



Sir Samuel Baker, the African explorer, wants England to form a flotilla of rams, each with a speed capacity of twenty-five knots an hour.

Since the famous earthquake in South Carolina the soil of Berkeley County has been much more productive. Professor Newman, of Clemson College, accounts for this on the theory that the earthquake provided better drainage than previously existed.

George Vanderbilt has bought 20,000 acres more of land in the "Pink Beds" district of North Carolina, near Asheville, and near the residence of "Bill" Nye. The Chicago Herald states that Mr. Vanderbilt will establish on his new purchase the most complete and extensive game preserves in the United States if Mr. Nye can be kept off the premises. The Vanderbilts now own 50,000 acres in North Carolina.

Joint-stock farming, by which larger agricultural operations can be carried on under one management than is possible for the single-handed farmer, will probably be one of the future developments of our agricultural system. This is a practical way of reducing the cost of production.

Doctor Edward Everett Hale has not much patience with the idea that a clergyman must work six days over a sermon. He says: "A sermon consists of about 2500 words. I take a cup of coffee before breakfast and write about six pages—that is, 650 words. In the morning I dictate to my amanuensis 1500 words. I am intensely interested in the subject, and this takes only a quarter of an hour. In the afternoon I look it over and add 500 or 600 words, and the sermon is done. In all, I haven't put my hand for over two hours to paper."

Evidence of the most direct variety places the blame for the destruction of the British battle ship Victoria on the Admiral who went down with his ship, states the Washington Star. All the witnesses who testified before the court-martial at Valetta agree on that and every other material point and two of the officers heard Sir George Tryon confess the responsibility. In all great catastrophes there is generally an effort made to place the burden on a corpse, and when Admiral Tryon was first declared guilty many people imagined that the accusation was due almost entirely to the fact that he was dead and could not, therefore, defend himself, but it is now certain that he blundered and did so with persistence that brooked no interference.

The Textile World, in its semi-annual compilation of statistics relative to textile industries, shows that the growth of cotton manufacturing has been greater in the North than in the South, and that there is no indication that the latter States are gaining at the expense of the former; that there is a decrease of total productive capacity of the country, also a marked tendency towards the addition of looms out of proportion to new spinning; that there has been rapid yet solid growth of the knitting goods industry, and a tendency to finer goods; and that there is a tendency toward concentration in well defined centres where skilled help in each line is most plentiful. This would seem to indicate that in the location of new plants, the plentiful supply of skilled help is considered by manufacturers to be a more important factor than cheap rent or power.

Says the Chicago Herald: "Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham will go down to history as the first member of the Cabinet who became acting President in consequence of the inability of both the President and Vice-President. On the same day in July President Cleveland and Vice-President Stevenson were both out of the country. Mr. Cleveland was on board the yacht Oneida, sailing out to find deep sea fishing off the coast of Massachusetts. Mr. Stevenson was on the steamer Corona, taking a Pacific Ocean voyage from San Diego to Santa Barbara, Cal. Both were more than three marine leagues, or say, ten and a half miles, from shore, which is the limit of the jurisdiction of the United States. It cannot be said they were the same as on United States soil, being on United States vessels and under the United States flag, for, if being on such a craft was the same as being on the land, they might have sailed around the world, claiming to be all the time in the United States. Perhaps Mr. Gresham did not assume the duties of acting President, but that he was the legal acting President while Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson both were ten and a half miles from shore does not admit of a doubt."

## MONDAY'S STORM.

Death and Devastation Along Atlantic Coast.

The Seacoast Strawn With Flotsam and Jetsam.

A dispatch from Blackville, S. C., says several buildings in that town were crushed, mill dams were washed away, country roads are impassable, the cotton crop terrible damaged and tobacco yet to be harvested totally devastated.

In Waynesboro, Ga., the storm did great damage to the cotton crop and fenced were blown down.

17 DEAD BODIES FOUND.  
SAVANNAH, GA.—The result of the storm is, 40 missing. Seventeen dead bodies found, one believed to be C. A. Ulmer, cashier Central Railroad Bank. Eleven vessels are wrecked in Savannah harbor and six outside.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Hundreds of trees were blown down and scores of buildings were unroofed.

