



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 48 States of the Union is 74,627,907, as against 62,116,811 in 1890, an increase of 12,511,096. Adding the population of the Territories, including Alaska and Hawaii and the Indians on reservations, the grand total is 75,265,220, as against 63,907,556 in 1890. The total increase, therefore, in inhabitants in the last decade is 11,357,664.

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 R. 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 enough 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 wait until it meets in December, when we have the results at hand upon which to base the new apportionment of seats in the lower house. The whole result will not 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 all 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

### 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 twelfth census, taken as of June 1, 1890.

The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625, as compared with a population for the same cities of 14,555,489 in 1890 and of 9,333,927 in 1880.

The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136, or 32.9 per cent. less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,521,562. The percent of increase in population of the 159 cities from 1890 to 1900 was 32.9 as against 49.1 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 87 cities in 1900 as compared with 1890. Of the 124 cities in 1890, 16 had 200,000 inhabitants or more, 12 had 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 87 cities in 1900 as compared with 1890. Of the 124 cities in 1890, 16 had 200,000 inhabitants or more, 12 had 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.



and 200,000 inhabitants, 30 had between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and 86 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 28 and in 1880 to 18.

In 1900 there are 28 cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more as compared with 23 in 1890 and 35 in 1880.

The combined population in 1900 of the 19 cities of the first class is 11,755,809 as against a population in 1890 of 8,870,165, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,915,704, or 32.8 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, 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,

San Francisco, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, which have a population of between 500,000 and 600,000 each, and eight cities, New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 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 505 persons to the square mile.

The 19 cities of the second class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,412,528 and show an increase of 32.3 per cent from 1890 to 1900, as against an increase of 32.3 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

The 40 cities of the third class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,709,325 as against a population in 1890 of 2,067,169, which is an equivalent increase during the decade of 31 per cent as compared with an increase of 31 per cent during the preceding ten years.

The 81 cities of the fourth class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,735,840, having gained since 1890 676,381 in number, or 24.7 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 from 1880 to 1890, although the four groups show very even percentages of increase from 1890 to 1900, varying from 31.0 to 32.3 per cent, the percentage of

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 1,000 acres to one inhabitant.

Increase for the 159 cities combined being 32.5.

New York, under the act of consolidation which became effective Jan. 1, 1898, has grown to be a city of very nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants in 1900 as compared with a population of 1,900,000 in 1890. It is the premier city of the country in point of population, a position which it has uniformly held at each decennial census since and including 1790.

Chicago, with practically 1,700,000 inhabitants, and Philadelphia, with 1,200,000 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 very nearly 550,000 inhabitants, and Chicago, with 350,000 inhabitants, was second.

St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, the next largest cities, have not changed their rank in 1900 as compared with 1890, and each of these three cities now has a population somewhat in excess of half a million. Boston was the fourth city in rank in 1880, but was passed by St. Louis in 1890, while Baltimore has occupied the sixth place at each of the three census periods considered.

Cleveland and Buffalo have both increased materially in population during the last ten years and now take precedence over San Francisco and Cincinnati, which in 1890 were the seventh and eighth places in point of population. Pittsburgh also shows a large increase in population since 1890 and is now the eleventh largest city in the country, having exchanged places with New Orleans.

Among the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900 as compared with 1890 may be mentioned that of Seattle, which has advanced from the one hundred and sixtieth to the forty-fifth place; that of Los Angeles, from the one hundred and thirty-fifth to the thirty-sixth place; that of Duluth, from the one hundred and fifty-sixth to the seventy-second place; that of Kansas City, Kan., from the one hundred and fifty-third to the seventy-sixth place, and that of Portland, Ore., from the one hundred and sixtieth to the forty-second place. Other noticeable changes in rank from 1890 to 1900 are Birmingham, from 154 to 98; Tacoma, from 155 to 103; Spokane, from 157 to 105; Dallas, from 157 to 88, and Saginaw, from 158 to 87.

