

Lincoln Lore

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October, 1965

The Scripps "Campaign Life"

John Locke Scripps campaign biography, "Life of Abraham Lincoln," published about July 15, 1860 has been declared to be "the only biography of himself that Abraham Lincoln ever authorized, revised and endorsed."
M. L. Houser, in the "Foreword" of a reprinted and annotated edition of the Scripps biography (Edward J. Jacob issue, 1931), made the statement that Lincoln instituted that

insisted that every statement, however unimportant, should be meticulously accurate; to insure that, he required that the manuscript be submitted to him before publication. Scripps afterwards said that the way Lincoln revised and deleted some of its most readable and interesting passages was "disconcerting, not to say discouraging.

Although Scripps did make some general statements similar to that quoted above, there is no evidence that Lincoln "meticulously" read the proof sheets of the 32 page pam-

phlet. In fact, there is testimony to refute such a claim.

In an excellent "Introduction" to the Indiana University Press issue (1961) of the Scripps biography prepared by Roy P. Basler and Lloyd A. Dunlap, no claim is made that Lincoln meticulously read the page proofs. Basler did state, however, "that . . . it may be claimed with some justice that Scripps was the first biographer to collect original material and write a comprehensive account of Lincoln's Life."

To assist biographers, because the public needed to be informed about the life and career of the Republican nominee, Lincoln wrote out in the third person some autobiographical notes which had been promised to Scripps. This famous sketch has become a classic in Lincoln literature. However, Scripps did not have the exclusive use of the autobiography because Lincoln retained the original manuscript and later permitted John G.

Nicolay, his private secretary, to send copies to William Dean Howells, D. W. Bartlett and perhaps others who wrote campaign lives. Then, too, the autobiography was issued under separate imprints on June 4.

Scripps was one of the chief editors of the *Chicago Press & Tribune* in 1860. He was born in Jackson, Missouri, on February 27, 1818. While still very young, he

removed with his parents to Rushville, Illinois and worked in his father's tannery, on his farm and in his store. Entering McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, he graduated in 1844. In 1847 he took up the study of law and practiced his profession in Chicago.

Having grown up in a family of which several members were able journalists, Scripps possessed certain inherent

literary talents which attracted him to newspaper work. After holding several minor editorial positions with small newspapers, he assumed the position of chief editor of the Chicago Press & Tribune when the two

newspapers consolidated on July 1, 1858. The editor visited Lincoln sometime prior to June 18, 1860, because on that date he wrote him a letter and, among other things, said, "Since I returned from Springfield it has been thought best, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made, to bring the work out in New York." According to Scripps, he was hard at work on the biography and he needed "the remaining notes, which I trust Mr. Nicolay will be able to send me without much delay." At this time Scripps was under the impression that he was to prepare

a 96 page biography. It can be assumed that while Scripps was in Springfield he discussed with Lincoln and Nicolay the outline of his proposed publication. Perhaps, it was on this occasion that Lincoln insisted that every statement be meticulously accurate and probably vetoed the author's plans to insert what Scripps considered to be the "most readable and interesting passages." Undoubtedly, it was during this interview that Lincoln insisted the manuscript be submitted to him before publication. While the agreement may never have been carried out, there was apparently a tacit understanding between author and nominee as to what should be included what should go

LIFE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CHAPTER I.

TABLY LIFT.

Arbenten—His Grandfactor Munisma by Indiana—His Parente—An Only Child—Adverse Communication School Fifty Years Ago—Removal in Indiana—Work in the Forcet—Letter-Writer for the Neighborn-Toron Forcet School Service—Character of the Methorn-Reading the Seriptores—Self-School-Ready Western Provident

Western Schools 1970, Your Ago-Beneral is Indiana—Work in the Forcet-Line Wines for the Nacha-Line Character of My Mottern Promisers.

