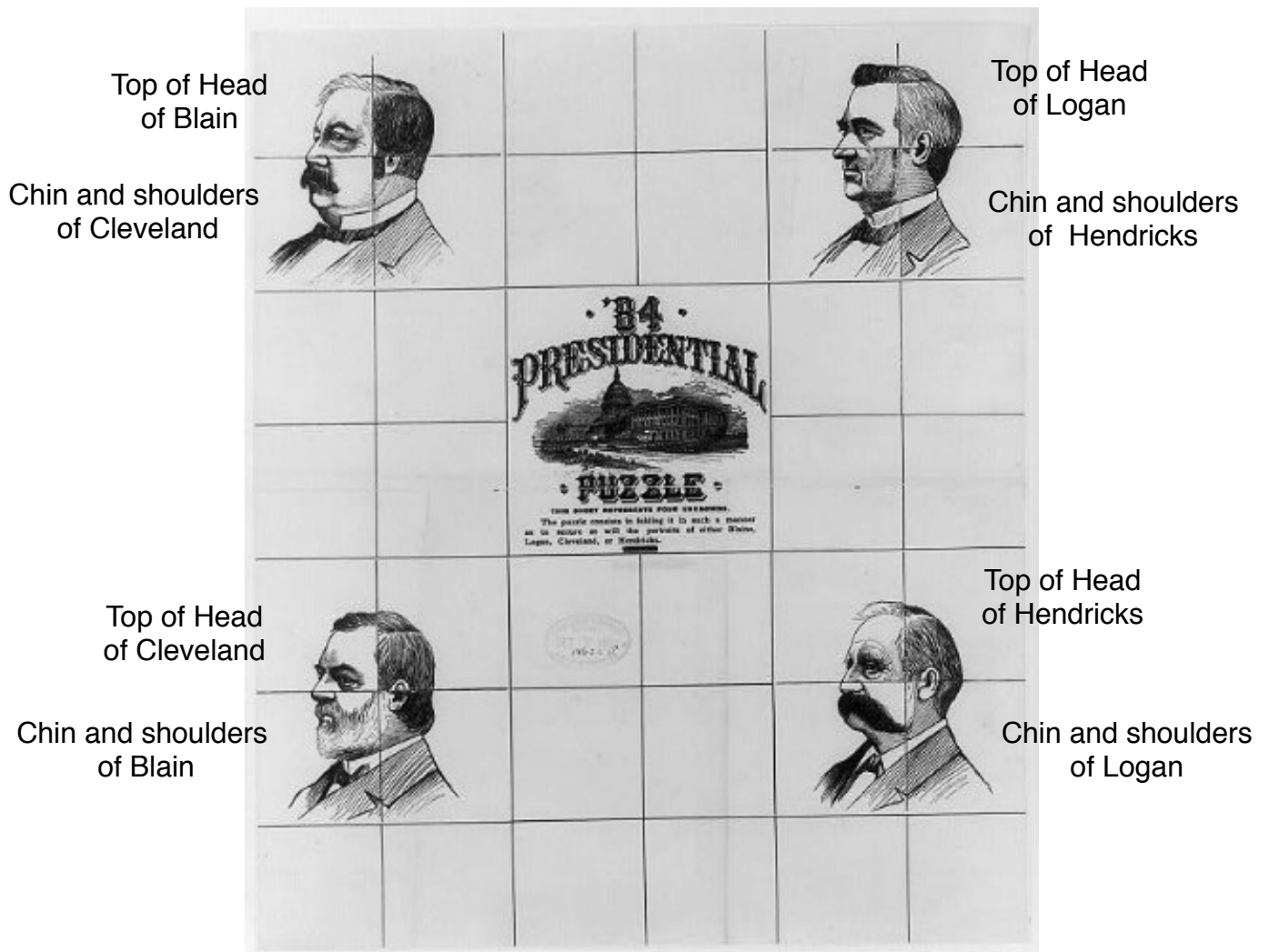


The 1884 Presidential Puzzle

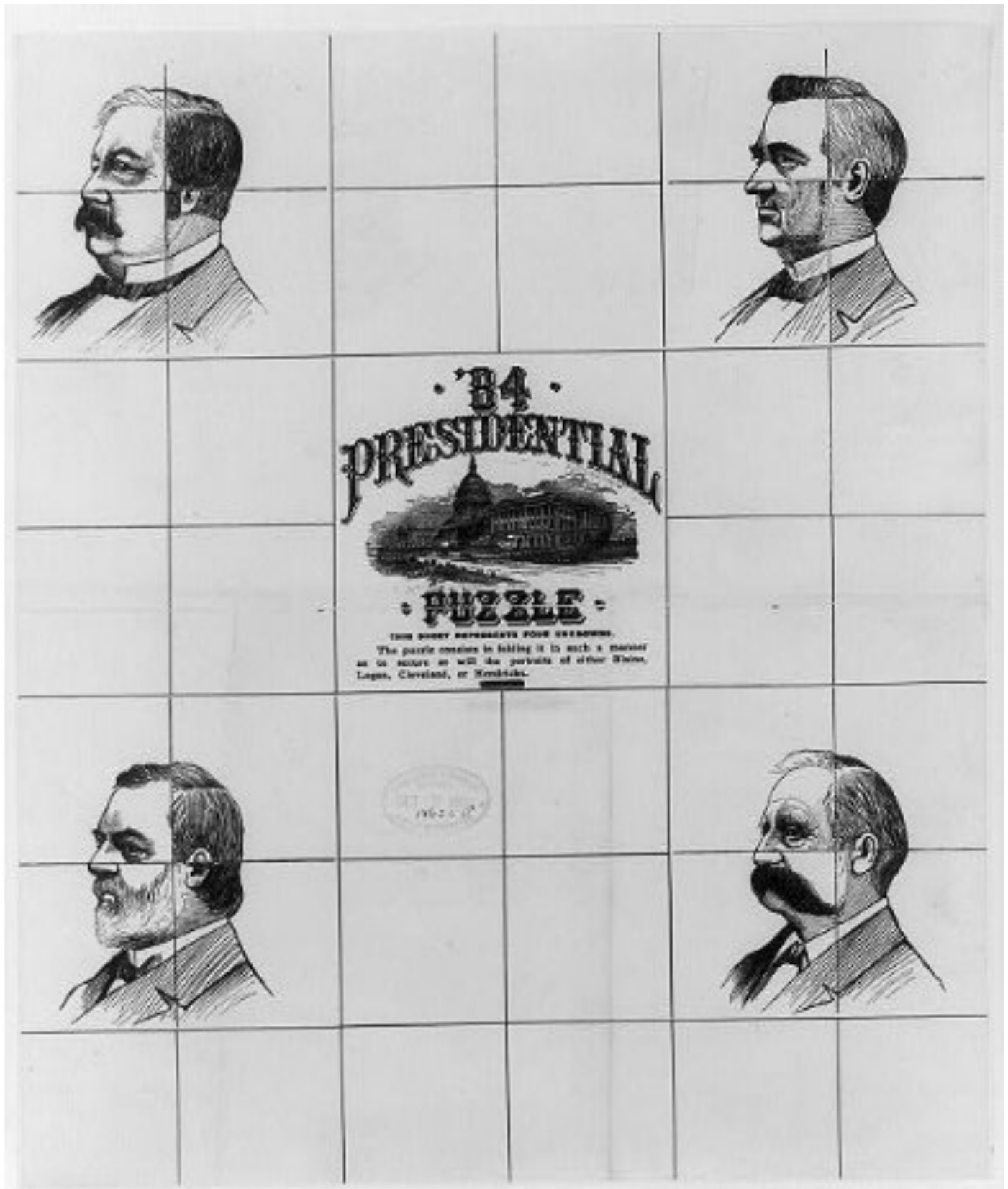
John Logan was running mate to Republican candidate James G. Blaine, while Thomas Hendricks was running mate to Democratic candidate Grover Cleveland. In the 1884 presidential campaign, Blaine was accused of corruption, while Cleveland was accused of fathering an illegitimate child. The words printed on the Presidential Puzzle are "This sheet represents four unknowns".

The puzzle must be folded it in such a manner that you get the pictures of running mates Cleveland and Hendricks correctly assembled together or get the pictures of running mates Blaine and Logan correctly assembled together.



