A STRIKING PICTURE OF ITS SETTLEMENT.

The Phantom Hopes of Disheartened Boomers-Not the Land of Promise They Imagined-Scenes in the Chief City.

The etupendous expectations of the 60,000 pioneers who rushed pell-mell across the Oklahoma border fills one with astonishment similar to that which Captain Lemuel Gulliver felt when he landed in Brobdingnag and saw corn as high as oaks, thimbles as large as buckets and wrens of the bulk of turkeys. The whole movement and every component part of it was on a gigantic scale. Not merely in bulk, but in specific gravity also, it was the most extravagant affair in the history of America's westward emigration. Swedled to vast dimensions, animated with American impetuosity, one is reminded that the history of popular adventure furnishes no parallel to the scene which was revealed by the light of that morning on the borders of the Oklahoma territory. Vithin a few short weeks the wild, uneven and uncultivated country has undergone a complete change.



FOOTING IT. Within that short time a population of 60,000 souls has crossed the line and rushed with thoughtless haste in search of an obscure phantasmagoria. Once in sight of the new El Dorado, the toils and hazards of former undertakings were forgotten; before them stood phantoms of hope and dreams of sudden affluencephantoms and dreams indeed. If history contains a parallel to this adventurous exodus, it is aptly illustrated in the familiar little numery rhyme wherein the King of France, with his 40,000 men. marched up the hill and then marched down again. Such a movement before the deluge might have been considered great sport by the families of Hilpa and Shalum, but, unhappily, the life of a man is now only three score years and tenquite too short a time to spend in thus wandering about the terrestrial sphere in search of a modern Eden.

Many of those who entered the enchanted gardens in an inebriation of delight are quitting them already in the agonies of bitter disappointment. The impenetrable lines of boomers who catered that abode with delight and hope, after a short term of delusive happiness find themselves doomed to expiate their folly by a sense of wretched disappointment and destitution. Viewed from the cuiet of their Northern and Southern homes, surrounced by the domestic buiwarks of peace and prosperity erected by patient industry, Oklahoma struck them at first glance as a delightful spot where every physical enjoyment awaited the happy adventurer. Every newcomer in his Utopian fantas7 was to be received with eager hospitality by the Government, and encouraged to expect prosperity and greatness galore.

The fickleness of the multitude was never more cleverly illustrated than when the reaction set in. At the commencement of the movement there had been a strong and indeed reasonable feeling in favor of Oklahoma emigration. Lt the close of the movement there was a feeling equally strong and equally unreasonable against it. One evidence of the change came as a natural result of the disappointment of those crowded out; but it is noticeable also that of those who succeeded in establishing claims there are many disaffected spirits, grown tired of the whole

After ders and perhaps months of patient travel and laborious delay the cosmopolitan army of pioners found itself standing on the border, awaiting the order to enter. A world of care rolled from their shoulders as they seated themselves around their camp-fires on the outskirts of the new land of plenty. Doubtless there were very many intelligent and well-balanced minds in all that motley array-minds that had procured, by diligent inquiry and careful estimates, a fair



PETET HOUSE IN GUYLLINE. idea of the prospects that awaited them; but it is equally true that the predominating element was made up of classes hope easly ignorant and painfully shiftless. Many of them knew nothing about their prospective homes nor of the methods by which they were to establish

a tenure. Day by day the army of boomers was re-enforced. The vehicles fooded with of carpenters! The mythological conhousehold goods and implements of husbandry, the few straggling sheep and cattle that were herded in the rear, and the rugged appearance and careless mien of the sturdy men who loitered at the sides of the lingering teams, united to announce a new band of boomers, seeking for the El Dorado of the West. In this chaotic mass of people from every State in the Union, there were plentifully distributed all the good and the bad eleannounce a new band of boomers, seek-

A curious and reflective mind will not fall on many subjects more attractive en masse than the compact humanity stretching several deep for sixty miles along the border of this modern Canaan. It is striking to consider how widely they were estranged from their homes and their primitive landmarks, diversed, it may be said, from all the asssociations with which they were familiar, and yet how readily little clans from opposite sections allied their interests and harmonized their efforts in endeavoring to get a grip and hold it. Individualities were swallowed up in the vortex which attended the tide of instant emigration. Instances abound in which men and families from totally different parts of the country joined hands on the border and fought their way across the line together.