It is not known at what period the ancestors of Abraham Lineoln came to America. The first account that has been obtained in the Market Abraham Lineoln came to America. The first account that has been obtained in the Market My Wester, at which time they were living in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and were members of the Society of Friends. Whence or when they came to that region is not known. About the middle of the last century, the great-grandfather of Abraham Lineoln, the grandfather, and Thomas-Hand, the grandfather, and Thomas-Hand Lineoln, the grandfather, and Thomas-Hand Lineoln, the father of the salget of this sketch, were been. Abraham, the grandfather, had four brothers—Issae, Jasoth, John, and Thomas—descendants of whom are now winning in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Abraham removed to Kentucky about the year 1780, and four years thereafter, while engaged in opening a farm, he was surprised and killed by Indians; leaving a widow, three some, and two daughters. The eddest son, Mordecu, remained in Kentucky until late in Big, when he removed to Hancek County, Hilmes, where he shorety was married to Balph Crume, and stone of her the social han whith the presence of the subject of this sketch, by the death of his fither and the very marrow circumstances of the things of the scenedants are more living in Breckenridge. County, Kentucky. The second acc, Josiah, settled in Hardin County, Indiana. The oldest daughter, Mary, was married to William Brandfad, and her descendants are supposed to be living in Kentucky.

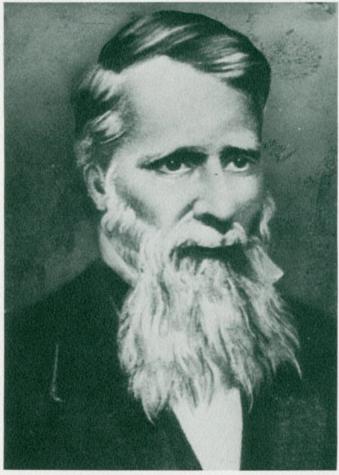
Thomas, the youngest son, and father of this sketch, by the death of his his period to the scendants are more living in Breckenridge. County, Kentucky. The second daughter, was married to William Brandfad, and her descendants are more living in Breckenridge from neighborhood its of the scendance of the subject of the scendance of the

EXTENDS according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by the CHICAGO PERSS AND THEREXE CO., is the Clote's Color of the Photois Court for the Northway Publish of Edinaria

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Page one of the Scripps "Life of Abraham Lincoln" bearing the Chicago Press and Tribune Company

A great deal of pressure was brought to bear on Scripps to get his copy ready for the printer; and the Chicago journalist, Joseph Medill, who owned a part interest in the *Press & Tribune*, insisted that the biographer go to New York City in order to facilitate the publication



Chicago Tribune Photograph

John Locke Scripps 1818-1866 According to the A. N. Marquis publication WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA—HISTORIC VOLUME, 1607-1896, page 471, Scripps was "never married." However, James E. Scripps in a foreword to the Cranbrook Press edition of the "Life of Abraham Lincoln" made the statement of the "Life of Abraham Lincoln" made the statement that "He (John Locke Scripps) was married in 1848 to Mary Elizabeth Blanchard of Greenville, Ill., by whom he had three children, the eldest of which died in infancy. Mrs. Scripps died a few months before her husband." Scripps was further described as "an affectionate husband and father and a warm and generous friend to all who commended themselves to his notice."

of the campaign tract. Scripps wrote Lincoln in his letter of June 18, that "In that event I will complete the MS here, and take Springfield in my route to N. Y.

The author's plan to go to New York City by way of The author's plan to go to New York City by way of Springfield did not prove to be practicable. The New York Tribune people, who were to be the publishers of the biography, informed Scripps that he should not delay an hour in getting to New York with his manuscript. Once Scripps arrived in New York City, he was informed that the pamphlet should consist of 32 pages (the last page to be devoted to advertisements), and be the same style of publication as the campaign life of Fremont which the Tribune issued in 1856. This was a disconcerning develop-Tribune issued in 1856. This was a disconcerning development for Scripps because "the work had to be pretty much done over again." Then, too, it was difficult to do the revision in New York City for want of additional information, and Scripps was bitter because his Spring-field friends failed to send him certain biographical material that they had promised.

The revision also played havoc with Horace White's

contribution, which was solicited by Scripps, relating to the senatorial campaign of 1858. White, a journalist, had reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and the information he had to offer was significant. Scripps' criticism of the condensed treatment of the Lincoln-Douglas campaign

was that it was "sadly botched."