The 1884 Presidential Puzzle

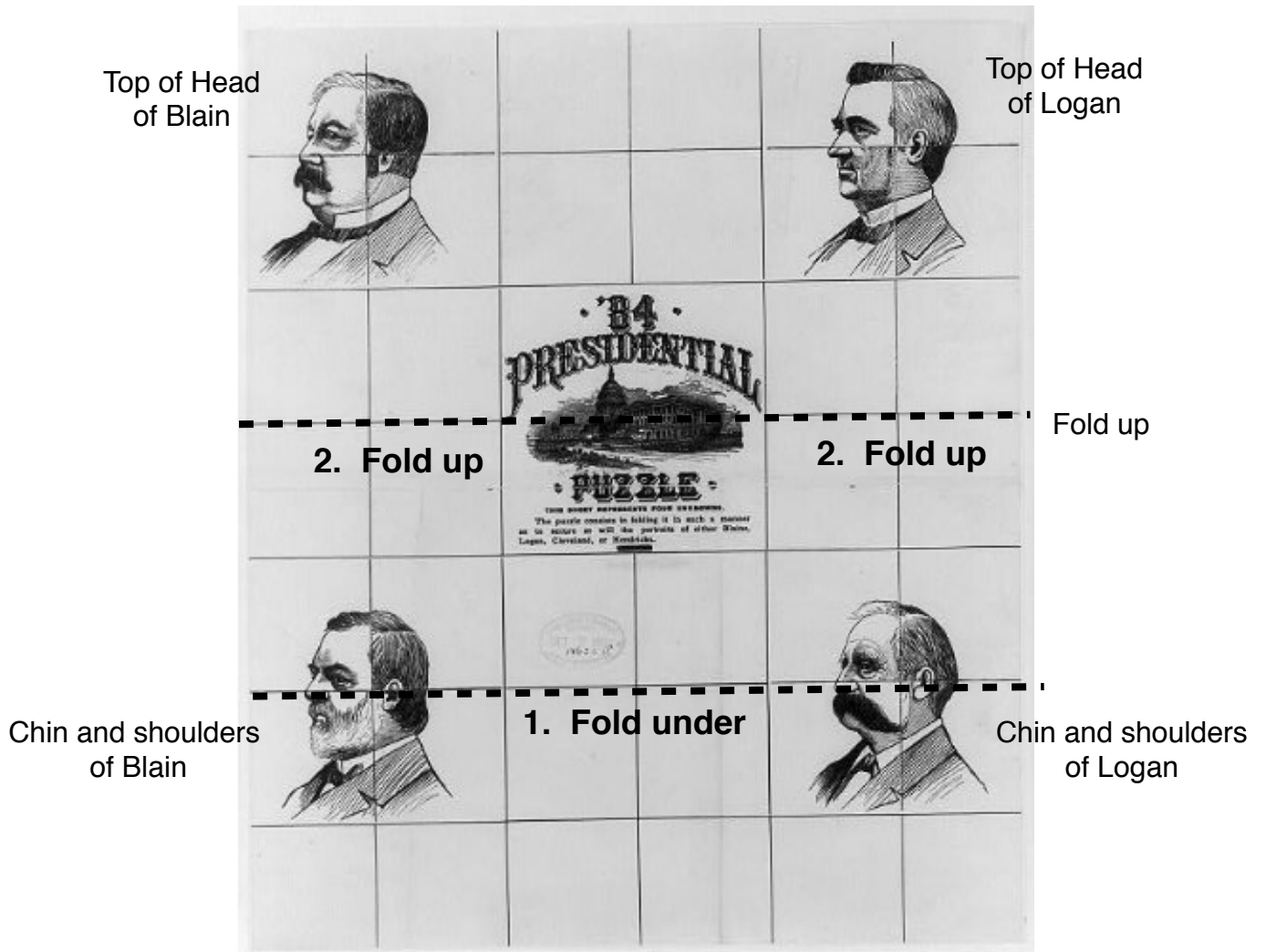
Fold the puzzle so that the running mates Cleveland and Hendricks are correctly assembled together and then get running mates Blaine and Logan correctly assembled together.



Solution Part 1

Get running mates Blaine and Logan correctly assembled.

