WHE LARGEST DIAMOND

WEIGHING OVER 25 OZ. FOUND IN SOUTH AFRICAN MINE.

riv Double the Size of the Braganza Dismond Found in Brazil During the)! Eighteenth Contury—The Famous Kohi-ocmeer, Which Is Said to Have a History Dating Back 3,000 Years B.C .- Other

A Johannesburg correspondent on the 28th Jan., 1905, telegraphed the mews that a diamond weighing 3,-190 carats had been found in one of the manes. As he says, this is by far the largest diamond ever mined, and sits value may surpass that, of the most famous jewel in the world, although it remains to be seen how an accessfully it will withstand the errordeal of cutting. The despatch goes not o say, "The largest rough diamond hitherto found was in Brazilim the 18th century. It weighed 1,-1956 carats, or 14 ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, to which mation Brazil then belonged, and was easiously valued by experts anway up in the millions. But it turned out to be worth only \$2,-1960,000, as it was not brilliant."

The Braganza Diamend. . . The words "only \$2,000,000" will The words "only \$2,000,000" will strike the reader as humorous, for as a matter of fact no diamond ever would for any such price, nor can any the said to be worth a million dollars. At the same time \$2,000,000 would not buy the Kohinoor, nor would at buy one of the historic busis in Westminster Abbey. This Tamous Portuguese stone is known as take Bresney & diamond and no one Tamous Portuguese stone is known as the Braganza diamond, and no one knows just what it is. When it was found in Brazil the diamond dealers at that country estimated its worth at \$1,395,000,000! There is no reathat \$395 more nearly represents what the stone would bring at auction. It is supposed to be nothing but white topaz, but the Portuguese Government refuses to permit any ex-pert to examine it. Therefore dia-mond dealers draw their own con-clusions, and they are not favorable to the genuineness of the celebrated

Braganza stone. The Famous Kohineer.

Probably the most famous diamond Trebably the most famous diamond in the world is the Kohlmoor, now in the British crown. It is nominally walted at \$700,000, and is famous content of the six of the marvelous purity, and interesting for its historic associations. This diamond, like all the most beautiful satones in the world, is of Indian original than the six of the six o setones in the world, is of Indian origin, and is said to have a history dating back 3,000 years B.C. Certainly its movements from 56 B.C. are known, and a detailed account of its vicissitudes would fill a book. It was the cause of wars, and murders, and was, altogether, the liveniest political issue of its day. Originally owned by an Indian potentate, it feld into the hands of a Persian women. His grandson tried to will monarch. His grandson tried to will at away at his death, and nodded his wishes, but the Grand Treasurer reflued to recognize the signal, and it weemsined in Persia for many centuries. Later on it found its way back and india, and was confiscated in the Labore treasury in 1849 by the BritIsh Government, on high moral
agrounds. On June 3, 1850, the fatransparent of the first of the f

in India, and by him greatly desired. Protending to become a convert, the was able to worship before the redd, and seizing a favorable opportunity, he pried out the eye of the god, and made off, after vainly attempting to steal the remaining opposite. The thief sold the stone to a compting to steal the remaining op
iempting to steal the remaining op
iempting to steal the remaining op
iempting to the sold the stone to a
captain in the English navy for \$10,
000, and for five times this sum it
passed into the possession of an Armenian dealer, who took it to Russia and offered it for sale to the
Empress Catherine. She offered him

2400,000 cash, \$18,000 a year for

ille, and a patent of nobility for

the stone, but he-refused, although

zeon after he sold it to Gregory Or
Iell, a royal favorite, for these

sums, without the title. Gregory

yoon found an opportunity of preenting the stone to his royal mis
tress, and thus it found its way into

the royal collection, where it perpotuates the name of the obscure ar
willery officer who became the favor
ite of a wonderful woman, assassi
mated a Russian Emperor and found
d a dynasty. The Orloff diamond is

thaped like the half of an egg, is

rose cut, and weighs nerrly 200 car
arts. It is thought to have been part

at the famous Great Mogul diamond,

and Tadian stone of the same shape,

which weighed 900 carats originally,

sut through unskillful or too expert

cutting was reduced to 297 carats.