The final pages of the revised sketch were set in type

on Saturday night, July 7, and the completed work was stereotyped on the following Monday and Tuesday. Two sets of plates were made, one for the New York Tribune and one for the Chicago Press & Tribune. Scripps was of the opinion that the New York Tribune would probably print its edition on July 12, and that the Chicago Press & Tribune would receive its stereotyped plates on July 13.

Apparently, Scripps was fearful about how Lincoln would feel about his failure to "submit the M. S. of the biography . . . before taking it to New York." In a letter dated at Chicago on July 11, Scripps attempted to explain the frantic efforts of both author and publisher to get the pamphlet in circulation before the reading public. He wrote Lincoln: "I think you will find nothing in the biography which will in any respect annoy you or give you pain. Having failed to submit it to you, I was the more careful, and struck out several matters for that reason which probably you would have allowed. Of course I have been compelled to omit much that I would have got in had we published a larger pamphlet. It is less satisfactory to me also for the reason that I prepared a large part of it for a larger work, and then had to condense and strike out to make it fit."

On July 17, from the office of the Chicago Press & Tribune Scripps sent Lincoln a copy of the campaign biography. In his letter of the same date the biographer again was on the defensive by stating that "I believe the biography contains nothing that I was not fully authorized to put into it." However, in one instance Scripps took the liberty of stating that Lincoln read in early life Plutarch's Lives. He wrote Lincoln that "I took the liberty of adding Plutarch's Lives. I take it for granted that you read that book. If you have not, then you must read it at once to make my statement good." Lincoln did not reply to Scripps' facetious suggestion but the author heard "of his frequent humorous allusions to it."

Almost five years later on June 24, 1865, Scripps wrote William E. Herndon from Chicago about his "little Campaign Life of Lincoln." In his remarks about the publication, Scripps made the statement that "I assure publication, Scripps made the statement that "I assure professional and the statement of the statem you I never performed a work more conscientiously in my life than the production of that biographical sketch. I am also very sure that Mr. Lincoln was equally sincere and conscientious in furnishing me with the facts connected with his own and his family's history. The chief difficulty I had to encounter, was to induce him to com-municate the homely facts and incidents of his early life. He seemed to be painfully impressed with the extreme poverty of his early surroundings-the utter absence of all romantic and heroic elements, and I know he thought poorly of the idea of attempting a biographical sketch for campaign purposes. 'Why Scripps' said he on one occasion, 'it is a great piece of folly to attempt to make anything out of my early life. It can all be condensed in a single sentence and that sentence you will find in Gray's Elegy: "The short and simple annals of the poor." That's my life, and that's all you or anyone else can make of it."

In spite of Scripps' difficulty the pamphlet reveals the author's excellent literary style which has been described as "simple and direct, scrupulously fair and truthful, of elegant diction and in every way a model of descriptive

In the year 1865 the biographer did not own a copy of his campaign life and he wrote Herndon that "soon after

the death of Lincoln, I succeeded in finding a copy, but I let Dr. Holland have it." He inquired of Lincoln's former law partner, "Can you find me a copy in Springfield?"

Ernest J. Wesson, in his article, "Campaign Lives of Abraham Lincoln, An Annotated Biography," which appeared in Papers in Illinois History, the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, 1938, pp. 188-220, made the statement that possibly as many as 200,000 made the statement that possibly as many as 200,000 copies of Lincoln campaign biographies were distributed during the political canvass of 1860. Of course, this figure gives no indication as to how many copies of the Scripps publication came from the press. Wesson's figure indicates the approximate total number of copies of thirteen biographies in English, three in German and two in the Welsh language along with three works combining the lives of the various candidates. Certainly it can be stated that the issues published by the *Chicago Press* & Tribune are much more rare than those published by the New York Tribune. The two issues have the identical

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From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The advertisements in a double column on page 32 of the Scripps "Life of Abraham Lincoln" indicate that the publication is a first edition of the CHICAGO PRESS & TRIBUNE.

text but the title pages and the advertising matter on page 32 reveal marked differences.