St. Augustine reports the waters coming in over the sea wall and damaging residences and business blocks. Lynn's Hotel was unroofed and badly drenched. About 30 or 40 yachts and small craft were badly damaged or completely destroyed. The wires are down in every direction from Jacksonville and communication with the outside world absolutely cut off.

At Kernersville, N. C., fifty or sixty houses were unroofed, the Baptist church wholly demolished, one person, a colored child, killed and several injured. Total loss \$25,000. Crops suffered much damage.

SAVANNAH, GA. (Later).—More than thirty corpses have been reported so far. Fifteen vessels on the harbor and off Tybee were wrecked or badly damaged. More than that number of smaller crafts are missing and are believed to have been lost. Six unknown vessels are reported ashore on Tybee beach from the outside.

Nothing has been heard from the steamship City of Savannah, many hours over due. Tybee Island is about wrecked. Had the island been washed away the demolition and destruction could not have been much worse than it is. The big Hotel Tybee is wrecked. Houses there were blown down, buried, washed away and otherwise demolished.

The total damage at and near Savannah will amount to about \$10,155,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The three-masted schooner Three Sisters, with cargo of lumber from Savannah to Philadelphia, was wrecked and abandoned off Cape Fear on the night of August 26th. Her commander, Capt. Isaac Simpson, of Market Hoop, and mate, Johnson Heede, of Park avenue, Baltimore, were washed overboard and drowned. The names of the survivors are: William Simpson, steward, son of the captain; a passenger, John Washington, John Scott and another man, name not known.

The brigantine Wastrow, Liverpool for this port with cargo of salt, went to pieces on Caswell Beach. The crew was saved, having swam ashore. They are now at Caswell Life Saving Station. An unknown three masted schooner is also reported ashore and leaking and showing signals of Distress on Sale Beach, two miles southwest of Southport. The life saving crew have gone to her assistance.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Your correspondent has just received a special which says Sullivan's Island is washed away entirely. King street is six feet under water. Several persons are drowned. The Atlantic Coast line road bed is washed away for several miles.

A special from Port Royal, S. C., brings the startling information that fully 100 lives have been lost at Port Royal, Beaufort and neighboring points during the storm. Over 25 of those were seen by the correspondent and his information was received about the others from reliable sources. Of the 100 persons killed and drowned, only six were white, the others being negroes.

The negroes were so frightened and terror-stricken that many were killed and drowned by not leaving their cabins to seek places of safety. Twenty persons were drowned on Paris Island. No news has been received from St. Helena, four miles from Beaufort. It is believed fully 25 lives were lost between Port Royal and Seabrook, all negroes.

Every house in Beaufort and Port Royal was more or less damaged. The Coosaw Mining Company loses \$50,000. The total losses are estimated in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

Louisville Banks Reopening.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Fourth National Bank, one of the five Louisville banks to suspend payment during the recent panic, has resumed business. The City National and the Merchants National will also resume within a few days. An informal meeting of the stockholders of the Kentucky National Bank will be held to discuss the matter of reopening that institution.

In the early years of this century there were thirty-three tons of silver to one of gold in circulation.

The British school of water color painting is deemed the best in the world.

## TO COIN GOLD BULLION.

Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints to Be Worked to Full Capacity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Carlisle has ordered that the United States mints at Philadelphia, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal., be fully manned and the full capacity of both mints be utilized in the coinage of gold bullion. The Treasury Department possesses from \$85,000,000 to \$90,000,000 of gold bullion, which is part of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000. Gold bars cannot be used as currency, so it has been decided in the present need to coin the bullion on hand. This bullion will be coined into \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 gold pieces, preference being given to the first two denominations.

The coinage capacity of the Philadelphia mint, it is stated, will be between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 dollars per month. The San Francisco mint will also be utilized but unfortunately nearly all the bullion possessed by the government is in the East. There are \$20,000,000 of gold bullion in the Philadelphia mint, \$15,000,000 of it being in one vault, where it has remained untouched for fifteen years.

Acting Director Pre-ton visited Philadelphia Saturday and completed arrangements with Superintendent Bosbyshell to begin work at once. The Treasury is now paying out gold coin all over the country and as a consequence stands more in need of gold than heretofore.

## THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Herbert Burrows Tells a Piffal Story and Draws Tears.

CHICAGO, ILL.—At the session of the Labor Congress, Kate Field read the first paper before the Congress. It was written by Lady Emilia Dylke, of London, telling of the frightful condition of women in the labor market of the United Kingdom.

Herbert Burrows, a representative of the English Social Democratic Federation, led the discussion which followed.

He told of women who worked 12 hours a day for \$1.25 a week in the rail and chain forges of Cardleigh Heath, and there were many damp eyes in the hall when he said that they hang the cradles containing their little babies over the forges to prevent the little ones from freezing or starving at home for want of care. He demanded equal pay for women who do the same work as men, and declared the woman question must be settled in labor circles before the labor question can be satisfactorily settled. Mr. Burrows was vigorously applauded.

## The "Fairy Circles" in Pastures.

The pasture freaks usually referred to as "fairy rings" or "fairy circles" are generally composed of one or more circles of tall, green grass, separated from another circle equally as luxuriant by an intermediate strip of earth destitute, or almost destitute, of vegetation. A second class, and which is by far the less numerous, is a "fairy circle" of healthy-looking grass which gradually enlarges year by year, always in the form of a perfect circle. Brand says that some English investigators ascribe the phenomenon to the effects of lightning, they being most frequently noticed after thunderstorms, and that this opinion is strengthened by a close examination of the roots and blades of the dead-looking grass surrounding the green circle, which seem to be of a scorched color and extremely brittle. In a footnote he adds that the "vulgar" (meaning the common people) suppose them to be the paths traced by the fairies in their dances. Josiah Priest also believed them to be of electric origin. He says: "One very singular effect of lightning is what are commonly called 'fairy rings.'" These are of two kinds. One kind is a round, bare path, about a foot broad, with green grass in the middle, and seven or eight yards in diameter. The other is a circle of the same breadth, of very green grass, with a bare or scorched center. These are generally observed after storms of thunder and lightning. The second kind of circle, without doubt, sprang originally from the first, the grass, which was burnt by the lightning, growing afterwards more fresh and green."

But modern science has done away with these old opinions, giving Brand's and Priest's "electrical theory of origin" no more credit than they did the opinions of the "vulgar," who considered the rings the dancing-grounds of the fairies. The name "fairy ring" has, indeed, been retained, but their cause is now attributed to the spread of the spores of a species of fungi which proceed, by an annual enlargement, from the center outwards; or, in the other species, a gradual encroachment upon the center of the circle.—St. Louis Republic.

The prison population of India is only thirty-eight per 100,000 population, or less than half the ratio of Great Britain.

France has 6,455,000 farm owners, who hire 11,794,000 laborers.

## HATCHING FISH.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

Machines in Which Thousands of Fish are Hatched Daily During the Season—The Processes of Incubation.

BESIDE the north entrance of the Government Building is the United States fish-hatching exhibit. The water ever stirs the little globular eggs which fall into the big glass hatching machines, but the thousands of World's Fair visitors who each day crowd around the machines might watch them from now until the end of the Exposition without seeing a miniature trout or whitefish burst from the egg, raise to the top of the hatching can and fall into the glass nursery below. The hatching season is over, but the exhibit is just as interesting if not as complete as when 100,000 yellow and white perch were being brought into existence each day.

Near the entrance to the building the sign that last month lured sightseers to examine the incubating process still proclaims that "fish are now hatching" to every one who enters the northern door of the Government Building. That sign goes a long way toward making the display effective. The visitor has been told that the fish are hatching, and, as he passes the long line of jars filled with constantly moving eggs until he reaches the tanks filled with tiny fishes, he goes away firm in conviction that he has seen a whitefish, a shad or a carp, as the case may be, hatched by the Government process.

The last fish were hatched a month ago. The Government would willingly have supplied the spawn and had a bona-fide display of fish hatching throughout the Exposition period, but it was found impossible to obtain the eggs. So John A. Day, who has charge of the exhibit, put his wits to work and soon was making fish eggs at a tremendous rate. In fact, enough were made in one day to supply the Exposition hatching for six months. He made his eggs out of resin. For whitefish he made the eggs a rather light yellow and the exact size of the real egg. He made shad eggs by coloring the resin a darker yellow and making the little globes considerably smaller than those to imitate whitefish spawn. Before Mr. Day had finished his work with the resin he had made eggs for all of the fishes hatched in any great numbers by the United States Government.