The cutter narrowly escaped with his

life from the enraged Indian poten
cutte was bought by the great

Was the rough and was

mined near Golconda. It cost \$20,
000 and two years work to cut it.

Then it was bought by the great

Was him sold to the Duke of Orleans

ser \$448,000. It was the general

spinion that Pitt had stolen the

gem, and he found it necessary to is-

ton, Carlyle, Dryden, Scott, Vol. | What we learn with pleasure we never forget.

sue a pamphlet in which he explained how it had come into his possession. After the fall of Louis XVI. the Pitt diamond was guarded by soldiers, and any citizen was permitted to hold it in his hand if he so desired. Napoleon had the stone mounted in a sword, and on one occasion pawned it. The Sancy is a historic stone, valued at \$186,000, and now in Russia. James II. of England once owned it, as did Louis XIV. of France. The Eugenie is another famous diamond, of a perfect oval shape, owned by France. The Polar Star and the Shah are noted stones, both owned in Russia, while the famous blue Hope diamond is owned in England, and takes its name from the English banker who bought it. a pamphlet in which he explain

Few Large Diamends.

In all the world there are only 100 diamonds weighing more than 30 carats, only 20 weighing 100-carats, 7 weighing 200 carats, and 2 of 300 carats weight. Russia has probably more of these historic gems than any other European country, although the value of the stones in England is much greater than the value of those owned in any other country. There are few great diamonds in America, one of them being the Tiffany diamond, supposed to be worth \$100,000, but should ever the new Johannesburg stone be Few Large Diamends. ever the new Johannesburg stone be put up at auction, we should not be surprised to see some magnate of the United States secure it.

TALKS FOR 317 COLUMNS. Premier Ballour the Most Lequacions Man

Who are the greatest Parliament-ary talkers in England is shown by a booklet compiled in the press gal-lery of the House of Commons. Prime Minister Balfour heads the list at

In the whole Parliament there are only a half dozen men who have talked half as much as Balfour. He spoke 317 newspaper columns during the last session. Austin Chamber-lain filled 237, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, 200, the Rt. Hen. George Wyndham, 180, and Arnold-Forster, 169, D. Lloyd George's re-cord was 166 columns, and T. Gib-

cord was 166 columns, and T. Gibson Bowles was nearly as talkative, filling four columns less.

Next in order come Sir Charles
Dilke with 157 columns, Winston
Churchill with 143, and the ltt.
Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith with
125. Only three others spoke more
than 100 columns, even Lord Hugh
Cecil contributing but fifty-two olumns of talk.

Then there are many members of the House of Commons whose voices are never heard at all. Henry James Tollemache of Eddisbury declared the other day that he has not spoken once in twenty-four years, and there are others whose voices are heard so seldom that they are not recognized when they do speak.

How many poor clergymen throughout the province struggling along on an income that would be scorned by the multitude of mechanics, or even day laborers, have envied the lot of the Bishop of London with his al-lowance of £10,000 a year—roughly lowance of £10,000 a year—roughly speaking \$50,000, almost equal to the salary of the Governor-General of Canada. Still the Bishop of London is unable to make his income meet his expenditures, and reports a deficit in his accounts for the last welve months of nearly \$4,000. Yet of this \$50,000 only about \$1,700 was for personal expenses outside of food, lights, etc. That amount covered books, newspapers and petty cash items. The Bishop has recently published an elaborate balance sheet cash items. The Bishop has recently published an elaborate balance sheet to show where the money went. Turning pounds into dollars on the rough \$5 rate, his figures show that he had to borrow \$25,000 to furnish two houses—one with thirty-two bedrooms—which he was obliged to be come. The interest charges

quired \$8,000. For the use of four horses, repairs on carriages, etc., almost \$8,000 more was consumed. An English paper commenting on His Lordship's balance sheet says: "There is a good deal of waste dripping in this fat living, and the whole statement is amazing." If a bachelor bishop was thus unable to make both ends meet, what would a married man with a family do in the same circumstances? Presumably, in such a case there would be less the same circumstances? Presumably, in such a case there would be less waste in the household expenses, though there would be more persons to feed and clothe. The Glasgow Herald in noting the statement said: "It is not for us to suggest a cure, but it is conceivable, in view of the stories about the hard labor done by this industrious prelate, that episcopal functions in the Church of England might be better performed if the work and pay were distributed over more, if less dignified, heads,"