Joseph Medill, the former associate of Scripps' in the Chicago Press & Tribune editorial office, could not find a copy of the campaign life. He wrote Grace Locke Scripps Dyche, the daughter of Scripps, in 1895 that "I remember the pamphlet very well, as I both furnished considerable material worked into it by your father and circulated it throughout the United States. I have not seen a copy of it since the great fire of 1871 in Chicago. All the copies we had in The Tribune were consumed in the fire of '71. My efforts to find some copies of the pamphlet—no doubt the first authentic Life of Abraham Lincoln published—led me to write North, South, East and West, but always with the same discouraging results. During my five years of untiring research, I have been able to locate but four perfect copies, and it is through the courtesy of the Honorable John G. Nicolay of Washington, D. C., that I received from his pamphlet, a manuscript copy of the missing parts of my own mutilated copy, and that I was enabled to go on with my undertaking. Since I received this copy from Mr. Nicolay the other three pamphlets have come to light."

Grace Locke Scripps Dyche in March 1900 wrote the foreword of a handsomely printed reprint of the original Scripps biography. It was published by the Cranbrook Press of Detroit, Michigan, in 1900, in an edition limited to 245 copies. The Foundation's Library-Museum has Copy No. 6. In the foreword prepared for the annotated biography, Mrs. Dyche stressed the rarity of the campaign life. In addition to the statements of Joseph Medill she incorporated a statement made by John G. Nicolay in

June, 1898 regarding the rarity of the pamphlet; namely, "I have one copy, bound in a volume with other pamphlets, of the pamphlet Life of Lincoln edited by your father and published by the Chicago Press & Tribune Co., in 1860."

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln wrote Mrs. Dyche that "I am very sorry to tell you that I do not possess even a single copy of your father's pamphlet life of my father. When it was published I was myself in the East at school, and while I have no doubt that my father had some copies of it now come to me among the books he left."

of it, none came to me among the books he left."

Mrs. Dyche, desirous of finding some of the orignal Scripps pamphlets in the office of the New York Tribune, wrote to the New York Journalist, Hon. Whitelow Reid, for some copies, Reid replied as follows: "Answering your recent inquiry concerning the pamphlet Life of Lincoln by your father, I regret to say that no trace of it can be found here. The fact that forty years have elapsed, and that the Tribune counting room has undergone two removals, during the construction of the new building, one riot and some small fires in the interval, will serve to explain why papers that have served their purpose are not apt to be found now on file."

One reason for the rarity of the Scripps Lincoln can be attributed to the fact that it appears that only one printing was run off the stereotyped plates by the Chicago Press & Tribune and perhaps no more than two different printings were made by the New York Tribune. In a letter which Scripps wrote to Herndon dated at Chicago on May 9, 1865, the statement was made that "The plates on which the Campaign Life was printed were not preserved, and I have not been able to get a copy of it for you."

In the beginning of this publication project it was assumed that a very large edition would be sold. They were to be sold in lots of 100 for \$2.50 or \$20. per thousand. Scripps hoped that one million copies could be sold before November, 1860. The biographer explained to Lincoln that a larger and more expensive book would not reach the masses at all. Then, too, a program for the distribution of the pamphlet had been given considerable thought and about 1,500 letters to Republican county and township organizations were sent to promote the sale of the campaign life. Apparently, the high hopes of the Republican organizers to sell a million copies of the Scripps pamphlet failed to materialize. The Scripps campaign life appears in three different editions as follows:

CHICAGO EDITION

Life/of/Abraham Lincoln (Caption Title). In the lower margin of page (1) appears the following: Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by the Chicago Press and Tribune Co., in the Clerks'/Office of the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Pages 1-32, text in double columns. The lower two-thirds of page 32 is devoted to two columns of advertising matter.

SECOND CHICAGO EDITION
Same as first Chicago edition except for advertising matter. In this edition the advertising matter on page 32 is set in a single column with the caption "The Chicago Press and Tribune." Bibliographers are of the opinion that "this edition, although bearing a Chicago imprint, was printed in the plant of the New York Tribune."

NEW YORK EDITION
Tribune Tracts.—No. 6/(Rule)/Life/Of/Abraham Lincoln./(Caption Title). In the lower margin of page (1) appears the following: Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1860, by Horace Greeley & Co., in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. On page 32 the advertising matter is set in a single column with the caption "The New York Tribune."
The Library and Museum of the Lincoln National Life

The Library and Museum of the Lincoln National Life Foundation owns both the Chicago edition and the New York edition.

