A GOLD BRICK AND AN INDIAN.

Farmer James H. Badeau of Catskill Swindled Out of $3,000.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 8.—Farmer James H. Badeau of the town of Catskill, Greene county, has been victimized out of $3,000 by the old "gold brick and Indian" racket. Two weeks ago a well-dressed young man put in an appearance at the Badeau farm house. He claimed to be a relative who was about to write up a history of the family, and was in search of its genealogy. The plausible speech and manner of the stranger soon captivated old man Badeau, and he at once became deeply interested in the young man's scheme. He was invited to spend a few days with the Badeau family, to which he interposed no objection. The stranger and the elder Badeau took walks in the vicinity, and the young man was introduced to some of the substantial Greene county farmers. One day while going through a clump of woods Badeau spied in the near distance an Indian. The latter came toward them. He held in his hand a brick of shining material, and began to "gibber" some unintelligible language. Badeau's newly found relative said he knew a little of both the Indian and Spanish languages, and said he would converse with the Indian and ascertain what he wanted. They kept up a pretended conversation for a few minutes, and the strange young man interpreted it to Mr. Badeau as follows:

"The Indian had come into possession of a large brick of gold in Arizona, and some cowboys who had become aware of it attempted to take his life and get possession of it. He had boarded the first train with the intention of going to New York and disposing of it. When he reached Catskill he got off the train for a few minutes to get something to eat, and the train started off and left him. He then made his way to the woods, where he intended to remain until night, and then proceed on his journey afoot. He asked the strange young man to buy the brick for $3,000, but the latter had a few hundred dollars only."

Seeing a chance to make a profit of money in a short time, the farmer thought he could enter into no better speculation, and told his newly found relative to ask the Indian if he would not chip a small piece off of the brick, so that they could have it examined. The Indian was willing, and a small piece was given to the strange young man, and it was agreed to meet the Indian at the same spot the next day. Badeau and the young man took the piece of the brick to Catskill jewellers, and they gave no satisfactory answer. It was then decided to take the West Shore train for this city and obtain the opinion of jewellers here. Two of the leading jewelry stores were visited, and though they readily admitted that the lump presented for their inspection was gold, they declined to give such information as Badeau wanted. Suddenly the strange young man told Badeau that he had learned that a United States assayer was stopping at the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest hotels here, and thither the two men wended their way. They were shown to a room where a middle-aged man was seated at a table, and in front of him were specimens of ore, acids, and several bottles of acid. Badeau's companion asked if he could give them accurate information regarding the per cent. of gold in the specimen, and the value of a brick of a certain size. He replied in the affirmative, and, after making several pretended tests, pronounced the specimen 80 per cent. pure gold and the value of the brick from $5,000 to $5,500.

"What is your charge?" asked the strange young man.

"Three dollars for the test," was the answer, and the amount was paid.

Badeau and his companion started off rejoicing and took the first train for Catskill. Badeau went to the bank and drew some money, and together they went to the woods and met the Indian as per agreement. The Indian insisted on selling for $3,500, but was finally induced to take $3,000. For the assistance rendered by the newly found relative a present of $100 was made him. The following morning he disappeared, and Badeau and his son, becoming suspicious, took the brick to jewellers only to find that they had been swindled. A search of the woods was made, but the Indian could not be found. Word was immediately telegraphed to this city to arrest the assayer, but the "third" had flown. He registered at the hotel as L. T. Slocum of New York city. It is believed that the swindlers are the same ones that recently operated in the vicinity of Pulaski, N. Y. From the description of the bunco-rs it would appear that they are Clay Wilson, alias Watson, and Frank Martine, alias Big Frank.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES.

The U. S. Supreme Court Agrees with the Court of Appeals in the Palmer Case.

Martin T. McMahon, as Receiver of Taxes, endeavored to collect from Francis A. Palmer, as a shareholder in the National Broadway Bank, a tax of $4,094.63, assessed in 1881 on his bank stock, valued at $190,695. Of this tax Mr. Palmer neglected to pay $3,634.63. Under section 857 of the Consolidation act the Court of Common Pleas granted an order directing Mr. Palmer to show cause why he should not be punished for misconduct for neglecting and refusing to pay the tax. The defendant appeared and interposed an affidavit, in which he set forth a number of defences to the proceeding, some of them technical, relating to the preparation of the assessment roll, others affecting the merits of the valuation, and still others involving the constitutionality of statutes. After a hearing of the case an order was made in November, 1882, by Judge Van Brunt which directed that Mr. Palmer be committed for contempt unless he paid the tax. From this order an appeal was taken. The General Term affirmed the order, and so did the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Palmer determined upon a further hearing in the Supreme Court of the United States. This hearing was recorded in January last, and resulted in favor of the city with costs.

The opinion of the Supreme Court is awaited with interest. The decision will doubtless aid the city's officers in the enforcement of annual taxes on bank shares. A number of cases are said to be pending involving similar questions to those raised in the Palmer case.

In the State courts the proceeding was conducted by E. H. Lacombe, then Counsel to the Corporation, and in the United States Supreme Court by Corporation Counsel Clark and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean.

UNIQUE BANNER FOR MR. ALLEN.

Made of Photographs on Satin and Presented by His Fellow Letter Carriers.

A unique banner has been presented to President Isaac L. Allen of the Letter Carriers' Association of this city by the letter carriers of Branch F station. It consists of photographs on green and cream-colored satin, taken by a new process, and shows the faces of over 1,500 letter carriers belonging to the union in Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston. The pictures are sewed together like blocks of crazy patch work, and are bordered by red and old-gold plush. The banner is heavily quilted and hung with gold cord and tassels. Among the pictures of larger size are those of ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson and his aids and the late Congressman S. S. Cox and others who pushed the Letter Carriers' Eight-hour law.