A saloonkeeper from Arkansas went into partnership with the Captain of a Lace Superior schooner to practice law together at Guthrie! and the day after the portcullis was raised to the boomers this enterprising combination had displayed a shingle with "special attention given to claims," emblazoned thereon in letters of conspicuous black. It might properly be said that before they succeeded in establishing their own claim to an old log house found standing they enjoyed the belligerent thrill of six separate

fistic encounters. While it may not be said that fortunes were made in a day, as in the times of ancient forty-niners, still some very remarkable instances of money-making attended the boom, and many of its more ardent participants came out decidedly ahead, from a lucrative standpoint. An ex-Mayor of a small town in Southern Missouri, by name Snyder, who had been recently defeated in an effort to re-elect himself, came to Oklahoma with \$400 in arms which no fortifications, however cash. This he invested in a carload of butter and eggs, which he shipped in small quantities to various points along the Santa Fe Railroad, clearing a profit of \$300 on the single car.

Then he happened to learn of a great carcity of axes and axe handles. hardware speculators had entirely overlooked this very necessary article, and the boomers who were anxious to build cabins found themselves handicapped at the outset for want of the most necessary tool. So this lately defeated candidate for municipal honors telegraphed to Kansas City for a carload of axes and ax handles, and when they arrived a few days later he sold them in a jiffy at his own

price. Thus was his \$400 capital increased to \$1400.

About this time a swell young man chanced along who owned a proprietary interest in a town site in the fertile Canadian Valley. His father, he said, had lived on the place years before, and by virtue of his long claim the Government had permitted him to held it. Mr. ex-Mayor was fascinated by the beautiful pictures painted orally by the swell young man, and after satisfying himself that everything was straight he agreed to go into partnership with his \$1400 and a half interest in the delusive town site. When his money was turned over to the to have been a swindle of the deepest dye, and he has returned to the business of butter and eggs, preferring fee simple to a bird in the hand rather than absolute title to a bogue town site.



THE PIRST BARDER SHOP.

It is a great mistal;e to suppose that all the boomers are in search of a quarter section. Many of them wouldn't take it as a gift. They have settled in the most thriving localities and into a \$30 portable house they have stocked a \$50 line of Then after the goods are sold for \$150, the stock is replenished, and when trade becomes dull, these itinerant shoplifters, in a literal sense, fold up their houses and move on down the road. Finally they close the trip by selling the house for \$100, immediately embarking on some new venture.

Thus one party informed me he had sold picket-fences at Alfred, cakes and pies at Guthrie, crockery at Edmond, horseshoes at Ohlahoma City, sheep at Verbeck and bad whisky (on the quiet) at Norman. This class of boomer has increased Guthrie from a town of 200 inhabitants to one of 6000, Kingfisher from 150 to 3000, and smaller places have in-creased proportionally, while the number of newly located town sites swell the list of Oklahoma settlements beyond that of their neighbors in the great Texas panhandle. The whole district is hourly exhibiting how much can be done even in a rugged country, under the dominion of mild laws, where every man feels a direct interest in the prosperity of a commonwealth of which he knows himself to

Conceive the surprise of a former resident of Oklahoma in coming suddenly upon the new scenes and magic changes that have altered his native land! Picture his astonishment at the well-arranged rounicipalities, though as yet in embryo; at the piercing shrick of locomotives heading in different directions; at the ringing of church bells and the hammer queror of the East, whose enchantments reduced wild beasts to the tameness of dofrestic cattle, and a touch of whose lance caused flourishing cities to spring up out of the ground is but an imperfect type of the extraordinary forces that would seem to have been at work among

ments known to the American popu- | become the new territory-the land of | and the technical nicety of daisy cutters "newness" in all that the term implies. The quiet and at times gloomy forest trail from Guthrie to Kingfisher is now punctuated here and there with trading posts and newly surveyed farms, while a big, cumbrous stage, drawn by four Kansas horses, makes two trips a day over a well-beaten roadway, already feeling the influence of railroad construction. In every direction the traveler meets with surveyor's corps, whose tipods, stakes and measuring lines give to the somewhat sombre landscape an appearance of new thrift, suggesting substantial and wholesome improvement of the right sort. A large corps of engineers are also at work bridging the many streams and clearing the way for several new lines of railroad. The 'Frisco, Santa Fe, Rock Island and Atlantic Pacific are each making strenuous efforts to secure the necessary rights of way and push their iron-bound paths through the heart of the new El Dorado.

