Benjamin Harrison, the 23rd President of the United States, served from 1889 to 1893 and was the grandson of President William Henry Harrison. He won both the Electoral College and the popular vote in the 1888 election, defeating Grover Cleveland. Later, Harrison defeated his opponent, Grover Cleveland, again, serving two non-consecutive terms, a distinction he shares with no other U.S. president. Harrison wrote the Sherman Antitrust Act and later signed it into law during his presidency. He was the first U.S. president to have electricity installed in the White House, although he and his wife were reportedly too afraid to touch the light switches. Harrison supported high tariffs to protect American industry, a policy widely regarded as effective. While often considered a quiet and formal figure, Harrison was known to be a gifted public speaker with a strong legal mind. His administration, however, was overly influenced by corporate interests, particularly the railroad industry. Harrison also significantly expanded the US Navy, helping to modernise America’s maritime power.