

TURKEY'S SULTAN NOW A PRISONER.

Two Thousand Combatants Killed in the Streets of Constantinople.

The Macedonians Victorious in Fight—25,000 Armenians Said to be Massacred.

London, April 25.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent sends the report that the Sultan was taken out of the palace by force at a late hour to-night, and that Mehmed Reschid Effendi was installed in his place.

SULTAN'S GUARDS SURRENDER.

Constantinople, April 25.—The Yildiz Kiosk capitulated at noon to-day. The garrison of four thousand Albanians surrendered unconditionally and were disarmed and marched out of the palace under escort of the Macedonian army. This was the result of long negotiations between the Sultan, Tewfik Pasha, Grand Vizier; Edhem Pasha, Minister of War; and Chetef Pasha, commander of the Parliamentary army. The future of the Sultan is undecided. On Friday Chetef Pasha and Said Pasha, president of the Senate, gave assurance that there were no designs against the Sultan, but Parliament insists Chetef and Said had no mandate, and reserves the right to determine the origin of the recent coup d'état. It would be prudent not to raise this issue, as the army would not tolerate the deposition of the Sultan. Officials who visited the Yildiz Palace to-day assure me that the Sultan is calm and confident. Ahmed Risa, ex-president of the Chamber, is mentioned as the next Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pasha having displeased the Young Turks by his want of courage in the recent crisis. Quiet is assured on the European side of the Bosphorus. Martial law was proclaimed this afternoon.

TWO HUNDRED MACEDONIANS KILLED.

The streets of Constantinople are thronged with spectators who marvel at the few evidences of damage by the artillery fire. Two hundred of the attacking troops were killed. The casualties of the defenders are unknown. The number of killed is estimated at 500, but others say 2,000. The Young Turks refused to surrender at Taksim yesterday were shot down when the Parliamentary troops entered the barracks. Kiamil Pasha, the aged ex-Grand Vizier, received an ovation as he drove through the crowded streets to-day.

A PRISONER IN THE PALACE.

Constantinople, April 25.—The Yildiz garrison surrendered to-day to the constitutional forces. The commanders of these battalions began sending in their submission to Mahmoud Chetef Pasha last night, and the whole of the troops protecting the palace gave their formal and unconditional surrender shortly after dawn. Nizami Bey, who is called the hero of the July revolution, is now in command of the garrison.

CHANGING THE GUARD.

The evacuation of the quarters around the Yildiz Kiosk began early in the morning. The soldiers of the garrison were taken prisoners and their places were taken by Macedonian battalions. Had the Sultan looked out from the upper windows of his favorite yellow and white pavilion he would have seen, at dawn, sentries thickly scattered in the grounds between the palace and the Bosphorus, and at the gates of the canal through which barges pass from the Yildiz to take to the Bosphorus.

Mendouk Pasha, commander of the surrendered palace guards, came slowly out of the gate. He was allowed to keep his sword, but was attended by officers whose swords were missing. Mendouk Pasha paused to talk with the correspondents.

"It is the will of Allah," said he.

"It was through me," remarked one of the Chamberlains of the Court, Ali Bey, "that his Majesty sent the message to Mendouk Pasha not to resist. 'All of them,' said his Majesty, 'still are my children.' When the Sultan gave the command not to resist there was no resistance, and the affair was ended."

"This is not a civil war, but a punitive expedition," said Col. Hamdi this afternoon. "Our task is to cleanse the army from sedition and bring it to a proper state of discipline; to find, try and execute, those who have murdered their officers, and deposed and led the rising against the authority of the State. We shall court-martial the suspected persons and execute those that are condemned, who will number possibly fifty, possibly 200."

Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks, when asked how military men regarded the Sultan, replied: "We do not have an opinion on that subject. The Sultan is in the hands of Parliament. The army is the instrument of civil authority, and the army's mission in this affair is upholding the civil government."

SCUTARI BARRACKS SURRENDER.

The last garrison to surrender was the one in the artillery barracks in Scutari, opposite Stamboul. Four thousand men stationed there with a hundred guns threatened to blow the city into ruins, but General Chetef to-day ordered up sixty big guns and several batteries of machine guns to positions which commanded the barracks, and the cruiser Medjidia steamed out of range of the field pieces and prepared for action. The commander of the barracks thereupon submitted without firing a shot.

BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

The sending forward of the advance posts of the Salonika army Friday afternoon to within two and one-half miles of the Palace overshadowed the attack

upon the city which began at 5 o'clock Saturday morning. The bridges had been picketed and small parties of cavalry had reconnoitered the ground.

After desultory firing just before dawn a strong advance was made in the southwest part of Pera. The attacking forces spread out in a long line and made an assault upon the Matchka and Taschkischla barracks, south of the Palace, where they met with a stubborn resistance.

The invaders continued to advance in three columns with the utmost precision, and occupied all the points of vantage. The volunteers from Gheveli received their baptism of fire from Matchka, but they stood their ground well and replied with steady volleys. The strength of the volunteers was overwhelming and the Matchka garrison soon surrendered.

SALEMAN LEADER KILLED.

Almost immediately the loyal soldiers in the Taschkischla barracks, on the opposite hill, opened with a deadly fire, but, notwithstanding that many of them fell, the Salonika troops did not hesitate in their advance, but moved slowly and cautiously, bringing up their machine guns, and eventually silenced the garrison. There were heavy losses on both sides. While this attack was proceeding another corps of Salonika infantry encountered a sudden attack from the artillerymen in the Taxis barracks, but these were only supplied with rifles. Makstar Bey, commander of the Salonika force, fell dead, and many were killed or wounded on the first assault.

THOUSANDS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

The number of casualties probably never will be known, but it is estimated far into the thousands. Around the Taksim barracks alone it is believed thousands fell. The private house with the line of fire suffered greatly. One of the heaviest losses of the Parliamentary forces occurred through the misuse of the white flag by the besieged Taschkischla barracks. For more than an hour the machine guns of the attacking party poured a hail of shot into the barracks, and then the defenders hoisted the white flag. Infantry moved forward in the open and the gunfire was suspended. When the battalion was within four hundred yards of the barracks the guns behind the wall opened up a deadly fire, on them, 27 being killed and 80 wounded.

GOLD IN MINUTE'S POCKETS.

In one quarter some 6,000 or 7,000 troops were engaged in the conflict, but with the terrific exchange of shots few non-combatants were killed. Half of the Salonika Chasseurs, who were brought from the country districts several months ago and placed in the Yildiz garrison, and the committee of Union and Progress, and who took a prominent part in the recent mutiny, fell fighting in or near the barracks, where they had murdered most of their officers only ten days ago. In the pockets of some of the dead were found large sums of money in gold, which, it is assumed, was part of the price of their loyalty.

GREAT NUMBER OF SPECTATORS.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the attack upon the city was the number of people of all nationalities, including many European women, who thronged the streets immediately outside the zone of fire. Everybody showed that confidence had been inspired by this discipline, valor and friendly interest of the invading troops, particularly the gendarmes of Salonika.

Several Americans were wounded during the fighting, including Frederick Moore and Harry G. Dwight, both of whose names Moore saw the time he was wounded was watching the operations through a field glass. By his side stood a Greek taking photographs. The two had probably attracted the attention of the Turkish marksmen. The bullet that passed through Moore's neck killed a native behind him. Dwight, who is a magazine writer, was under fire for some time. He was shot while endeavoring to reach Constantinople from a village a few miles out. Finding the approaches to the city closed he secured a rowboat and made his way down the Bosphorus past the Yildiz Kiosk. The water round his boat was constantly splashed with spent bullets.

THE FIGHT AT TASCHKISCHLA.

A fine view was had of the engagement of the Taschkischla barracks from the roof garden of the German Embassy. The Yildiz Kiosk was about 2,500 yards distant and the barracks not more than 300 yards. One side of the barracks was almost blown away. Not less than 500 of the garrison finally retreated by the rear gates, dragging machine guns with them. They fought in the Turkish graveyard, which fronts the Embassy, until fifty of them were killed and more than 100 wounded. Then they hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

LOCKED UP AMMUNITION.

The troops who were made prisoners were conveyed under strong escort to Stamboul and interned in the War Office. They were passed through the streets of Pera, which so lately echoed their gait, surrounded by dusty, sun-browned Salonika fighting men, they looked sullen and dejected and seemed deeply to resent their defeat at the hands of fellow-Muslims.

Questioned as to why they fired upon the Salonika soldiers, the fired-up prisoners replied that they had arms and would be towards to surrender



The bridge shown in the photograph was crossed by the Young Turks' troops in reaching Stamboul, the part of Constantinople in which the Turkish seat of Government and all the great Mosques are located. The Sultan had trained his artillery on this bridge.

without a shot. Had not their officers hidden the keys to the store-rooms where the guns and ammunition were kept they would have made the Macedonian troops dance a different tune. Apparently the officers in general made no effort to help the soldiers, in revenge for their recent persecution, when it is estimated that one hundred and fifty officers were murdered by the men.