The presence of these omens of civilization reminds one that all the maxims of the Indian policy are changing. Physical boundaries are superceded by moral boundaries. Paradoxically, the Government is waging a peaceful war with the



A BOOMER'S TEAM.

strong by nature or by art, can resist; arms before which rivers part like the Jordan and ramparts fall down like the great walls of Jericho. The Creeks and minoles, who sold Oklahoma for \$2,-000,000, are scoffed at by their neighpors, the Cherokees and Choctaws, but already the Government has a commission waiting to deal with them for the sale of the Outlet, and there is every reason to believe that the offers which excited the ancient rapacity of the Creeks will perform a similar office for the smoothtongued Cherokee.

Among the towns in Oklahoma, Guthrie, from its central location, has made the best growth, and the first two-story house is just building. A sporadic growth of brick chimneys and the germs of an occasional small garden plat are intermittent evidences of civilization that greet the eye. A large and decidedly boisterous crowd constantly surrounds the land office, for, before a man begins to make improvements on his estate he must know its boundaries, which can only be furnished by the red-mustached commissioner, Cassius M. Barnes. This office is only opened about four hours a day, and, as there are some eight thousand men waiting to register, the last man's turn will probably come some time next year. Major Barnes has a large safe in his office which he looks upon with considerable pride. He says he had it made with an interior combination lock and invisible air-holes, so that in the event of an outburst of vindictive wrath on the part of some disgruntled boomer, the nimble Mayor can hop inside the safe and shut the door behind him.

Besides the land offices, both Guthrie and Kingfisher have banks, backed by substantial men, and Oklahoma City boasts a newspaper. Among the other comforting evidences of undismayed civilization, there is that mute emblem of effervescent cheer-the soda fountain; and, again, the ubiquitous but everwelcome traveling photographer, with his unvarying odors of all the anhydrous acids. There are also evidences of drug stores-very essential these, serving to infuse the thirsty boomer with the prevailing skepticism regarding prohibition.

One of the features of Gutarie is an enterprising young woman from Michigan named McGaherty, who has settled upon a town lot near the land office. has opened a millinery and dressmaking establishment, using the rear end of s decrepit wagon as a show-window, while the front end serves as madam's boudoir. When Mme. McGaherty had her spring opening the only article for sale was her expansive sun-bonnet, which was soon

purchased by a young woman from Mississippi, whose hat had been lost while crossing Walnut Creek. With a truly effeminate notion of the eternal fitness of things, the enterprising milliner then ripped a piece of caavas out of the top of her wagon and by deftly working in some green baize from the lining of her underskirt she soon had a tempting morsel of a bonnet that arrested the attention and called out the admiration of the elite of Guthrie's suburbs. To-day the young lady is plethoric of purse and quite the belle of the town. When last seen Mme. McGaherty was chopping wood, but be-tween her muscular blows she stopped long enough to tell me of a pestilent heresy in the shape of a rival dressmaker, that day arrived. Parenthetically Miss McGaherty remarked that if the newcomer's house were burned down in the night it wouldn't surprise her at all.



BROKEN DOWN.

and slides is lost sight of in the bloodcurdling yells which resound over the prairies in the evening when the club is at practice, Each member of the nine comes from a separate State, which entitles one to suppose that in the matters of baseball mankind is everywhere the same. Again, the "Guthrie Howlers." strengthens one's belief that no earthly revolutions will dampen the ardor of base hits and flies.



DEAD ON THE BOAD.