There is no indication that Scripps received a fee as the biographer of the Campaign Life. This service was in line with his desire to make a contribution to the Republican canvass in 1860. However, his services did not go unrewarded and upon Lincoln's election to the Presidency Scripps was appointed postmaster for Chicago. While holding this appointive office, he found time with the opening of the Civil War to organize and raise (continued on page 4)

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY – 1964-1965

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Road, Garden City New York; Carl Haverlin, 8619 Louis Avenue, Northridge, California; E. B. Long, 708 North Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Ralph G. Newman, 18 E. Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.; Kenneth A. Bernard, Boston University, 725 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Clyde C. Walton, Jr., Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.; Judge Warren L. Jones, U. S. Court of Appeals, Jacksonville, Fla., Hon. Fred Schwengel, 636 Union Arcade, Davenport, Iowa, New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

-1964 -

DUFWA, THAMAR E. Lincoln/and Secession/by/Thamar E. Dufwa, Ph.D./ Pageant Press, Inc./New York. [Published by Pageant Press, Inc., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10003. Copyright 1964 by T. E. Dufwa. First Edition] Book, cloth, 8¹/₄" x 5¹/₂". (9) 438 pp., price \$4.00.

Book, cloth, 8½" x 5½". (9) 438 pp., price \$4.00.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION 1964-54

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Foundation . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor/Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana/Number 1517, July
1964—Number 1522, December 1964.

Folder, paper, 8½" x 11", 4 pp., illus. Number 1517, Was Andrew
Johnson Present at . . Deathbed? — July 1964; Number 1518. Presidential Candidates of 1860 — August 1964; Number 1519, Lincoln's
Gettysburg Declaration . . September 1964; Number 1520, Edward
Laboulaye On the Presidential Election of 1864—October 1964; Number 1521, Recent Acquisitions, Nov. 1964; Number 1522, U. S. Flags, Dec. 1964.

-1965 -

KERNER, FRED A Treasury of/Lincoln Quotations/compiled and edited by Fred Kerner/Doubleday & Company, Inc./Garden City, New York/1965. [Copyright 1965. First Edition] Book, cloth, 81/2" x 51/2" ix p., 320 pp., price \$4.95.

LANG, H. JACK 1965-21 The Wit and Wisdom of/Abraham/Lincoln/as Reflected in His Briefer Letters/and Speeches/Edited by H. Jack Lang/(device)/The World Publishing Company/Cleveland and New York. [Reprinted for the Lincoln Centennial Library 1965. Copyright by the World Publishing Co., 1941]

Book, fabrikoid, 81/4" x 51/2", xx p., 265 pp., price \$4.00.

LATTIMER, JOHN K., M. D. 1965-22 The stabbing of Lincoln's/Secretary of State on the/ Night the President Was Shot/John K. Lattimer, MD (caption title). [Reprinted From The Journal of the American Medical Association April 12, 1965, Vol. 192, pp. 99-106, Copyright 1965] Pamphlet, 11" x 8%", 8 pp., illus.

LINCOLN DEPOT MUSEUM 1965-23 Lincoln Depot/Museum/(device)/10th & Monroe/
Springfield, Illinois/Feb. 11/Site of Abraham Lincoln's
famous/Farewell Address/1861/(device and cut of
Lincoln portrait)/Lincoln Depot/Gift and/Souvenir/ Shoppe/Last Restored Lincoln Shrine/(device obtain an Exact Replica of Lincoln's Inaugural Train Ticket. (Cover title)

Folder, 9" x 4", contains description of Lincoln's Farewell Address in Springfield, with map of spots of Lincoln interest on reverse.

MORGAN, CHARLOTTE Mr. Lincoln/In/Springfield/(drawing)/Story by Charlotte Morgan/Illustrations by Joan Gillespie. (Covertitle). [Copyright 1965. Gilmore Publishers, Springfield,

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 81/2" x 11", (24) pp., illus., price, 60¢.

NEWMAN, RALPH G. 1965-25
"In This Sad World/of Ours, Sorrow/Comes to All"/
A Timetable for the/Lincoln Funeral Train/by/Ralph G.
Newman/Springfield, Illinois/1965. (Cover title)

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9½" x 6", 16 pp., illus. Reprinted by the Civil War Centennial Commission of Illinois with the permission of the Illinois State Historical Society from its Spring, 1965, Journal.

