

tion of concerted deviation from the ordinary form. 2. Crosses with wide and black bars—Accepted. 3. Crosses resembling a capital X—Accepted. 4. Crosses accompanied by some other mark—Rejected, unless the other mark appears to have been accidental. 5. Crosses made upon the line between compartments—Counted for the candidate in whose compartment the intersection of the bars occurs. 6. Crosses outside of the compartments allotted to the candidates—Rejected, for uncertainty. 7. A straight line, or other mark not a cross, in a compartment—Rejected. 8. Large crosses extending across the names of both candidates—Rejected. 9. Crosses found on two ballots in the same poll, of a peculiar form, and closely alike—Admitted, where either ballot alone would have excited no suspicion and been accepted, as each ballot must be judged separately. 10. Ballots with crosses or other marks on the back—Rejected, unless the marks were clearly unintentional. 11. Ballots with numbers on the back—Rejected. 12. Ballots not initialed by the deputy returning officer—Rejected. 13. Ballots bearing initials different from those used elsewhere by the deputy—Rejected.

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The death of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editor of the "Chicago Legal News," occurred on the 14th instant, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Bradwell, many years ago, was refused admission to the bar of Illinois, on the ground that she was a married woman, and in May, 1873, the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. But before this decision was reached, Mrs. Bradwell, in 1868, had established the "Chicago Legal News," of which she continued to be the able managing editor for a quarter of a century. At a later day the legislature came to her aid, and she was conceded the right to practise, but she did not avail herself of it. The legislature of Illinois also afforded her great assistance by passing Acts which