There is a little mission chapel at Guthrie, an offshoot from the Old Sacred Heart Mission in the Pottawatomie nation, which, tradition says, was founded by a band of priests about the time Daniel Boone settled in Kentucky. As soon as this little Guthrie meeting-house was secured a party of drunken boomers and uproarious cowboys broke down the windows and doors and betrayed several other little symptoms of irreligion by setting the house a-fire; but their sacreligious sport aroused the ichor of the preacher, a man of muscular divinity, and he organized a band of ecclesiastical vigilants, who drove the offenders away after shooting one of them through the

Notwithstanding the formidable combiration of bad elements which sought the occupancy of the new country, experience entitles one to believe that the boomers have, as a class, preserved remarkably good order. Upon reaching the land of their hopes and ambitions they found arbitrary measures in force along the border. All the streams were high, horses were lamed, food was hard to find and absolute destitution abounded in every camp. Difficulty and danger had attended their long murch and confronted them on the threshold of their new homes, but in spite of obstacles in their way the Oklahoma country is already under the rich cultivation that bespeaks the honest energy of its new proprietors. Retrospectively, one can but see the significance of this great movement, and admire the flux and reflux of popular opinion steadily asserting itself towards the solution of the Indian question. The more one reads the history of America's epochs, the more one observes the signs of the times, the more thoroughly one becomes convinced of the irresistible tendencies of a westward course of empire. The history of this western country is the history of progress. It is the history of a constant movement of the public mind. cf a constant change in the institutions of a great society .- New York World.



1. Girl's dress of surah: Straight gathered skirt, with pinked-out ruffles around the bottom; full waist, gathered into a collar and into the belt; the sleeves have puffs at the shoulders and are plain to the wrists, where there are cuffs with pinked ruffles; the collar and bands down the shoulder seams are cut out in small points; a band of shirring finishes the waist in front just below the belt; a rosette bow is set on the front of the waist at the belt. Seven and soe-half yards of surah required. Hat of fine braid; trimming of velvet ribbon loops

and a roll of velvet around the crown. 2. Tiny girl's dress of casamere: Skirt in side plaits; waist plaited from shoulders to waist-line and crossed in surplice fashion; a velvet collar has square points extending down either side of a vest made of embroidered material; full sleeves, gathered into cuffs finished with points of velvet; sash belt looped in a knot at one side. Three yards of cashmere, one-half yard of embroidered material for collar, and one-cuarter of a yard of velvet for collar and cuff trim-

3. Girl's dress of fine plaid made up bias: Skirt in side pliats; the hem finished with feather stitching in pointed rows; sailor waist, with feather stitched collar fastened at one side by a button; narrow strips of the goods having double rows of buttons are set down each shoulde seam; sleeves slightly full and gathered into straight cuffs, finished with buttons. Four yards of plaid required .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

How the Signal Corps is Paid. The 500 men in the Signal Service Corps are paid monthly their army pay proper, commutation of rations and com-mutation of quarters and fuel. The Paymaster-General sends each man a check for his pay proper, for which he signs duplicate vouchers, and the bureau sends each man a check for his commutation of quarters and fuel, for which he signs duplicate vouchers .- New York Star.

The amount of tobacco grown of late years in Germany has been sufficient to have some effect on the American trade.

Half a million dollars' worth of canned goods were shipped from this country to tropical regions last year. Origin of "Uncle Sam."

Origin of "Uncle Sam."

Speculation has recently arisen regarding the origin of the term "Uncle Sam" as opplied to the United States Government.

In the war of 1812, between this country and Great Britain, Elbert Anderson, of New York, purchased in Troy, N. Y., a large amount of pork for the American Army.

It was inspected by Samuel Wilson, who was popularly known as "Uncle Sam." The barrels of pork were marked "E. A., U. S.," the lettering being done a facetious employe of Mr. Wilson.

When asked by fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters U. S., for United States, were then almost entirely new to them), said "he did not know, unless it meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," alluding to Uncle Sam Wilson.

The joke took among the workmen, and passed currently, and "Uncle Sam" himself being present, was occasionally rallied on the increasing extent of his possessions. Soon the incident appeared in print, and the joke gained favor rapidly, till it penetrated and was recognized in every part of the country, and says John Frost, the Boston historian, will no doubt continue so while the United States remains a nation.

It is now firmly insteaded in the Mosaic

historian, will no doubt continue so while the United States remains a nation.

It is now firmly imbedded in the Mosaic of our language, like "Tippecanoe," "Log Cabin," and other short but expressive phrases, which refer to important events in the history of the Republic. Both "Tippecanoe" and "Log Cabin" have taken on renewed force and vitality since their adoption by Hon. H. H. Warner, of Safe Cure fame, in the naming of two of his great standard remedies, the principal one known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. They are tased upon formulæ so successfully used by our ancestors in the cure of the common aliments to which their arduous labors rendered them liable in the good old Log Cabin days.

days.