When John Duke, Lord Coleridge, who is now Lord Chief Justice of England, was a young boy, his father, Sir John Taylor Coleridge, sent him off to a boarding-school after the good old English fashion. Feeling a little anxious over having such a little chap travel alone, his father instructed him to telegraph the one word "yes" upon his safe arrival. The telegram was duly despatched and received, but Sir John was deeply immersed at that time in affairs of State and had forgotten his parting injunction. Therefore he promptly wired hack the very natural question: "yes, what"! It was then that Lord Coleridge's early training revealed Nself, and his courtesy which is now far famed came to the front. In answer to his query the mystified parent seceived the simple answer. "Yes, sgr."—Kansas City Journal.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE" PRAISE FOR A FAMOUS MEDICINE

Willadsen Tells How She Tried Lydis E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Just

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham :-"I can truly say



"Before I wrote to you, telling you how elt. I had doctored for over two years stead areast lots of money on medicines besides felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lote of money on medicines besides, but it all failed to belp me. My monthly periods had ceased and I suffered much pain, with fainting spells, headache, buckache and bearing-down pains, and I was so weak I could hardly keep around. As a last resort I decided to write you and try Lydis E. Pinkam's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful that I did, for after following your instructions, which you sent me free of all charge, my monthly periods started; I am regular and in perfect health. Had it not been for you. I would be in my grave to-day "I aincerely trust that this letter may lead every suffering woman in the country to write you for help as I did."

When women are troubled with ir

When women are troubled with ir regular or painful menstruation, weak-ness, leucorrhose, displacement or ul-ceration of the womb, that bearingceration of the womb, that bearing, down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world have received such widesuread and un-

has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, L7nn,

Cosmic Horror.

The two infinities of Kant did not chill or hurt him, but his fearlessness is shared by few. Only for a short instant, at best, will most persons consent to look open eyed at any clear image of fate or of infinity. Scarcely a friend of mine will look steadily at the clear midnight sky for a minute in si-lence. The freezing of the heart fol-

lows; the appalling shudder at the dread contemplation of infinity, which nay be called cosmic horror, is more than can be endured. If those stars are absolutely and positively infinite then there is no up or down, and they knew no beginning, will have no ending. With any such staring gorgon of fatalism the surcharged attention is shaken, and the chemistry of common life seizes upon the liquid crystals with avid hunger.—George M. Gould, M. D.,

A Scotch Parson's Clever Reply. When musical instruments were first used in the services of the Scottish churches many strict Sabbatarians objected to the iniquitous proceedings. One of these persons, on meeting the minister some time after leaving the "kirk" because of the introduction of

Wanted To Send Him Three Hundred Miles To The Winnipeg Hospital.

Bottle and a Half of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured.

Read what Mrs. A. G. Wheeler, Wassewa, Man., has to say about it:—"Flease let me thank you for the great good that both my husband and my children have received from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. One night when my husband came home from work te had contracted avery bad cold. He becames to bad that he had to go to bed and send for the doctor. When the doctor came he pronounced it a very serious case, and wanted me te send him to the Winnipeg Hospital. This, I would not do, as it is about 500 miles to Winnipeg. I decided to tay Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and got four bottles of it. He only took one-and-shalf bottles before he was all right again and only lost a few days' work. I always keep if in the house for the children. Even the baby, seven months old, takes if and seems to like it, and as for myself I do not know what I would do without it. I think that every good housekeeper should keep a bottle on hand, for I know it will save many a doctor bill."

