



MAP SHOWING DENSITY OF POPULATION IN 1900.

FACTS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS.

How Uncle Sam Has Grown In Ten Years—Increase Over Thirteen Millions.

The census bureau is making public by means of occasional bulletins the results of its labors the past few months. The population of the 45 States of the Union is 74,627,907, as against 62,118,811 in 1890, an increase of 12,509,096. Adding the population of the Territories, including Alaska and Hawaii and the Indians on reservations, the grand total is 75,295,220, as against 62,118,811 in 1890.

The census of 1900 shows that there are in round numbers 5,800,000 separate farms in the United States and territories and about 600,000 manufacturing institutions, an increase in ten years of 150,000 farms. The increase of manufacturing in the west and south has been remarkable.

99,756 in 1890. The total increase, therefore, in inhabitants in the last decade is 12,509,096.

What this remarkable increase stands for in actual numbers of people may be comprehended by imagining its distribution over a given territory. The combined population of the great and populous States of New York and Pennsylvania has been duplicated within a fraction by the increase of ten years. Had Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Texas, which stand next to New York and Pennsylvania in point of population, not contained a soul in 1890 and received the increase of the decade, they would be as populous as they are today. Leaving out the State of Texas, the population of the States and territories west of the Mississippi is about the same as the increase of the whole country as shown by the census. The population of Porto Rico is not included in the increase and Hawaii contributes but 154,000, so that the figures given show the results of normal growth.

The amount of increase is remarkable and wholly unexpected. Says the director of the census, William H. Merriam: "The ablest statisticians in the country were surprised by the population of the country as revealed by the census. None of us at the bureau dared put the total above 75,000,000. I was surprised myself as we all were. We reckoned that the decreased immigration for the last decade must work a decrease in the percentage of gain for the decade as compared with the decade preceding. Between 1880 and 1890 a vast immigration flowed into our country. This was much diminished, it was supposed, during the hard times between 1893 and 1897. Work was so scarce and prosperity so diminished that people of other lands found little reason to attract them hitherward. Consequently we did not dare forecast so large a total population as it seems, we actually possess."

"We are getting out the main information first of all, and the details will follow. I cannot now make any qualitative analysis of the census. We must dispose of the quantities first of all. Congress, when it meets in December, will have the results at hand upon which to base the new apportionment of the States. The whole result will be published until January, and indeed I see a good year's work before us."

"The number of farms in the United States proves to be about 5,800,000. When complete, the census will show that about each farm the stock on each, the acres cultivated, the tools in use, the mortgages, if any, whether occupied by owner or tenant, all these details and more are embodied in the census."

"In 1890 there were some 355,000 manufacturing institutions in the United States. Now in round numbers there are about 600,000. The increase

in numbers of plants will be shown to be very great in the West, especially in and about Chicago. The South also has added to its manufactures. Whether the increase in the West and South is additional to or at the expense of the manufactures of the East I do not yet know."

The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136, or 24.42 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,642. The percentage of increase in population of the 159 cities from 1890 to 1900 was 22.5 as against 49.3 from 1880 to 1890.

The combined population of the 159 cities at each of the three census periods is distributed in table 1 by classified sizes, giving, in addition, the number of cities included under each class respectively.

As shown by the above summary there are 19 cities which have 200,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 19 cities which have between 100,000 and 200,000 inhabitants, 40 cities which have between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and 81 cities which have between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. There were 124 cities in 1890 which had a population of 25,000 or more, but of these cities Brooklyn and Long Island City now form a part of New York City, showing a net gain of 37 cities in 1900 as compared with 1890. Of the 124 cities in 1890, 16 had between 100,000 and 200,000 inhabitants, 30 had between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and 66 had between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.

In 1890 there were but 20 cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1900 this number had increased to 23 and in 1900 to 19. In 1900 there are 75 cities compared with 55 in 1890 and 35 in 1880. The combined population in 1900 of the 19 cities of the first class is 11,756,509 as against a population in 1890 of 8,879,105, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,877,404, or 32.5 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent.

The 19 cities of the first class comprise New York, which with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadelphia, which in 1900 placed the United States in the second rank among the world's great powers. In 1890 this country stood eighth and at the bottom of the list in population. The powers are now grouped as follows:

Country	Population
Russia	130,896,028
United States	75,295,220
Germany	55,000,000
Austria-Hungary	40,550,000
Great Britain	40,550,000
France	38,517,075
Italy	31,000,000
Spain	18,250,000

Each of which has a population in excess of a million; three cities, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, which have a population of half a million each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo,

GROWTH OF THE CITIES.

The census bulletin for cities prepared under the direction of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, gives the population of the 159 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, taken as of June 1, 1900.

The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,094,625, as compared with a population for the same cities of 14,555,489 in 1890 and of 9,938,927 in 1880.

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San Francisco, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, which have a population of between 200,000 and 400,000 each, and eight cities, New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 100,000 and 200,000 each. The aggregate population represented by each of these five sub-groups is summarized in table 2.

The census of 1900 shows that Rhode Island, the smallest of the states, leads in density of population. "Little Rhode" supports 395 persons to the square mile.