The New York association was formed on Sunday last by the consolidation of "Justice" and "Unit," to local associations of the Knights of Labor. It numbers 800 members. The whole order throughout the country numbers 8,000. They are going to raise a statue to Mr. Cox, and have contributed $1 apiece to the proposed fund of $15,000, the remainder of which is to be raised by picnics and other entertainments. The banner is on exhibition at 233 Broadway.

A Poverty Stricken Counterfeiter.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 8.—A man named Shephard was arrested to-day, charged with making counterfeit money. He confessed his guilt and told a pitiful tale about his family starving and not being able to get work. A full set of dies, moulds, and tools was found in his possession. His children had been passing counterfeit coin at various stores for some time past. Commissioner Leach held him to the Federal jury in the sum of $1,000.

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My stock of GRAY & WHITE HAIR GOODS is unsurpassed for its great variety in rare shades fine quality, exquisite and various designs for the coiffure; sold at lower prices than any other house.

BEAUTIFUL SWITCHES of naturally wavy CONVERT hair, in all shades, my own make, $5.00; equal to those costing $10.00 elsewhere. NOT my own make $1.50.

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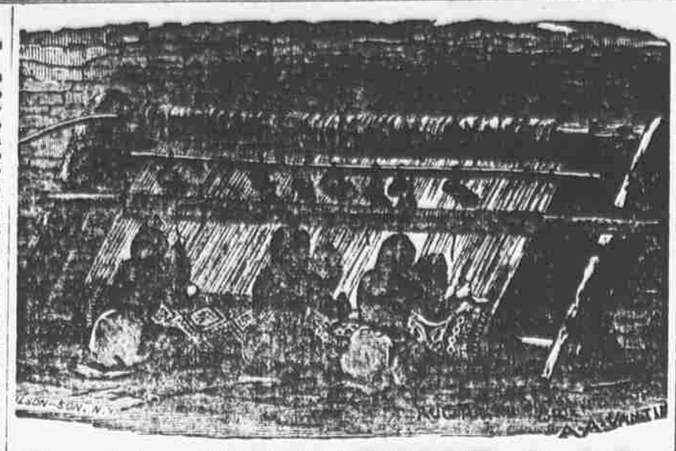
SHAMPOOING, BLEACHING and DYEING a specialty; 20 expert artists constantly in attendance; no waiting. Send for new illustrated catalogue and price list.



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ORIENTAL CARPETS, RUGS, PORTIERES, AND EMBROIDERIES.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 10, WE SHALL OFFER FOR THREE DAYS,

75 Turkish, Persian, and Indian Carpets in perfect condition and in the following sizes:
6x10 ft., 6x12 ft., 7x8 ft.
7x10 ft., 8x10 ft., 8x12 ft.
8x15 ft., 9x11 ft., 9x12 ft.
9x13 ft., 10x14 ft., 10x12 ft.
10x13 ft., 10x14 ft., 11x13 ft.
11x15 ft., 12x15 ft., 12x19 ft.
ALSO
100 Carabagh Rugs, 80 each.
150 Japanese Rugs at prices from $8.00 to $12 each.
75 Anatolia Mats at $2.50 each.
1,000 Antique Oriental Rugs, slightly imperfect, prices from $5.00 to $15.00 each.
100 Bagdad Portieres at $5.00 each.

ALSO AT SAME TIME IN THIS WEEK

TURKISH EMBROIDERY DEP'T 3D FLOOR,

1,000 Bulgarian Embroidered Scarfs at 50c. to $3 Each.
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500 Oriental Thin Window Curtains, Mismatched and Slightly damaged, at 50c. to $5 Each.

ON SALE 450 PIECES ANTIQUE ORIENTAL PORCELAINS

Many of these pieces are very rare and unusual, Consisting of "Old Blue and White," "Single Colors," which bear the marks of "Ming," "Yung Ching," "Kea King," "Ching Hwa," "Ching Hung" and "Keen Lung" Period.

This Collection is worthy the attention of Connoisseurs and Collectors. The prices will be found, considering the Quality of the Goods, VERY LOW.

ALSO

A Collection of IMPERIAL PALACE HANGINGS, COURT ROBES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, Rare and Costly ORIENTAL FABRICS.

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$400 REWARD FOR A LOAF OF BREAD!

This sum will be given to the first 10 persons who write and tell us where the word BREAD is first used in the Holy Bible, location book, chapter and verse. The first person who answers this correctly will receive $10. The second will receive $5. The third, $2. The fourth, $1. The fifth, $50. The sixth, $25. The seven next (seventh, if there is no sixth), $10 each. The ten next (or eleven, if there is no sixth) $5 each. The next (twelfth if there is no sixth, or twelfth and thirteenth if there is no sixth) $2 each. The next (or twenty-first if there is no sixth) $1 each. Be sure to state in your letter the place where you saw the word, and give your name and address in full. Your chance is good for the first premium if the answer is sent, and $1.25 each for subscription and samples are sent ahead of you. Each competitor must send with answer 10c. postage stamps, or postal note to pay FIRESIDE AND FARM, a 16 page journal, devoted to interesting and instructive reading for the household, every other week. Fifty cents per year, contains about 400 pages, including 24 numbers, and twenty-four extra numbers, including serial stories, sketches, poetry, receipts, household, farming and fruit-growing articles, condensed notes on all subjects, political news, miscellaneous literature, agricultural and horticultural information, and all the news of the world, published in Massachusetts. All articles pertaining to health, are will be contributed free of charge to the Journal. Every one who sends for a sample copy, receives a sample copy, and receives a premium. Premiums will be sent to all who send for them. Premiums are not to be sold, but are to be distributed free to all who may be entitled to