Price 25 cents. Put up in a yellow respect and the price was a sellow. Price 25 cents. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade wark. Refuse aubstitutes.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Teronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

THE FALLING LEAVES.

swift. Lightly he blows, and countless as the fall

ing Of snow by night upon a solemn sea.
The ages circle down beyond recalling.
To strew the hollows of Eternity.
He sees them drifting through the space And leaves and ages are as one to Him.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

Canadian Completes a Remarkable Veyag Around the World,



and is now in London, to give a lec-turing tour in England.

The Origin of the Trip. "What made me start on the trip?" said Capt. Voss. "Well, because everybody said I couldn't do it—not in the "Tilkum." She's a cance really, and the Indians in Vancouver Island dug her out of a single tree. There's big trees in Bri-tish Columbia."

There were two men in the boat at

the start, but unfortunately Capt. Voss' mate fell overboard and was drowned. After that the gallant shipper was the entire crew.

skipper was the entire crew.

Nothing can upset the equanimity
of Capt. Voss: He will tell you of
the most alarming, lonesome experiences in the same friendly matter of
fact way as that in which he speaks fact way as that in which he speaks
of the weather. The secret of the
survival of the "Tilikum" and of her
cheerful owner was the use of a sea
anchor—Capt. Voss' own patent. He
has sketches showing the "Tilikum"
climbing the most appalling seas or
moving in a trough with vast mountains of water on every side; the
sea anchor trailing behind kept the
hoat safe were the sea never so furboat safe were the sea never so furi

"After my mate left me, and when I was alone," said the master, "used to set the sea anchor and ther go below and sleep till next morn-ing. I never had a drop of water come aboard unless I wanted to."
One effect of the sea anchor, which was a cone-shaped vessel made of canvas and wood, was to raise the

was a cone-shaped vessel made of canvas and wood, was to raise the boat as she crested the waves, keeping them from breaking over her.

Capti Voss made a thorough investigation of that most romantic region, the South Sea and its is lands. Very gingerly, with ammunition ready, and a camera near at hand, he approached the islest tenanted by cannibals. "A very bad reputation some of these islands have," said the captain, "and a woman was eaten at one of them just before I landed, netwithstanding the protest of a missionary. But a European is as safe amongst cannibals as he is in London, providing he doesn't interfere with them." Capt. Voss met the captain of a ship which had been wrecked off one of these islands. The natives treated the survivors splendidly, but when a boat put out from the island to hail a passing steamer it was fired on. It was many months before the party passing steamer it was fired on. It was many months before the party

got away. A Substitute for Water.

The "Tilikum" started with si months' provisions and three months Turning pounds into dollars on the cutting wheel, and in 38 days the operation was completed. The cutting was marvelously done, and the damond polisher's art is unrivaled among the world's great jewels.

The Grieff Diamend.

The Orloff diamond, which is the was start and the Czar's sceptre.

Originally it formed one of the test of Brahma's idol in the Temple of Brahma's

supply was eled out.

Wherever he went the great little man had a magnificent reception. He took his boat overland to Johannestook his boat overland to Johannesburg, and was entertained there and at Pretoria. "The best time of all," confided the captain to his visitor, "was given me at Panta Delgads, in the Azores. The governor must have spent £50 on me and my boat. Fine people, the Portuguese."

**Capt. Voss is going to sail round the English coast in the "Filkium" next summer, giving demonstrations and lectures at various towns. He is now cempiling a book, which he admits "is not much in my line."

The Reward of Merit.

They live on a rented farm somewhere in Glanford, and they came to town this morning on business—the father and son—the latter a sturdy, wholesome little lad about 12 years of age. A few city boys in the group on the corner had been guying him, but so far he had taken it all in good part. An auto came rushing past, and the little fellow in a spasm of astonishment and delight cried out:

"Oh, daddy, come and look at the automo-billee!"

The city lads shrieked with laughter, and the country boy, his face aflame, picked out the biggest in the bunch and handed him a folt that filled him with amazement. His father handed him 50c. for spending money, not because he fought, but because he picked out a boy that was bigger than himself.—The Khan in Hamilton Herald.

Test of Peat Fuel.

A most successful test of new On-tario peat as fuel was made at Win-nipeg recently. The peat is manu-factured near Fort Frances.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUN Makes Sick People Well

THE CANADA'S CRUISE. re Spand a Month or Two in West India Waters.