The name of Warner's Safe Cure, likewise, will be held in high esteem, as familiar as a household word, while it continues to cure the worst forms of Kidney Disease, which the medical profession, confesses itself

Living for Centuries in a Solid Rock.

The dislodgement of live bats and toads from solid limestone or coal seems to have so often occurred as to need no more proof of the fact. The possibility of a suspension of animation for great periods of time is certainly possible in the case of some creatures. Recently a live bat was dug out in Romney, W. Va., by men quarrying rock. The hole in the stone was large enough for the bat's body. A case occurred at Barton, Md., when the superintendent of the mines had a plaster cast taken of the cavity. The bat was found one mile from the mouth of the mine, and 200 feet from the surface above. Those who have been in caves and witnessed the enormous congregation of bats will not wonder that they should become imbedded at times: but that they should retain vitality for years and ages is the miracle. It now remains for man to find out if this power of the lower creatures is totally lost to those of a higher organic and functional rank .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Bayeux Tapestry."

"Bayeux tapestry" is a web of canvas or linen cloth 214 feet long by twenty inches wide, preserved in the public library at Bayeux. Upon this web is embroidered, in woolen thread of various colors, a representation of the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans. Tradition asserts it to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conquerer, and it is believed that if she did not actually stitch the whole of it with her own hands she at least took part in it and directed the execution of it by her maids, and afterward presented it to the Cathe dral of Bayeux as a token of her appreciation of the effective assistance which the Bishop, Odo, rendered her husband at the battle of Hastings.

The population of Kansas City, Mo., is about 175,000.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Fillmore (second time) married widows.

Take Sarsaparilla Doses sellod sno

cess of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won Merit Wins a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humers, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Man.



For two years I had risements in so bad that It disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year during which time could not even sales my hands to my bead, and for 3 months could no move myself in bad, was reduced in ficeh from 192 to 86 lbs. Was treated by best physicians and a grow work.

Jan. 8, 1869. Ft. Wayne, Ind. Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free,

SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga. IMPORTANT—Incurance Agents, Bank Clerks, Express Agents, Society Decretaries, male or female, wanted all over the country to set as our agents, will not interfere with country to set as our agents, will not interfere with color duties. No capital required. Liberal inducements. Write for particulars to INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., Si and 33 Broadway, New York City.

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to \$8 a day, Samples worth \$2.15 Free. Lines not under horses feet. Write Brew-ster Safety Rein Holder Co., Bolly, Mich.

How They Vote in Greece,

"Any man in Greece can be a cancidat. for any office," says Dr. Constantine; "and when a man announces himself as a candidate, the government must provide a ballot box for him. If ten men announce themselves as candidates for Mayor, a separate box is set up for each candidate and every voter must vote in each of the ten boxes."

"Then each candidate would get the same number of votes, I should think." "That is possible, but I never knew it to happen. Let me explain a little further.

"We vote with black and white balls. Each ballot is divided into a black and a white compartment with a funnel in the middle. Every voter is given white balls and black balls, and putting his hand down in the funnel, drops them as he chooses. A white ball is for and a black ball against a man. If the citizen wishes to vote for Mr. A, and for him only, he drops a white ball into his box and black balls into the other nine (there are ten candidates), or he can vote for two of the candidates-or for the whole ten if he chooses, his vote being really of no account in that case, of course. The man who has most white balls in his box is elected. When two representatives are to be elected, the man having the next highest number of white balls gets the second place, and so on."

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an druggist to-day for a free sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

THE Maine is the heaviest vessel of the new

Children Starving to Death On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in SCOTT'S ENULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and casily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only resteres wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

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No opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

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The Latest, Current Cures.

On Crutches. Forney, Tex., June 23,"1888. Was on crutches from rheumatism for three souths; one bettle St. Jacobs Oil cured ms. He turn in two years. J. S. WOOD, J. P. return in two years.

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Since the War. Wayneville, C., June 25, '85.

Had had rheumatism since the war in kney
year age two applications St. Jacobs Oil cured so
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No Nicep. Greenville, O., June 29, 1881.

Walked the floor at night, sufering with rheumatten; no relief, trief St. Jacobs Oil; half a bottle ctred me. He return in years. J. C. WIAVER.

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HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC,
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