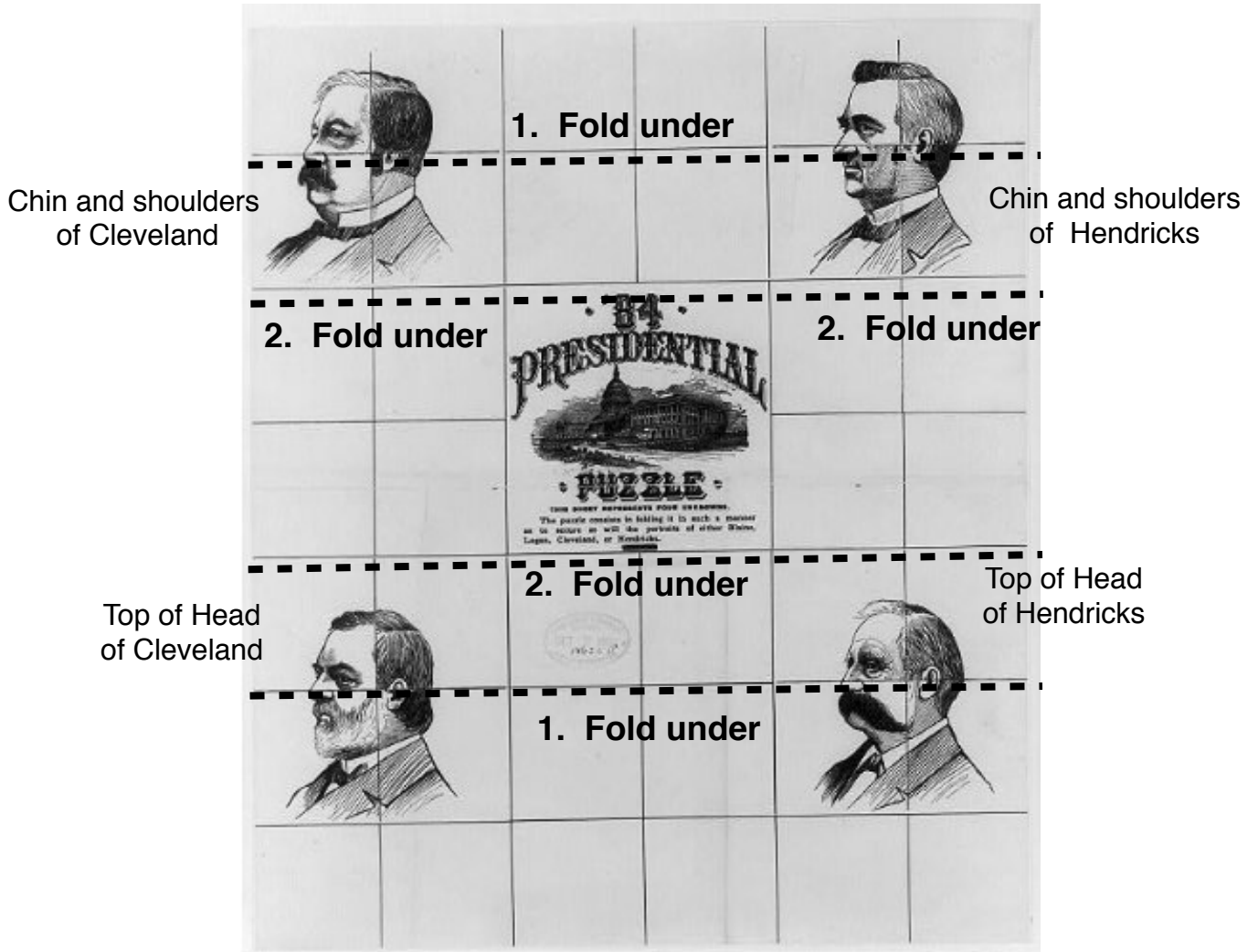
The heads and chins meet on the **top front** of the puzzle



Solution 2

Get running mates Cleveland and Hendricks correctly assembled.

Much Harder: The heads and chins meet on the **back** of the puzzle



The Campaign and Election of 1884



Grover Cleveland carried four advantages into the 1884 presidential campaign. First, his battles with Tammany Hall had won the support of middle-class voters from both parties. Second, his reformism emphasized hard work, merit, and efficiency, reinforcing his appeal to Republicans as well as to Democrats. Third, and most importantly, he seemed poised to carry the state of New York; in 1884, every politician worth his salt understood that the Democrats had to carry the entire South and New York to win. Lastly, the candidate nominated for the Republican ticket, the irascible James G. Blaine of Maine, had almost as many enemies within the Republican Party as supporters. The morally upright Mugwumps, a Republican faction of reform-minded businessmen and professionals, hated Blaine but admired Cleveland because of his willingness to challenge corrupt political organizations and businesses.

When the two candidates squared off in the summer of 1884, Blaine immediately promoted tariff protection as the centerpiece of his campaign. Cleveland preached honesty and efficiency in government. He talked about the need for federal "corrective action," to which Blaine countered with demands for "constructive action." Democrats tried hard to paint Blaine as politically immoral,

a blackmailer who, as Speaker of the House, had used his influence to obtain favors from the railroads. The press made the most of these images in their political cartoons. Demonstrations sprang up on Wall Street ridiculing Blaine as a tool of the moneyed interests. The Democrats challenged Blaine's integrity further in an effective campaign slogan:

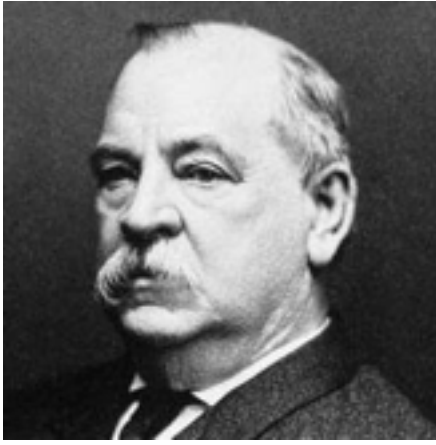
"Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine,
The continental liar from the State of Maine."