R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY 1965-26 (Cut of Lincoln)/Liberty Abraham Lincoln (Cover title) [Abraham Lincoln "Speaks"—The words of our Sixteenth President on presented at the Illinois Landout Sixteenth President as presented at the Illinois Land of Lincoln Pavilion New York World's Fair 1965] Compliments of The Lakeside Press, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, Chicago.

Folder, stiff paper, 11" x 81/2".

STERN, PHILIP VAN DOREN 1965-27 [M3716(8)]

The Man/Who/Killed/Lincoln/The story of John Wilkes Booth/and his part in the assassination/Philip Van Doren Stern/(device)/The World Publishing Company/Cleveland and New York. [Copyright 1939. Reprinted for the Lincoln Centennial Library 1965. Book, fabrikoid, 8¾" x 5½", vii p., 376 pp., price \$4.00.

TURNER, JUSTIN G.

1965-28

The Five Manuscript Copies/of the Gettysburg Address/By/Justin G. Turner/Reprinted from Manuscripts, Winter 1965. (Volume XVII—Number 1) Pamphlet, flexible boards, 8½" x 5½", 10 pp.

COLVER, ANNE (Polly Anne Graff) 1965-29

Anne Colver/(device)/Mr. Lincoln's Wife/(device)/Holt, Rinehart and Winston/New York Chicago/San Francisco. [Copyright, 1943 and 1965. First edition.] Book, cloth. 81/4" x 51/4", 363 pp., price \$5.95.

COUNTRY BEAUTIFUL

1965-30

Lincoln/His Words and His World/By the Editors of Country Beautiful Magazine/Editorial Direction: Michael P. Dineen/Edited by Robert L. Polley/Published by Country Beautiful Foundation, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin, for Hawthorn Books, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10011.

Book, 12½" x 9½", 98 pp., illus., price \$4.95.

EL COLOMBIANO

1965-31

Full 8 page newspaper, El Colombiano, special supplement, printed April 14, 1965 in honor of Centennial of death of Abraham Lincoln. [Printed in Columbia, South America, in Spanish language.]

Lincoln/(cut of Lincoln portrait by Francisco Morales, against background of American flag in color. (Caption

Newspaper, 151/2" x 23", 8 pp., illus.

The Scripps "Campaign Life"

(continued from page 3)

at his own expense a company of infantry called the Scripps Guard, which was eventually enrolled as Company C, 72nd Illinois Volunteers.

During the Civil War Scripps exerted considerable power in Illinois Republican politics, and in 1864 he attempted to secure the nomination for Congress. His opponent was Isaac N. Arnold, who as the incumbent was seeking re-election. Scripps was accused of using his position as postmaster with "over one hundred appointees . . . to crush one who has sustained the administration." Arnold insisted that Lincoln must inform Scripps that "he must not use his office to injure his competitor." Lincoln handled the matter adroitly. The President gave Arnold a letter to give to Scripps. It took the form of a letter that he had used to settle a dispute between Cornelius Walborn, postmaster at Philadelphia, and Judge William D. Kelley, candidate for Congress. Lincoln substituted the names of Scripps and Arnold for those of Walborn and Kelley. The main point was expressed by Lincoln as follows: "My wish therefore is that you will do just as you think fit with your own suffrage in the case, and not constrain any of your subordinates to do other than he thinks fit with his. This is precisely the rule I inculcated, and adhered to on my part, when a certain nomination, now recently made, was being canvassed for." The President had reference to the candidacy of Salmon P. Chase who sought the Republican nomination in 1864.

Scripps agreed to desist; however, he suggested to the President that "it would be well for you to give the various heads of . . . offices the same instructions." Lincoln refused and in a reply to Scripps stated that "I do not quite like to publish a general circular on the subject, and it would be rather laborious to write a separate letter to each." Ironically enough, neither Scripps nor Arnold received the nomination which went to John Wentworth of Chicago, who was popular enough to get elected.

At the close of his appointive term as postmaster, Scripps' failing health required his retirement from active duty. He died on September 21, 1866.