Waters.

A special despatch from Halifax, dated Jan. 31, 1905, says: The trim steam cruiser Canada, the pioneer perhaps of a great Canadian navy, will leave to-morrow, and for a month or two she will fly the blue ensign in other than Canadian waters. Since coming to Halifax several improvements have been made on board, and the ship put in really first-class shape. The experience of the officers coming across the ocean demonstrated the desirability of a pilot house on a level with the bridge, and that has been built. Her searchlight has been shifted, steering gear improved, and both a Marconi wireless and a submarine bell signal-receiving apparatus installed on board. Her stores are all on board, and yesterday she coaled. It is expected she will bunker again at Bermuda for the West Indies trip. She will proceed from here to Bermuda, and will go thence to Nassau and muda for the west will proceed from here to Bermuda, and will go thence to Nassau and Port Royal, Barbadoes, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Turks Island. Spain, Trinidad and Turks Island. From there she will return to Nassau and to Bermuda. It is expected the trip will be about 6,700 miles, and will occupy about two months, the cruiser returning here in time to transfer some of her crew to the cruisers of the fishery protection service.

The crew will be trained in gunnery work at sea, with four guns mounted on the ship's deck. The Canada will be conducted on British naval regulations as nearly as possible. Captain Knowlton, commander of the Canada, and Mr. Milne, first officer, both hold gunnery school certificates, and both are experienced officers in the service. Captain Knowlton made a name for himself some years ago by his work in connection with the prevention of fishery poaching in, Canadian waters. John S. McKay, formerly of the Acadia, goes as secretary and paymaster, and he also is an experienced officer.

It is regretted that Vice-Admiral Bosanquet was unable to officially attach the Canada to the British fleet, owing to the transition state of his command, but it is probable that the Canada will meet the British ships at one of the West Indian ports, and may take part in some of the fleet evolutions in the capacity of a despatch boat. Of her crew many were recruited from the fishing fleets. The Canada's cruise is attracting much attention, and is expected to afford splendid training for both officers and men. The crew will be trained in gun-

Religious Measure in Montreal,

Dr. J. Everist Cathell, a clergyman of Des Moines, Ia., was spending a few days in Montreal while off
on a holiday. He visited the different
churches and in one of them noticed
an odd arrangement of the prayer
desks. Wishing to understand the
reason, he looked around for the
sexton. No one was about except a
workman in the rear of the church,
Approaching him, Dr. Cathell said:
"My man, I am an American clergyman and have found much of interest in these Canadian churches.
But there is something here that I
do not understand. Can you tell me
if this is a 'high church' or not?"

The workman considered the question seriously for a moment and
then replied:
"I never heard that question asked before, sir, but I believe it is
thirty-five feet to the ridgepole."—
Lippincott's.

and as he passed a corner he beard
several men swearing, Turning, he
several men swearing. Turning, he
several men swearing, Turning, he
several men swearing. Turning
several men swearing. The several men swearing. The
several men swearing. The several men swearing. The
several men swearing. The sever Dr. J. Everist Cathell, a clergy-

Lippincott's. Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper What Finger-Tips Tell.

It is said broad finger nails denote a gentle-natured person inclined to be modest and unassuming.

Narrow nails denote a studious but not very gentle nature, with a desire for scientific knowledge. Small nails denote a very obsti-

Round nails denote a desire knowledge in general; a person to take great pride in his own ents, rather hasty, yet fair ly good-natured and forgiving.

Long nails denote caution, lacking confidence in human nature, decided

society of the opposite sex, not over-strong constitution, and one subject to fevers.

Fleshy nails denote an idler who has a good appetite and loves sleep. Pale nails denote one inclined to melancholy and to higher branches of knowledge.

Red nails denote a desire to com-

and a disposition inclined to

Some years ago, before the bicycle was in such favor as it is now, a farmer went into an ironmoner's shop to buy a scythe. After serving him, the shopman asked if he would

him, the shopman asked if he would buy a bicycle.

"What might the price of them be?" asked the customer.

"Fifteen pounds."