For his part, Cleveland gave only two campaign speeches in 1884. In both, he characterized the Republican Party as a "vast army of office holders"—corrupt, extravagant, and subservient to the rich. When Republicans charged Cleveland with fathering an illegitimate child by a woman whom he had then sent to an insane asylum, Cleveland immediately admitted the possibility of his paternity. Like hungry animals scenting blood, the Republican press charged Cleveland with debauchery and immorality. These publications argued that a choice between Cleveland and Blaine was a choice between "the brothel and the family, between indecency and decency, between lust and law." A popular Republican cartoon caption read: "Ma, Ma, Where's my Pa?"

Cleveland responded to these attacks by urging his supporters to "Tell the Truth." After instructing telegraphing his Buffalo friends by telegram to follow this dictum, he ignored the scandalmongers and left his defense to his closest associates. He privately told them to avoid all cringing and to make it clear that he had, in fact, fallen to temptation, but just that once. A supporter deflected the morality issue with the following argument: "We are told that Mr. Blaine has been delinquent in office but blameless in public life, while Mr. Cleveland has been a model of official integrity but culpable in personal relations. We should therefore elect Mr. Cleveland to the public office for which he is so well qualified to fill, and remand Mr. Blaine to the private station which he is admirably fitted to adorn."

Cleveland admitted to having sexual relations with Maria Halpin in 1874. She later gave birth to an infant boy and named Cleveland as the child's father. He had agreed to name the child Oscar Folsom Cleveland after himself and his law partner, who, as it happened, could also have been the responsible party. When the mother suffered a mental collapse, the child was adopted by a couple living in the western part of the state. Cleveland never again saw the child or the mother.

Cleveland won the 1884 election by the narrowest of margins. He received 4,879,507 votes (48.5 percent) to Blaine's 4,850,293 votes (48.2 percent). If Blaine had won a few more votes in New York—which he lost to Cleveland by only 1,200 votes out of the more than one million cast, he would have taken that state's huge electoral slate and won the presidency. As it was, Cleveland received 219 electoral votes to Blaine's 182.



Grover Cleveland

Stephen Grover Cleveland (March 18, 1837 – June 24, 1908) was the 22nd and 24th President of the United States; as such, he is the only president to serve two non-consecutive terms (1885–1889 and 1893–1897) and to be counted twice in the numbering of the presidents. He was the winner of the popular vote for president three times—in 1884, 1888, and 1892—and was one of the two Democrats elected to the presidency in the era of Republican political domination dating from 1861 to 1933 (other was Woodrow Wilson).

Cleveland was the leader of the pro-business Bourbon Democrats who opposed high tariffs, Free Silver, inflation, imperialism, and subsidies to business, farmers, or veterans. His crusade for political reform and fiscal conservatism made him an icon for American conservatives of the era. Cleveland won praise for his honesty, self-reliance, integrity, and commitment to the principles of classical liberalism. He relentlessly fought political corruption, patronage and bossism. Indeed, as a reformer his prestige was so strong that the like-minded wing of the Republican Party, called "Mugwumps", largely bolted the GOP presidential ticket and swung to his support in the 1884 election.

As his second term began, disaster hit the nation when the Panic of 1893 produced a severe national depression, which Cleveland was unable to reverse. It ruined his Democratic Party, opening the way for a Republican landslide in 1894. The result was a political realignment that ended the Third Party System and launched the Progressive Era.

Cleveland was a formidable policymaker and drew a corresponding criticism. His intervention in the Pullman Strike of 1894 to keep the railroads moving angered labor unions nationwide in addition to the party in Illinois; his support of the gold standard and opposition to Free Silver also alienated the agrarian wing of the Democratic Party. Furthermore, critics complained that he had little imagination and seemed overwhelmed by the nation's economic disasters—depressions and strikes in his second term. Even so, his reputation for probity and good character survived the troubles of his second term. Biographer Allan Nevins wrote: "in Grover Cleveland the greatness lies in typical rather than unusual qualities. He had no endowments that thousands of men do not have. He possessed honesty, courage, firmness, independence, and common sense. But he possessed them to a degree other men do not."



Thomas Andrews Hendricks

Thomas Andrews Hendricks (September 7, 1819 – November 25, 1885) was lawyer and an politician from Indiana who served as the 16th governor of Indiana (1873–1877) and the 21st Vice President of the United States (1885).

