

tions under such a charter of these so-called Art Unions now doing business in Montreal.

The Louisiana Lottery of the United States died a natural death at the expiration of its State charter; and its term of existence evolved such evil results that no power could be procured to extend it, even by attempted purchase at exorbitant figures.

To-day the mails of the United States are closed against any lottery enterprise. Papers from Canada, containing lists of such drawings as are specially exempt in the Province of Quebec may not legally be sent through the American mails.

If, after all its years of lottery experience, the United States Courts and the United States authorities deem it essential, wise and for the well-being of the nation to sternly repress all lottery enterprises, it ill becomes Canada—where, rightly or wrongfully, the impression prevails that our standard of public morals is higher—to tolerate a universally admitted evil, or to extend any legislative sanction whatever to any schemes which may be and in Montreal are now being worked out to supply all the evil conditions attaching to a regularly constituted and openly conducted lottery institution.

LOTTERIES.

(From the Montreal Daily Witness, Oct. 31, 1898.)

The ice cream man, instead of selling his dainty at a cent a cup to the newsboy, tosses a cent with him, giving him two cups if he wins, and nothing if he loses. The raffling of second-hand bicycles brings many into touch with gambling, as an average of over a hundred tickets are sold for every bike so disposed of, and more than the hundred are appealed to to buy. When no more is taken from the ticket buyers than what the article is worth, as is the case with ice cream, and, as may be the case with the bicycle, it is commonly called a square game, as the players in the ag-