



THIS GREAT WORK gives all the PARTICULARS IN REGARD TO the most IMPORTANT SOCIAL, PHYSICAL, FINANCIAL and INDUSTRIAL FEATURES of our commonwealth

diminished from a little over five and a half persons to a little less than five. Figures prove that people in the Southern States have the largest number of children, while in New England the families are smallest. For an illustration, Louisiana has double as many children under five years as Maine, in proportion to population. Out of every 100 persons in the United States 51.21 are males and 48.79 are females. The excess of men over women in the entire country, therefore, is very large. Ten per cent of the women and 7 per cent of the men marry between 15 and 20. In the total population the proportion of divorced persons is about one to 100; but among the native whites it is a little higher than that, and among the negroes it is largest. The proportion of divorced people in the Atlantic States is less than half of 1 per cent; in the Mississippi Valley it is between one-half and 1 per cent, and in the far West it ranges from 1 to 2 per cent. Thirteen out of every 10,000 people in the United States are in prison. Seventeen out of every 10,000 are insane, the number being divided almost equally between the sexes. Race seems to have a marked relation to mental disturbances. Nineteen out of every 10,000 whites are crazy, while only nine out of every 10,000 colored folks are similarly afflicted. Of the native whites fourteen out of every 10,000 are mad, and of the foreign-born 29 out of every 10,000. This seems to prove that colored folks are much less liable to insanity than whites, and the foreign-born much more so than native Americans. The tendency to insanity is greatest among the Irish and next among the Hungarians. It is comparatively small among the Germans and British, and least of all among the Canadians. Women go crazy later in life than men do, apparently. Fifteen out of every 10,000 people in this country are idiots or feeble-minded. Of these 55 per cent are males and 45 per cent females. Race again seems to have an important influence in this matter. Sixteen out of every 10,000 whites are feeble-minded, and only fourteen out of every 10,000 colored. The tendency toward idiocy appears to be greatest among those of Hungarian stock and least among those of Italian origin. Seven out of every 10,000 inhabitants of the United States are deaf and dumb. Of these 55 per cent are males and 45 per cent females. The affliction is much less common among colored people than among whites. Again in this case the Hungarians are the greatest sufferers, fourteen out of every 10,000 being deaf-mutes. The next in rank are the Russians, while the Italians are but little troubled with this sort of defect. Eight out of every 10,000 persons in this country are blind. Of these 55 per cent are males and 45 per cent females. The affliction is most prevalent among those of Hungarian,

# REMARKABLE REVELATIONS OF UNCLE SAM'S NEW ATLAS.

- Consumption causes twelve out of every hundred deaths each year.
- American women are not bearing as many children as formerly.
- Marriage is on the decrease.
- One person in every hundred is divorced.
- Less than half of our population are church goers.
- The Catholic Church has the largest percentage of members.
- One person in every ten thousand is in jail.

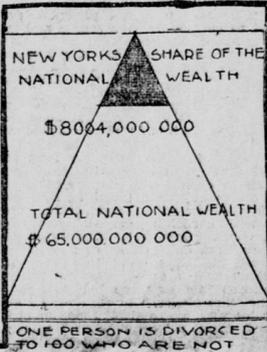
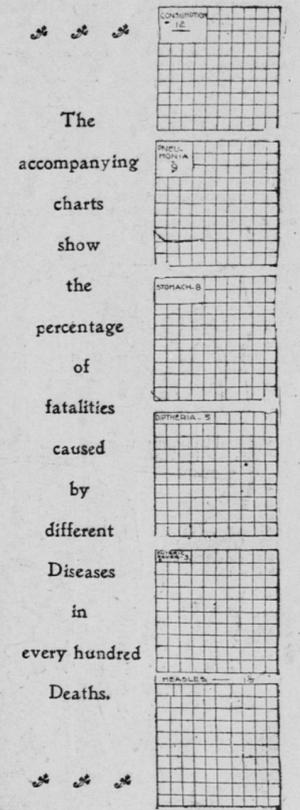
Irish and French origin, and least common among those of Scandinavian and Italian stock. Consumption kills nearly 12 per cent of the people of the United States sooner or later. Pneumonia is the complaint next most fatal, carrying off nearly 3 per cent. Diarrheal diseases destroy 8.5 per cent, and diphtheria and croup account for 5 per cent more of the deaths. Enteric fever is responsible for 3 per cent, and cancers and tumors for 2.4 per cent. Malarial fever wipes out 2.2 per cent of the inhabitants of the country, and child-birth 1.3 per cent. Measles is accountable for 1.2 per cent of the deaths, whooping-cough for 1 per cent, and scarlet fever for three-quarters of 1 per cent. The greatest mortality from consumption occurs on the Pacific Coast and in the eastern part of the Upper