THE SULTAN'S ORDERS.

London, April 24.—A special despatch from Constantinople says that Nazim Pasha, Assistant Minister of War, declares that he did his utmost to persuade the garrison of the capital to surrender. Some of the men obeyed and did not take part in the fighting. Subsequently they asked to be allowed to participate in the siege of the Yildiz. Wounded men in the hospitals declare that they left off fighting in consequence of orders from the Sultan delivered by an officer in disguise.

OVER 25,000 MEN.

Beirut, April 25.—The situation in Asiatic Turkey is one of extreme gravity. How many thousands have been massacred cannot even be estimated, because the disturbances have been so widespread that it is impossible to secure details of the happenings during the past ten days. The latest estimates of the number killed in the village of Adana are approximately 25,000, and thousands have been due to death in the towns of other districts. The state of siege which several of the places are undergoing, has brought the inhabitants to the verge of starvation, and each day brings tales of further atrocities and the depths of misery and despair to which the savagery of the fanatics has brought the people. Several warships are now in these waters, but the disorders are so far-reaching that the efforts of the powers to restore normal conditions have as yet hardly been felt.

MISSIONARY LEADING A RELIEF FORCE.

One of the missionaries at Alexandretta, Mr. Kennedy, with 450 Turkish troops, has gone to the relief of Dertul, an Armenian village on the coast, where 10,000 people within the walls are besieged by immense bands of Kurds and assassins.

Confirmation has been received of the burning of the Armenian village of Kessali. All the men and many women and children have been slain. Miss Chambers, an American missionary, is safe.

A British warship has been ordered from Alexandria to Suediab, where conditions have become worse. All the property of the Christians at Djebel Beret has been destroyed. The total loss is unknown, but it will be enormous. Reports state that Hadjin, the village of Adana, is on fire. There are five American women quartered here. Frantic appeals for protection and for food are coming in from all sections. Beirut is quiet.

LEMIEUX ACT.

German Journal Devotes Leading Article to It.

Berlin, April 25.—Canada as a pioneer in the cause of industrial peace is the subject of a leading article in the Sozialpolitik, a well-conducted "central organ of social politics." The article fully describes the Lemieux act, an addition, it says, to the sensible, carefully considered, well drawn up social reform laws by which the British colonies are distinguished, and concludes: "The Canadian Parliament has evidently achieved something great in passing the Lemieux court of arbitration law, whose advantages are infinitely greater than those of the present system. The happy solution Canada has found to the difficulties which are so often arising with regard to railways, coal mines, etc., might well serve as a model for the legislators of many European countries."

Hold Boy on Hideous Charge.

Birmingham, Ala., April 25.—Ed. Snyder, 19 years old, was arrested here on the charge of inflicting what will probably prove fatal injuries upon his mother. Two weeks ago, it is said, the young man in anger threw a vessel of boiling water on his mother's back. Doctors say her injuries will probably prove fatal.

A heavy snowstorm struck the Montreal district on Saturday, and some four inches fell.

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

Thousands Are Homeless But the Death List is Small.

King Manuel Personally Visits the Stricken Districts.

Movement of the Earth Lasting Six Hours.

Lisbon, April 25.—Although Lisbon itself was shaken from end to end by the earthquake on Friday evening there were no fatalities. It is now known, however, that the outlying districts suffered. Bonevante, Samosa and Santo Stevao were almost completely destroyed. The loss of life, so far as known yet, was not commensurate with the material destruction, but already 37 dead and 100 injured have been taken out of the ruins. When the news reached Lisbon the whole city was stirred to its depths. Doctors, nurses and firemen, taking medical and other stores, set off immediately for the devastated towns.

A CRUEL ACT.

Leg Broken in Fight and Left on Road to Die.

Orangeville, April 25.—A row occurred here on Saturday night which might have been attended with fatal results.

George McDonald, a thresher, son of John McDonald, of Mono township, got into a fight, it is said, with William McNamara, also of Mono township, on Broadway, in which McDonald got the worst of it. About midnight McDonald started for home, a distance of some nine miles, on foot, and shortly afterwards McNamara started after him with a buggy.

