

## Comparison of Governmental Actions from 1883 through the 1890s

\* In the **Public Issue** column = Issue since the time of the Liberal Republicans

For background on the commission and on getting crops to market, see the 2<sup>nd</sup> page.

Date	President	Election Issue	Public Issue	Resolution—and Ripples
1883	Arthur	Assassination of Garfield + 1882 Democratic victories	* Civil service	Pendleton Act –
1887	Cleveland	Grangers + court cases	Railroad practices	Interstate Commerce Commission –
1887	Cleveland	-	Western expansion, Indians	Dawes Severalty Act –
1890	Harrison	Pre-election year	* Gold/silver	Sherman Silver Purchase Act –
1890	Harrison	Pre-election year	* Protective tariff	McKinley Tariff – r
1890	Harrison	Pre-election year	Trusts	Sherman Anti-Trust Act –
1893-11	Cleveland	Disastrous economy, Panic of 1893	* Gold/silver	Sherman Silver Purchase Act –
1894	-	Pre-election year	* Protective tariff	Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act –  Personal income tax –
1895	-	Continued economic problems	-	US Bond sale –
	-	-	-	Knight case –

### **What Is a Commission?**

These traits may help you understand the commission form of government:

- Begins at the state level with the attempt to stop the power of the railroads through the Granger laws. For example, the railroads were monopolies in the western regions and treated farmers accordingly.
- Is a response to the complexity of the new industrial institutions and monopolies of the Gilded Age and those monopolies' use of experts and therefore the commissions also rely on having their own experts and scientists. (Watch for this in the post 1901 era, particularly with the scientists in the Department of Agriculture)
- Is a response to such business practices as rebates and pooling.  
Caution: the word *rebate* did **not** mean what it does today. The closest meaning is kickback—a large corporation paid the official rate for railroad shipping but received part of that back.
- Is a creator of regulations (something thought of traditionally as a legislative function) but it is under the executive branch.
- Starts with the Interstate Commerce Commission but takes off in the Progressive Era (post 1901) with multiple organizations created to regulate big business, including the FDA and the power of the Department of Agriculture to regulate meat packing.

### **Background on Getting Crops to Market**

Ask yourself how do farmers get heavy crops to market at a price where they can make a profit:

- How did farmers get their crops to market in the colonial era? The rivers to the sea. What did farmers deeper inland do? They distilled grain into whiskey so they could ship it overland. Roads, even the later development of turnpikes, could not carry these crops.
- How did they get crops to market in the 1820s to 1860? In the Northwest and Northeast, canals. In the Southwest and Southeast, primarily rivers to the sea. With all regions, bit by bit with railroads.
- Envision the Great Plains. Do you see any rivers to the sea or canals there? A crop you can't get to market is just something that will rot.

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**WCJC Department:** History – Dr. Bibus  
**Contact Information:** 281.239.1577 or bibusc@wcjc.edu  
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