"I'd rather spend £15 on a cow."

"But what an idiot you would look riding about the town on the back of a cow."

"Perhaps so," replied the farmer, "but not half such an idiot as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle."— Lordon Times.

Fine Question.

The Germans are a very philosophical and somewhat argumentative race. Two workmen in the great Krupp cannon manufactory were overheard discussing an important

question.

"In your opinion, Johann," said one, "which is the more important part of a cannon—the hole or the steel?"

"The hole of course, Heinrich," said the other. "Because, what use in the world would a cannon be without any hole in it?"

"You are wrong, Johann. It's the steel that's most important; for how many men could you kill with a hole with nothing around it?"

One Sunday morning a local preacher was on his way to Birtley, and as he passed a corner he beard several men swearing. Turning, he rebuked them, saying: "Divvent ye knaw ye shouldn't swear? The devil gans about like a roarin' lion seekn' whom he may devour." "Well," said one of the men, "Aw thout he was chained." "Yes," said the preacher, "but his chain reaches all

thought you were dead!

LIFE INSURANCE.

FASK for "PAINE'S."

Get Fully Acquainted With the Terms of Your Policy.

"What the average purchaser of life insurance doesn't know about the thing he is purchasing would fill a good sized book printed with very narrow margins," says an insurance expert. "For instance, I talked not long since with a man who fancied he was insured for \$10,000 on the fifteen year endowment plan. That is, he thought he had to make payments for fifteen years—which was true—and that at the end of that time he could get \$10,-000 in cash or take a part in each and a part in paid up insurance, which, as it turned out, was not true. The rate he was paying was so very low for what he said he was getting that I asked to see his policy, and when I looked at it I found, just as he might have found on a brief examination, that while he was insured for life, with only fifteen yearly payments, he not get the \$10,000 or any part of it for a good many years more. No in-surance company in the world will permit the fooling of a patron like this if it can help it, and yet to attribute such a mistaken idea to fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of an unworthy agent would not always be fair. Many men who take insurance, and especially those who do not decide to go in until they have looked at it a long time, go in finally with a rush. They don't give the agent time to tell them what they are getting, and often don't find out for years afterward. Another thing that many insured persons do not know is that a rebate on the first payment, arranged between the insured and the agent, sometimes renders the whole transaction invalid."

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Why the Festival Is Celebrated on

There are no definite allusions in the writings of any of the disciples of Christ as to the date of his birth, nor Christ as to the date of his birth, nor has there ever been produced proof of any character as to the exact period in the year when Christ was born. There are, very true, occasional references to the event in the Scriptures, indicating that the Nativity occurred in the win-

ter season.

The institution of the anniversary dates back to the second century of Christendom, and it has been since uniformly celebrated by nearly all branches of the Christian church with appropriate rejoicings and cerem The frequent and somewhat heated controversies, however, relative to the date of Christ's birth early in date of Christ's birth early in fourth century led Pope Julius L order a thorough investigation of subject by the learned theologians historians of that period, which suited in an agreement upon De and that decision seemed to have settled all disputes that that date universally accepted except by Greek church. While this date never changed, the reckoning of made according to the Gregorian endar, which was adopted in the lat part of the sixteenth century, and a on which computations of time in near-ly all civilized nations have since rest-

Minard's Liniment Cures Suras, et

This is Dr. Goldberg's Picture. Detroit's Famous Specialist who sees all patients personally each time they call. EACH TIME YOU WRITE IT RECEIVES HIS PERSONAL ATTENTION



paedia of Practical Medicine.

falling out, itching akin? Call and see multiple guarantee to cure you by my LATEST METHOD TREATMENT, wit assium, and remember. not one penny need be paid until you are cured.

CURE MERYOUS DESILITY, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, EARLY DECAY AND WASTE OF POWER, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, AND ALL CHRONIC TROUBLES X RAY EXAMINATION, ADVICE, CONSULTATION, FREE

208 Woodward Avenue, DR. GOLDBERG,

to Samuel Glean & Son, William St.

and China Tea, Black Gunpotton can be given at once. Apply to Samuel Glean & Son, William St.