The following named States and Ter-

ritories in 1890 do not contain any city 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 1890 it was east of Baltimore and had shifted westward along an almost direct line at the rate of from 40 to 50 miles every ten years, except in the decade from 1850 to 1860, when it moved 81 miles, with a tendency

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 25,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1900, ACCORDING TO CLASSIFIED SIZES.

Number of cities.	Population.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.
Cities of 500,000 and over.....	10	11,755,809	8,870,165	6,311,689	2,915,704	2,567,452	2,100,000	1,700,000	1,300,000	900,000	500,000	100,000
Cities of 100,000 and under 500,000.....	19	2,412,528	2,067,169	1,800,165	1,600,165	1,400,165	1,200,165	1,000,165	800,165	600,165	400,165	200,165
Cities of 50,000 and under 100,000.....	40	2,709,325	2,067,169	1,800,165	1,600,165	1,400,165	1,200,165	1,000,165	800,165	600,165	400,165	200,165
Cities of 25,000 and under 50,000.....	81	2,735,840	2,100,000	1,800,165	1,600,165	1,400,165	1,200,165	1,000,165	800,165	600,165	400,165	200,165
Totals.....	159	19,694,625	14,555,489	10,912,129	8,870,165	7,367,782	6,100,335	5,100,335	4,300,335	3,700,335	3,200,335	2,800,335

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 4,881 inhabitants in 1890, but their population had increased to 98,765 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.

THE POPULATION BY STATES.

The first column shows the population of each state and territory as estimated 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.

	1900.	1890.	
Alabama.....	1,828,687	1,513,917	
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	1,128,179	
California.....	1,485,053	1,208,130	1,54
Colorado.....	539,700	412,198	50
Connecticut.....	908,355	746,278	
Delaware.....	184,735	108,403	
Florida.....	528,542	391,422	
Georgia.....	2,216,329	1,837,353	
Idaho.....	161,771	84,385	2,2
Illinois.....	4,821,550	3,826,351	
Indiana.....	2,516,403	2,102,404	
Iowa.....	2,251,820	1,911,800	
Kansas.....	1,409,406	1,207,006	
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	1,858,035	
Louisiana.....	1,381,627	1,118,587	
Maine.....	694,306	661,086	
Maryland.....	1,180,910	1,042,390	
Massachusetts.....	2,805,246	2,238,943	
Michigan.....	2,410,782	2,067,889	
Minnesota.....	1,751,395	1,301,826	1,7
Mississippi.....	1,551,372	1,289,000	
Missouri.....	3,107,117	2,670,184	
Montana.....	243,289	132,159	10,7
Nebraska.....	1,608,901	1,068,910	
Nevada.....	42,304	45,761	1,6
New Hampshire.....	411,588	370,530	
New Jersey.....	1,882,060	1,444,933	
New York.....	7,208,000	5,967,853	4,7
North Carolina.....	1,801,002	1,617,947	
North Dakota.....	319,040	182,719	4,6
Ohio.....	4,157,545	3,672,316	
Oregon.....	413,532	313,707	
Pennsylvania.....	6,301,205	5,238,014	
Rhode Island.....	428,556	345,506	
South Carolina.....	1,340,812	1,151,140	
South Dakota.....	401,539	328,808	10,9
Tennessee.....	2,022,723	1,767,518	
Texas.....	3,048,828	2,233,523	
Utah.....	276,565	207,905	1,4
Vermont.....	343,641	332,422	
Virginia.....	1,854,184	1,655,980	
Washington.....	517,672	349,390	2,3
West Virginia.....	958,900	762,794	
Wisconsin.....	2,068,903	1,680,880	1,6
Wyoming.....	92,531	60,705	
Total for 45 states.....	74,627,907	62,116,811	44,1
Alaska (estimate).....	44,000	32,052	
Arizona.....	122,212	59,620	24,6
District of Columbia.....	278,718	230,392	
Hawaii.....	154,001	89,960	
Indian Territory.....	391,060	180,182	56,6
New Mexico.....	193,777	153,693	2,3
Oklahoma.....	398,245	61,834	5,6
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.....	1,667,313	952,945	89,6