He overtook him near the Dufferin agricultural grounds and, it is alleged, brutally assaulted him, breaking his left leg below the knee, and then made off into the night, leaving his victim in an unconscious state on the roadside.

Shortly afterwards Geo. Nicholson, who was also walking home, discovered McDonald, and, hunting up a wagon, took him uptown to the Grand Central Hotel, and summoned Dr. Carson.

McDonald would undoubtedly have perished from cold and exposure had he not been discovered.

McNamara is a man about 27 years of age, and his victim a man of about 30. Both are unmarried.

A warrant was issued for McNamara, but he has not been arrested yet.

DISASES OF WOMEN

OFTEN DUE TO DERANGED KIDNEYS

When the Kidneys are Weak It Is Impossible for Any Woman to be Happy and Healthy.

If the girls and women who are silently suffering with what they suppose is "female trouble" would look to their kidneys they would soon find the source of their ill-health.

The kidneys are very closely allied with the female organs and if the vitality of the kidneys is in any way impaired, great suffering is sure to occur.

No better medicine is known for the kidneys than Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Sennet; they stimulate and strengthen the kidneys and thereby assist the other organs to do nature's work. Instant benefit and certain cure are guaranteed in every case.

Sufferer, don't wait, begin treatment with Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; they will cure you as they did Mrs. E. B. Coburn, a well-known resident of the town of Portland. Read her experience:

"For two years past I have been sick and weak. My color was dull and sallow, and I felt exhausted and weary, as if all my strength were being eaten up with some hidden trouble. I heard of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and decided to use them. The change in a few days was surprising. They regulated my kidneys and bowels and cured all my suffering; to-day I am perfectly well."

Every woman can take Dr. Hamilton's Pills with safety and benefit. Their occasional use keeps the system in healthy, well-regulated order. No medicine more gentle or more prompt in results. Now is the time to get Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1. at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Posen & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

A GIRL KIDNAPPED.

Millionaire's Daughter Disappears Mysteriously in New York.

New York, April 24.—Adel Boas, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Arthur Boas, the millionaire thread manufacturer, is missing, and the detectives to-day declared their belief that she has been kidnapped. While out shopping with her mother yesterday afternoon the girl grew tired and was sent home. Though only eight blocks from her father's residence, she never reached there. Mr. Boas feared that his daughter had been the victim of an automobile accident and had been taken to some hospital, but a search of private and public hospitals failed to reveal her presence, and no accident of which she could have been the victim has been reported. She had only ten cents in her purse.

CONVENT BOILER EXPLODES.

Superior of Cote St. Paul Congregation May Die.

Montreal, April 25.—Starting a fire in a boiler in which there was but little water led to an explosion this morning in the convent of the congregation of Notre Dame at Cote St. Paul, as a result of which the superior, Sister Noun de Jesus, was probably fatally injured, and Sister Dubreuil and a little girl hurt. All three were in the boiler room at the time.

William Handcock, George Handcock and Geo. West were blown up with blasting compound at Haliburton on Saturday evening. William Handcock and West are in a very critical condition. George Handcock will recover.

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HIS NECK BROKEN.

Mr. William Forsyth Accidentally Killed.

Orangeville, April 25.—A very sad accident happened near Camilla, seven miles north of here, yesterday afternoon, whereby William Forsyth, a prosperous farmer of Mono township, lost his life. A small outbuilding in Glenora public school section had been damaged by wind, and Mr. Forsyth, who is a public school trustee, went to inspect it. The building fell over and broke Mr. Forsyth's neck. He was found about 2 o'clock by William McKim, another teacher, but death had been instantaneous. Deceased was very highly respected and leaves a wife and five children. Coroner Henry viewed the remains to-day and decided that an inquest was not necessary. Mrs. George Fleming is a sister-in-law. Mrs. James Dunnitt and Mrs. Wilson, Toronto, are sisters.

JUDGE FINKLE RUN OVER.

Tried to Board Moving Train at Niagara—Four Toes Amputated.

Niagara Falls, April 24.—Judge Finkle, of Woodstock, was severely injured yesterday when he attempted to board a Grand Trunk train here last night, and as a result had to have four toes amputated. The Judge attempted to board the train when it was moving. His foot slipped and he was thrown under the wheels, which passed over his right foot. He was taken to the hospital, where four toes were amputated by Dr. Wilson, the company's surgeon. Judge Finkle was here to see the ice jam.

AN ACT DISALLOWED.

Governor-General in Council Disapproves as Ontario Measure.