Born in Muskingum County, Ohio, the family settled in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1822. After graduating from Hanover College, class of 1841, Hendricks studied law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1843. Hendricks was a member of the Indiana General Assembly (1848–1850) and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1851. He represented Indiana in the U.S. House of Representatives (1851–55)

and the U.S. Senate (1863–69). After Hendricks lost his re-election bid to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1854, President Franklin Pierce appointed him commissioner of the General Land Office (1855–59). In 1872, on his third attempt to become governor, Hendricks defeated General Thomas M. Brown and became the first Democratic governor to be elected in a northern state following the American Civil War. His term as governor of Indiana was marked by the economic Panic of 1873. He was opposed by a strong Republican majority in the Indiana General Assembly and was unable to enact any significant legislation.

Having defended the Democratic position in the Senate during the war, Hendricks grew in popularity within the national Democratic Party. He was the unsuccessful candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket with Samuel Tilden in the controversial presidential election of 1876. Despite his poor health, Hendricks accepted his party's nomination for vice president in the election of 1884 as Grover Cleveland's running mate. Hendricks served as vice president from March 4, 1885, until his death in Indianapolis, eight months later. He is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis.



James G. Blaine

James Gillespie Blaine (January 31, 1830 – January 27, 1893) was an American Republican politician who served as United States Representative, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, U.S. Senator from Maine, and twice as Secretary of State. He was nominated for President in 1884, but was narrowly defeated by Democrat Grover Cleveland. Blaine was one of the late 19th century's leading Republicans and champion of the moderate reformist faction of the party known as the "Half-Breeds".

Blaine was born in the western Pennsylvania town of West Brownsville and after college moved to Maine where he became a newspaper editor. Nicknamed "the Magnetic

Man," he was a charismatic speaker in an era that prized

oratory. He began his political career as an early supporter of Abraham Lincoln and the Union war effort in the American Civil War. In Reconstruction, Blaine was a supporter of black suffrage, but opposed some of the more coercive measures of the Radical Republicans. Initially a protectionist, he later worked for a reduction in the tariff and an expansion of American trade with foreign countries. Railroad promotion and construction were important issues in his time, and as a result of his interest and support Blaine was widely suspected of corruption in the awarding of railroad charters; these allegations plagued his 1884 presidential candidacy.

As Secretary of State, Blaine was a transitional figure, marking the end of an isolationist era in foreign policy and foreshadowing the rise of the American Century that would begin with the Spanish-American War. His efforts at expanding the United States' trade and influence began the shift to a more active American foreign policy. Blaine was a pioneer of tariff reciprocity and urged greater involvement in Latin American affairs. An expansionist, Blaine's policies would lead in less than a decade to the establishment of the United States' acquisition of Pacific colonies and dominance of the Caribbean.