Before Mr. Day had to resort to artificial eggs he had hatched 2,000,000 yellow and white perch in the Government Building. He emptied the hatching machines into the north lagoon and the 2,000,000 little World's Fair fishes were sent out into Lake Michigan to battle for life alongside of those which had come into this world by the natural process.

The eggs for the perch hatched at the Government Building were obtained by the Government "spawners" located at the hatching station at Put-in-Bay, Ohio. Two of these spawners go out in a fishing dory. The net is thrown overboard and one hauls it up and captures all the female fish which become imprisoned in the net. These he hands to his companion, who robs the fish of its spawn. The eggs are put into a bucket filled with fresh water and as quickly as possibly impregnated. Then the water is changed every half hour until the hatching is reached. The spawn is then dished into the hatching machine with dipnets, the water is turned into the machine and the eggs give the Government no further trouble until they have been broken open by the fish.

There are any number of different styles of hatching machines. They are all constructed on practically the same principle and the arrangement varies with the kind of fish to be hatched. For most varieties of fish the Government experts have found the glass-jar machine gives the best satisfaction. It is composed of a large glass jar with a lid which screws down tight. This cover is pierced by two glass tubes, one of which extends to the bottom of the jar. The water is run through the long tube into the jar, which is half filled with the tiny eggs. The water coming into the lower portion of the jar keeps the eggs moving all the time. The motion of eggs is the great trick of hatching fry. Should they keep still for a couple of hours they will become glued together and in a day would begin to decompose. The constantly moving spawn remains in the jar until a pair of eyes appears through the thin covering of the egg.

The fish forms on the outside of what corresponds to the yolk of a fowl egg. The first thing visible are the eyes, then the tail appears and the fry keeps this swishing around until it

breaks the egg. Then the fry crowds its way up above the eggs to the water in the jar and is eventually carried through the overflow tube to a larger jar, called by the fish-hatchers, the nursery. There it is nurtured by placing food ground to minute pieces in the water and when it has become large enough to eat larger pieces of food, it is placed in another tank where it remains until it is loaded in a shipping can of special design and sent to some river or lake where fish are scarce.

When the fry first leaves the eggs there is a curious sac attached to the under portion of its body. In this sac the fry carries its sustenance for the first few days of its life. This sac grows smaller and smaller as the fish grows until it entirely disappears. Then the fish begins to take its permanent form. It takes but four days to hatch a shad if the temperature of the water is high, but whitefish take from ninety to 120 days under the same condition. Trout hatch in thirty to 120 days and perch in fifteen to thirty days.

The rest of the fish-hatching exhibit is almost as interesting as the hatching process. There are all kinds of hatching machines. The first a complicated machine that kept the eggs moving by dashing the buckets in which they were hatched up and down in tanks of water. Then there are huge funnel-shaped affairs that are used on ship board. They are so arranged that no matter which way the vessel careers the hatching machines will always remain perpendicular. Then there are models of the floating hatcheries which were used before the permanent stations were used. The old-time fish hatcheries were large barges furnished with hatching machines. Models of the present Government hatcheries show how fish culture has advanced. The buildings are large and roomy, and the clumsy wooden hatching machines have given place to the light glass jars.

The cases in which the spawn is shipped to distant hatching stations are also shown. The eggs lay on wire netting in thin layers, while the box is thickly lined with moss, which, when dampened, keeps the eggs cool and prevents their hatching prematurely. Another interesting feature of the exhibit is the numerous ways in which ingenious minds have arranged ways for the finny tribe to get down rivers where the current is swift. In some of these devices the fish are required to swim zigzag, while others are straight, smooth chutes over the dangerous water.—Chicago Record.

## Hung at the Girdle.

In the Middle Ages at the girdle were hung the thousand-and-one odds and ends needed and utilized in every day affairs. The scrivener had his inkhorn and pen attached to it, the scholar his book or books, the monk his crucifix and rosary, the innkeeper his tallies and everybody his knife. So many and so various were the articles attached to it that the foppant began to poke fun.