The 19 cities of the second class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,746,538 and show an increase of 31.3 per cent from 1890 to 1900, as against an increase of 23.2 per cent from 1880 to 1890. The 40 cities of the third class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,709,235 as against a population in 1890 of 2,067,189, which is an equivalent to an increase during the decade of 31 per cent compared with an increase of 51 per cent during the preceding ten years.

The 81 cities of the fourth class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,776,946, having gained since 1890 27.2 per cent, or 23.2 per cent, as against an increase of 63.7 per cent from 1880 to 1890. The 19 cities of the first class are the only group of cities which show a larger numerical increase during the past decade than during the ten years preceding.

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The census of 1900 shows that in Rhode Island there are less than two acres of area to each inhabitant and in New York and Pennsylvania about four acres to each inhabitant. Nevada, with an area more than twice as large as New York or Pennsylvania, has 1,600 acres to one inhabitant.

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Chicago, with practically 1,700,000 inhabitants, and Philadelphia, with not quite 1,300,000 inhabitants, hold the second and third places in 1900, the same as in 1890, although at the census of 1880 their positions were reversed, Philadelphia then having nearly 850,000 inhabitants as compared with Chicago, which had 600,000.

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territories in 1900 do not contain any with a population of 25,000 or more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

The center of population is in south central Indiana, west of Columbus. In 1800 it was east of Baltimore and has shifted westward along an almost direct line at the rate of from 40 to 60 miles every ten years, except in the decade from 1850 to 1860, when it moved 81 miles, with a tendency

slightly to the north. The "center of population" is the center of gravity of the population of the country, each individual being presumed to have the same weight.

The most significant growth of cities is that for three cities in the State of Washington—namely, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. These three cities combined had only 4,931 inhabitants in 1890, but their population had increased to 88,756 in 1890 and to 155,233 in 1900, the increase during the past decade being equivalent to 57.1 per cent.

Nebraska is the only State in which the combined population of the cities contained therein shows a decrease from 1890 to 1900.

The northwestern and middle States reveal the healthiest growth for the past decade, yet the southern and eastern States compare favorably with the showing of the census of 1890. A decline in growth in the intermountain and middle western States is shown by the State bulletins.

The first column shows the population of each state and territory as determined by the census of 1900. The second column gives the population of each state in 1890, and the third column gives the number of Indians not taxed.

State	1900	1890	Indians
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017	—
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,179	—
California	1,485,053	1,208,130	1,549
Colorado	539,700	412,198	507
Connecticut	908,355	746,278	—
Delaware	184,735	168,463	—
Florida	528,542	391,422	—
Georgia	2,210,329	1,837,353	—
Idaho	161,771	84,385	2,297
Illinois	4,821,550	3,820,351	—
Indiana	2,516,433	2,102,404	—
Iowa	2,251,829	1,911,896	—
Kansas	1,469,496	1,247,096	—
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635	—
Louisiana	1,381,027	1,118,587	—
Maine	604,396	561,086	—
Maryland	1,180,711	1,042,390	—
Massachusetts	2,805,546	2,238,943	—
Michigan	2,419,782	2,063,889	—
Minnesota	1,731,305	1,301,826	1,768
Mississippi	1,551,372	1,280,000	—
Missouri	3,107,117	2,679,184	—
Montana	243,289	132,159	10,746
Nebraska	1,068,901	1,058,010	—
Nevada	42,304	45,761	1,605
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530	—
New Jersey	1,888,960	1,444,633	—
New York	7,208,009	5,967,853	4,711
North Carolina	1,891,062	1,617,947	—
North Dakota	319,040	182,719	4,602
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316	—
Oregon	413,532	313,707	—
Pennsylvania	6,301,265	5,258,014	—
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506	—
South Carolina	1,340,312	1,151,149	—
South Dakota	401,559	328,808	10,932
Tennessee	2,022,728	1,767,518	—
Texas	3,048,828	2,235,523	—
Utah	276,595	207,905	1,472
Vermont	343,641	332,422	—
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980	—
Washington	517,672	340,390	2,531
West Virginia	958,967	762,794	—
Wisconsin	2,068,963	1,680,880	1,657
Wyoming	92,531	60,705	—

Total for 45 states..... 74,627,907 62,118,811 44,167

Alaska (estimate)..... 44,000 82,052 —

Arizona..... 122,212 59,020 24,644

District of Columbia..... 278,718 230,392 —

Hawaii..... 154,001 80,960 —

Indian Territory..... 391,090 180,182 56,033

New Mexico..... 193,777 153,593 2,937

Oklahoma..... 308,245 61,834 5,927

Persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad (estimated)..... 84,400 —

Indians, etc., on Indian reservations, except Indian Territory..... 145,282 —

Total for seven territories..... 1,067,313 952,945 89,541

Total for 52 states and territories..... 75,695,220 63,071,756 134,108

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Total for 6 states..... 74,627,907 62,118,811 44,167

Total for 3 states..... 74,627,907 62,118,811 44,167

Total for 1 state..... 74,627,907 62,118,811 44,167

Total for 0 states..... 74,627,907 62,118,811 44,167

Total for -1 states..... 74,627,907 62,118,811 44,167

Total for -2 states..... 74,627,907 62,118,811 44,167

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