Ottawa, April 25.—A special issue of the Canada Gazette announces the disallowance by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, of the act passed by the Ontario Legislature April 14, 1908, "to revise and amend the chartered accountants' act."

"Whereof," says the announcement, "the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario and all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

Capt. Dunn will command the Provincial fisheries cruiser Edna Ivan.

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. Be 25c. Size. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

GO FOR YOUR LETTERS.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THOSE UNCLAIMED IN HAMILTON.

List of unclaimed letters lying in the Hamilton Post-office received previous to the 19th April, 1909.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, Geo.
Ames, J. V.
Appelle, Miss Charlotte.
Beckett, J. P.
Berry, Wm. R.
Bell, Percy W.
Bell, Mrs. J.
Bond, W. C.
Bolton, Wm.
Browne, N. G.
Brown, J. E.
Burrows, G.
Burrows, Dr. A. E.
Burgess, R. K.

Carswell, J. W. (reg.)
Carmichael, Wm. J.
Caesar, J. A.
Chambers, T. M.
Chester, Robt.
Clark, Wallace J., 736 King east.
Cole, B. L.
Cole, M.
Cossley, Mrs. Ernest.
Cummings, Mrs. M., Bay street, (reg.)
Duggan, James.
Ellridge, Chas.
Elliot, Hazel.
Evely, Lou.

Fagan, Miss Josephine
Fraserstone, J. W.
Fitzsimon, Mrs. Robt., 8 Grove st.
Fletcher, E.
Flint, A. E.
Forbes, Michael.
Frank, Sam.
Gledhill, George E.
Gage, J. M.
Green, Mrs. Collins.
Gruang, Rosanna.
Gridley, Wm. C.

Halley, Mrs. Henrietta, care John Em.
Hammill, Mrs. Norman.
Hamilton, Mrs. W. C.
Hearn, Miss Florence, 17 Queen st. s.
Hewson, J. R.
Hogg, Mrs. M. (reg.)
Holtzhauser, Wm. (reg.)
Hunt, Mrs. A. B.
Hyde, Miss Mary.

Jones, Mrs. Alva.
Johnson, J. G.
James, Wm. A.
Kerr, Mrs. Susan.
Kirkland, Mrs. V. (reg.)
Knowles, Mrs. Hazel.
Kuehn, J. T., 2 letters.

Leggett, J. E.
Leighfield, Mrs.

McCally, Blog.
McColl, W. E.
McGarrity, M. J. (reg.)
McLean, Joe.
Marshall, Harry (reg.)
Martin, W. H.
Mansfield, A. E. (2).
Miller, J. M., installation contractor.
Milman, H.
Moore, Cora.
Moses, Mr.
Monticelli, J. C.
Murray, Duncan.
Murray, Miss.
Myers, Miss Gertrude.
Newton, Mr.
Niffin, Miss Olive.

O'Connor, Mrs. E.
Olmann, Bob.
Ormonth, Thos.

Pareilles, John F.
Patterson, Mrs. Flora.
Park, Mrs. Elizabeth M.

Packham, George T.
Peters, Miss Rose.
Peegeneck, S.
Pearse, John B.
Pirie, T. K.
Prim, J., 425 Hughson north.

Reid, J. M.
Riach, H.
Robillard, John A.
Robinson, F. D. (2).
Robinson, R., care Gurney-Tilden Co.
Robinson, Albert H.

Scott, Mrs. Walter New.
Schlussman, Mrs. J.
Shipman, Miss Lillian.
Stuart, Miss Helen.

Taylor, J. H.
Taylor, W. J.

Weber, Miss.
Wehl, Samuel, registered.
Whiting, Mrs. M.
Wilkinson, C.
Wilson, E. E.
Williams, J. Taliesin, Y. M. C. A.
Word, Mrs. Marie Wood.
Worthington, Mrs. Martha.
Wyatt, Mrs. Mountain.
Wyatt, James A.
Wynne, C. P.

Young, Mrs. Ida.

Miscellaneous.
American Standard Jewelry Co., reg.
Robertson Bros., registered.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Niagara Falls, New York—12:30 a.m., 7:31 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 10:00 a.m., 7:10 p.m., 11:20 p.m.
St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Buffalo—5:57 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 7:05 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 7:20 p.m., 11:20 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:40 p.m., 11:50 p.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:20 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:40 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:20 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:40 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:20 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:40 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:20 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:40 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 4:20 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5