In an old play there is mention of a merchant who had hanging at his girdle a pouch, a spectacle case, a "punchard," a pen and inkhorn and "a handkerchief, with many other trinkets besides, which a merry companion seeing, said it was like a haberdasher's shop of small wares." In another early play a lady says to her maid: "Give me my girdle, and see that all the furniture be at it; look that cizars, pinners, the penknife, the knife to close letters with, the bodkin, the carpenter, and the scale be in the case."

Girdles were in some respects like the chateaux not long ago so much the rage among ladies; but they differed therefrom in being more useful, more comprehensive in regard both to sex and to articles worn, and, when completely furnished, more costly. It is partly for this last reason that we find girdles bequeathed as precious heirlooms and as valuable presents to keep the giver's memory green after death. They were not infrequently of great intrinsic value.

One of King John's girdles was wrought with gold and adorned with gems; and that of the widow of Sir Thomas Hungerford, bequeathed in 1504 to the mother church of Worcester, was of green color, harnesses with silver and richly jeweled.—Chamber's Journal.

At the moment when horses have taken a back seat in this country camels have come to the fore in Australia. It is said that five lines of traffic have been already opened up and are in regular operation there. Two thousand camels are in use daily. It is not necessary to carry any food for these animals, as they are able to subsist on the coarse grass and shrubs where horses or bullocks would starve.

## KING OF SIAM.

THE YOUNG AUTOCRAT WHO RULES A QUEER PEOPLE.

His Sway is Absolute—A Brilliant Costume—The People Are All His Slaves—Peculiarities of the Siamese.

THE King of Siam is a monarch who has more absolute power over his subjects than the Czar. Few men in this world have as much to make them feel big and important, but for one in his position he is a very much civilized young person. He is small in person. His head is crowned with a golden pyramid of jewels, rising in circular tiers, diminishing as they go upward, until they end in a long, pencil-like point, which extends nearly two feet above the forehead of its kingly owner. His body is clad in gorgeous coat and vest, heavily embroidered in gold and jewels, and in place of pantaloons he has the rich brocaded sarong of the Siamese about his loins and waist.

It comes down below his knees at the front, and it looks not unlike a pair of fancy knickerbockers. Below these are white silk stockings, and his feet are thrust into jewel-covered, heeled slippers, pointed like the shoe of the Turk. The whole makes a costume brilliant and grand. He is a pleasant-looking fellow, and his olive brown face is plump and unrinkled. He has beautiful liquid black eyes, a broad, high and rather full forehead, and short, straight, black hair. Under his rather short and half-flat nose there is a silky black moustache, and below this the lips are rather thick, and the chin plump and well rounded. His hands and feet are well made, and he is, all told, a good specimen of Siamese beauty. He is the ninth son of Maha Mongkut, the last King of Siam, and he was picked out of a family of eighty-four children to be placed upon the throne. He has thirty-four half brothers and forty-nine half sisters.

Looking at him it is hard to imagine that he is the sacred ruler of from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 of people, and it is hard for an American to appreciate his absolute power and his holy dignity. The people of the country are his slaves. He has the right to call them into his service either with or without pay, and all men in Siam are forced to give him either the whole or a part of their services during the year. His word can throw a man into chains or put him to death; deprive him of his property or rob him of his daughter. He taxes the people as he pleases, and these taxes are so heavy that at times some men have to sell their wives and children as slaves to enable them to pay him. Still, his vaults are full of treasure. Siam has no National debt, and he has an income of more than \$10,000,000 a year. He can spend tens of thousands of dollars in cremating a dead wife or in establishing a petty navy.

Still, this King of Siam is the most progressive country he ever had. He is far in advance of his people, and he is doing a great deal to civilize them. Before his second coronation in 1873 all natives who approached the King had to do so on all fours. They had to raise their hands in adoration to him and bump their heads on the mats before him. The King did away with all that, and he has introduced the American handshake into his reception of foreigners. He gives receptions to foreigners, and he speaks the English tongue, though he never does this when noted foreigners have an audience with him. He has brought the telegraph and the telephone into Bangkok, has established a street car line, and lights his harem with electric lights.