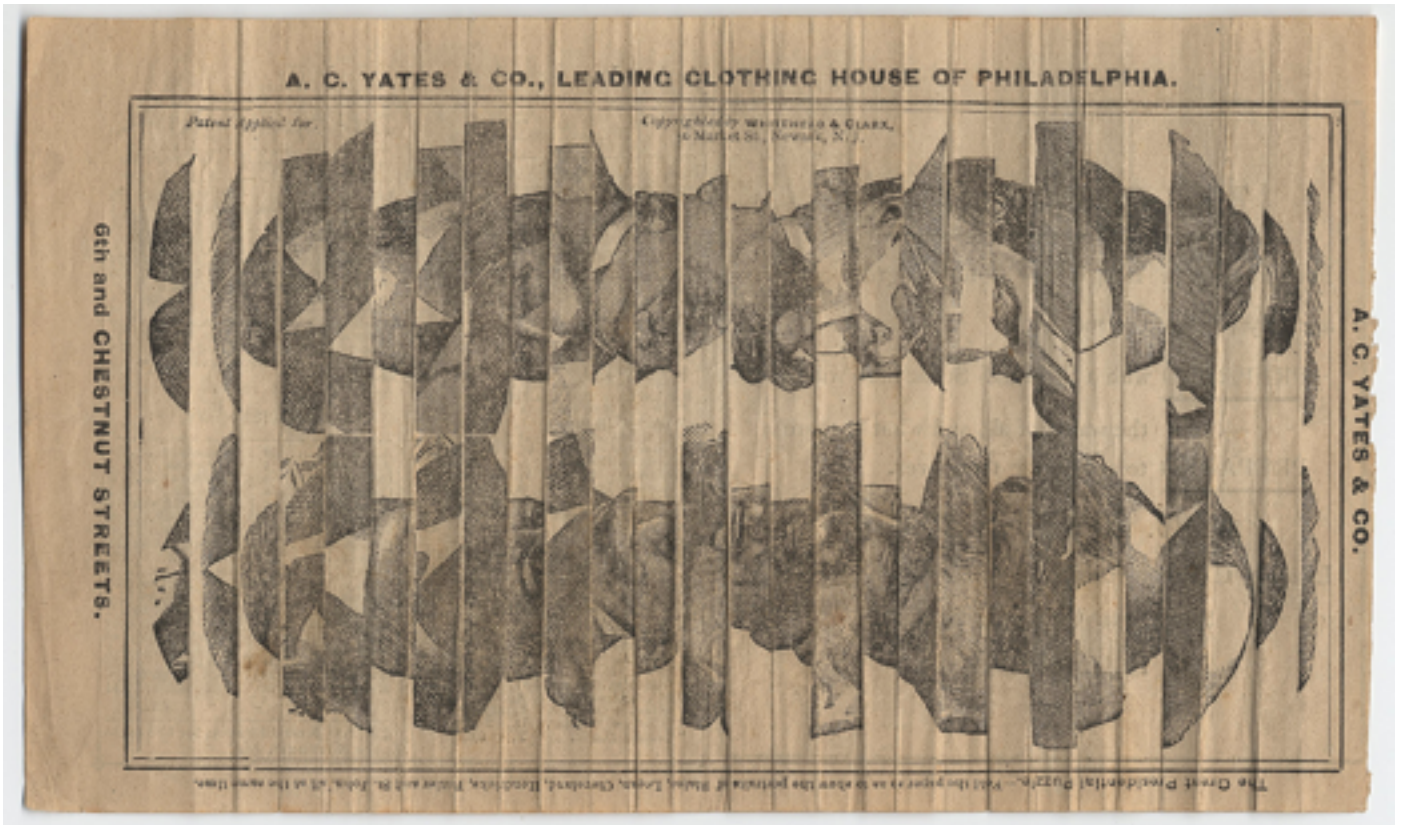


John Alexander Logan

John Alexander Logan (February 9, 1826 – December 26, 1886) was an American soldier and political leader. He served in the Mexican-American War and was a general in the Union Army in the American Civil War. He served the state of Illinois as a state senator, congressman and senator and was an unsuccessful candidate for Vice President of the United States with James G. Blaine in the election of 1884. As the 3rd Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, he is regarded as the most important figure in the movement to recognize Memorial Day (originally known as Decoration Day) as an official holiday.

His likeness appears on a statue at the center of Logan Circle, Washington, D.C.. He is also honored with a statue in Grant Park in Chicago, Illinois. He is the honoree of Logan County, Kansas and Logan Square, Chicago, which is the neighborhood chosen to mark Illinois' centennial. Logan is one of only three people mentioned by name in the Illinois state song. Upon his death, he lay in state in the United States Capitol rotunda. He is the father of U.S. Army officer and Medal of Honor recipient John Alexander Logan, Jr..

This folding puzzle with advertisement was popular during the election



A crossword puzzle including advertisements was popular during the election.

The Clothing Campaign

For the Fall of 1884 is now in full progress and we are fully prepared to meet it

PREPARED with a Splendid Stock that will meet the wants of all, and what is more

PREPARED to sell lower than ever.

A. C. YATES & CO.,
Leading Clothing House, LEONOR BUILDING,
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Transactions, Etc.		Presidential Votes—Continued.	
No.	Description	Amount	Percentage
188	James Thompson	\$1,164.30	39.5
189	W. H. Harrison	\$1,164.30	39.5
190	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
191	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
192	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
193	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
194	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
195	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
196	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
197	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
198	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
199	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
200	W. M. McKim	\$1,164.30	39.5
Total		\$46,000.00	100.0

Electoral Vote	
State	Electors
Alabama	9
Arkansas	7
California	9
Colorado	3
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
District of Columbia	3
Florida	9
Georgia	9
Idaho	3
Illinois	12
Indiana	12
Iowa	7
Kansas	7
Kentucky	7
Louisiana	7
Maine	7
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	12
Minnesota	12
Mississippi	7
Missouri	12
Montana	3
Nebraska	7
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	7
New York	36
North Carolina	7
North Dakota	3
Ohio	19
Oklahoma	3
Oregon	3
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
South Dakota	3
Tennessee	7
Texas	12
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Virginia	7
Washington	3
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	7
Wyoming	3
Total	531