The King of Siam is a Buddhist, and he was for some time a Buddhist priest, as is the custom with all men in Siam. Every one is expected at some time to enter the priesthood, and this royal monarch, with his millions of treasure, his score of wives, and his \$10,000,000 a year, once shaved his head and nominally gave up his crown and his harem to wear a yellow cotton scarf about his waist and to go fasting and praying. The Siamese priests are picturesque, as well as devout. The priesthood is useful to married men. A man can be divorced whenever he likes by entering the priesthood for a month or so. Nobles do not require any such formality.

The great event in the life of a Siamese is the function of having his hair cut. This is sometimes a great event in the life of an American young man also. On the top of a Siamese baby's head a certain lock of hair is preserved. All the rest of the head is shaved, but this lock is kept sacred until it reaches the age when he officially passes from boyhood to manhood. Then off comes the lock. The

celebrations attending the hair cutting of the present King lasted three days.

The Queen is not far from twenty years of age; she rules the harem, and she is a very pretty Siamese girl. Her complexion is a light brown, and her oily black hair, about two inches long, stands straight up and is combed backward from a fair open forehead. She has beautiful eyes, wears diamond earrings and has a diamond pendant at her neck, and her fingers are covered with precious stones. She smokes cigarettes, as does also the King, and she chews the betel nut, making her teeth as black as jet and her lips stick out. The Siamese say that any dog can have white teeth, but that it is only those who are rich enough to afford the betel nut who can have black ones.

The debtor class of Siam afford a great contrast to all this gorgeousness. They are stripped, and, chained to heavy logs, are compelled to work as slaves. The interest on money is so high in Siam that when a man once gets in debt the most he can possibly hope for by the hardest kind of work is to pay the interest on what he owes. This has discouraged industry and has encouraged the practice of allowing women to do the work. Man, being proud and ambitious, soon tires of industry indulged in for its own sweet sake.

The temples and palaces of Siam are structures of complicated magnificence.

Witnesses in the courts are tortured in very ingenious ways. Certain classes are prohibited from testifying. They include drunkards, gamblers, executioners, beggars and persons who cannot read. When they whip a man they stretch his skin from his head to his heels to make the blows effective.

The sacred white elephant for which Siam is famous, if he ever did amount to anything, has gone all to pieces. He is at present a mangy, scraggy, wild-eyed creature, with nothing white about him but his ears, which seem to have leprosy. His keepers are dirty, he is not bound with golden chains, and the only thing royal about him is his bad temper.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## How Chinese Are Educated.

The Chinese school children have instilled into them at an early age habits of hard, steady study.

At the age of five a boy begins his schooling. At daylight he rises, and after dressing as quickly as possible, he starts breakfastless to school.

He is given a task and after it is completed he is allowed an hour for breakfast; again, later he has an hour for luncheon, but he is at his study nearly twelve hours a day, seven days in the week. All this time when he is not reciting his lessons, he is studying aloud at the top of his voice. He is under the eye of his master both in school and on his way to and from school.

The lad is taught rudimentary astronomy, physics, and natural history, but greater stress is put upon writing and his literary studies.

"A Thousand Letters," a poem, is the study that forms the backbone of his literary education.

In it are taught the duties of children to parents and all such matters.

Whatever the study may be, history, classics or science, every lesson is learned and repeated word for word.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## The Rise of Mica.

Mica fills the interstices of modern progress. A few decades ago we were seeking practical use and market for the output of mica already found; now we are seeking new mines to supply the multifarious uses to which mica can be applied. Thus the law of necessity changes in its relation to all things.

Mica is now as essential to the variations of electricity as this great force is necessary to human progress. In all appliances for electrical lighting and power the most important reciprocal agent entering into their mechanism is mica. All armatures are built up with insulation, whether for dynamos, motors, generators, or transformers. When at night one looks upon the marvelous splendor of the White City, crowned with a halo of light and festooned with incandescent drapery, such an entrancing scene has been made possible by mica.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Slaughter family, of Texas, are said to be the most extensive land owners in America, their combined holdings amounting to 500,000 acres.

From 1662 to 1690 the accounts of the New Netherlands were kept in wampum, beaver and raccoon skins.

The total number of colored troops in the United States army during the Civil War was 186,017.