48 Presidential Electors for 294 votes (over 270 needed) 418.

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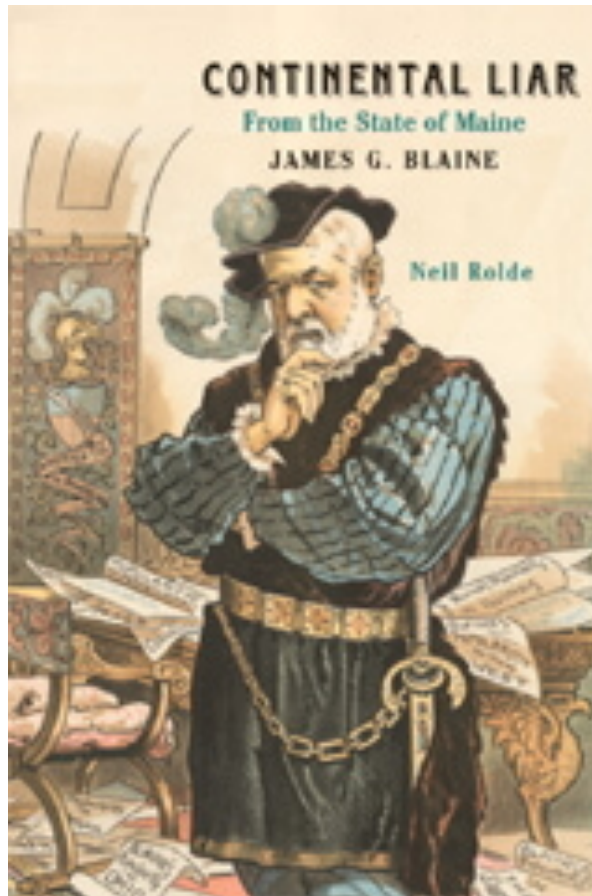
amagicclassroom.com

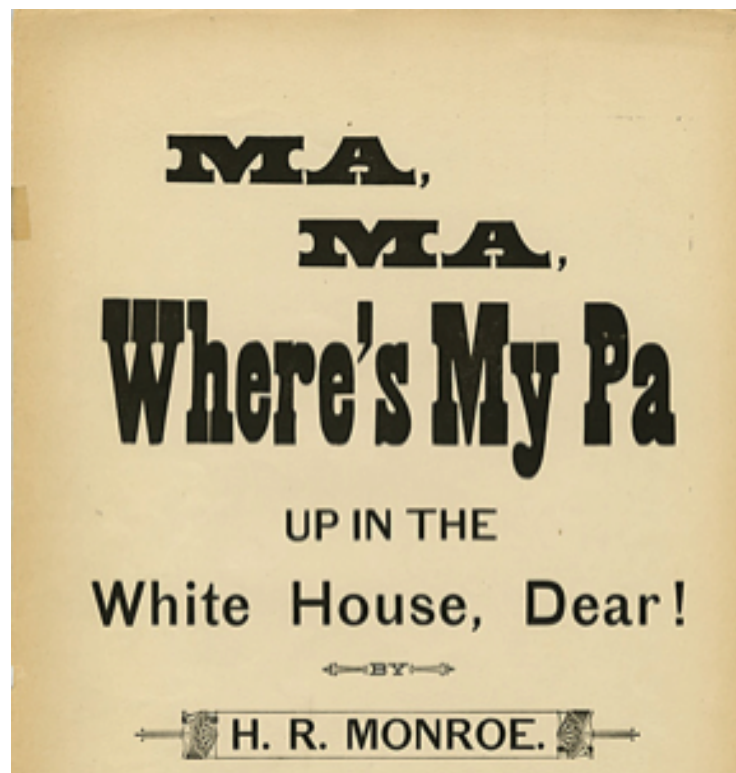
The 1884 campaign is considered one of the 5 dirtiest presidential campaigns in our history.

During Grover Cleveland's campaign, stories of his lecherousness were plentiful. One was verified, though - Cleveland, while still a bachelor, had fathered a child with a widow named Maria Halpin. He fully supported the child. So really, by today's standards, it probably wouldn't be that much of a scandal. No marriages ruined, no paternity tests, no child support issues. Nevertheless, the Republican party, who supported candidate James Blaine, took this and ran with it. They made up the chant, "Ma! Ma! Where's my pa?" and used it to taunt Cleveland.

Blaine was no innocent, though. He was accused of shady dealings with the railroad, which was confirmed when a letter was found in which Blaine pretty much confirmed that he knew he was involved in corrupt business - he signed the letter, "My regards to Mrs. Fisher. Burn this letter!" Cleveland's Democrats made up their own chant based on his writings - "Burn this letter! Burn this letter!"

Many political cartoons were printed during the 1884 campaign.





"SIR" JAMES G. BLAINE

"TRUSTS."

"When President Cleveland delivered his message he had something to say to the American people about the danger of 'trusts.' I think there have been some Democratic papers in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been consistently warning the people as to the possible danger of 'trusts.' (laughter) Well, I shall not discuss these matters. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether unwise or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere. England is already plastered over with her system of joint stock with trusts. The only one I know of would be iron. Just a fortnight ago I sat down in London (opened the announcement that all the manufacturers of rollers and all the undertakers of the United Kingdom had gone into a trust.")—the "Iron-rolled King" of Trusts and Monopolies.