Mississippi Valley. Pneumonia is most prevalent in the Rocky Mountain region and in Eastern Texas. Diphtheria is worst in the Rocky Mountain region on the plains and prairies, and near the great lakes. Cancer and tumor appear to increase with density of population, their victims being more numerous proportionately in New England and the northern part of the Mississippi Valley than elsewhere. Malarial fever is most destructive in Eastern Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Southern Missouri and the cotton belt. Measles range most persistently in the southern mountain regions, and whooping-cough is particularly fatal in the southern Appalachians. The danger from scarlet fever is greatest among the Rocky Mountains and in the plains region. Heart disease and dropsy kill most people in the upland country of New England and on the South Atlantic coast.

The total wealth of the United States - i. e., the value of the property of the people and the Government - was \$7,125,000,000 in 1850. Since then it has increased to \$65,037,000,000. The wealth per capita was \$308 in 1850; it is now \$1036 - a very decent little sum for every man, woman and child in the country, if we were only allotted equally. New York is the richest State, being worth more than eight and a half billions of dollars. Pennsylvania comes next with nearly seven billions, and Illinois is third, with over five billions. Ohio has nearly four billions. Massachusetts more than three, and then follow in order California, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, Indiana and Michigan. Nearly two-thirds of the total wealth of the country is in real estate and improvements, and about 13 per cent is in railroads. New York State owns one-eighth of the entire wealth of the country. Pennsylvania follows with about one-tenth and Illinois comes next with about a twelfth of the riches of the United States. The richest States, in proportion to population, however, are those of the far West, while the poorest are those of the far South. In other words, the average citizen of the far West is best off, while he of the South is most impoverished. In Nevada the average human inhabitant owns \$220 worth of real estate and improvements; in Arizona he possesses \$1600 worth; in Montana, Wyoming and Washington he has only a little less. In New York he has nearly \$1000 worth, and in Massachusetts he possesses a little over \$800 in this shape. In the Gulf States and the Carolinas he comes down to \$100 worth or less. Nearly one-third of the church-goers of the United States are Roman Catholics. Considerably more than one-fifth are Methodists. More than one-sixth are Baptists. One church-goer in sixteen is a Presbyterian and one in seventeen a Lutheran. One in thirty-nine is an Episcopalian and one in thirty-nine a Congregationalist. The balance of the church-going people is split up into minor sects. New Mexico is almost wholly Roman Catholic; Arizona is three-quarters Catholic; Massachusetts, Wyoming and Nevada are two-thirds Catholic; Connecticut, Colorado and California are half Catholic. Methodists are strongest in Delaware, South Carolina and Florida, numbering 50 per cent of the church-goers. Baptists are most numerous in Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia, claiming 50 per cent and upward in those States. Twelve in every thirteen religious people in Utah prefer the Mormon faith. Two in three are Mormons in Idaho and one in eleven in Nevada. New Mexico is the most pious section of the Union, with 68 per cent of its

population church communicants. Utah comes next, with 62 per cent, for Mormons are first-rate church-goers, and think they know the best road to heaven. Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut are high up on the list.

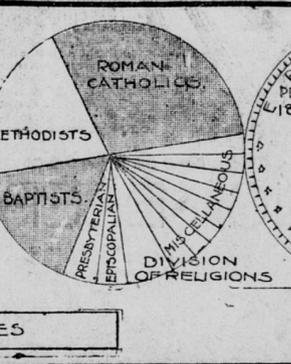
## THE HARVEST OF DEATH.



with over 40 per cent, but Vermont falls much below, and New Hampshire has a record of only 27 per cent. Maine drops below 25 per cent. The really heathen States, however, are those of the Far West, where the percentage of church-goers drops off to a lamentably small fraction. In 1790 the center of population of the United States was a point twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. In 1820 it was about sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va. In 1840 it had reached a point sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va. In 1860 it was twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1870 it had reached the neighborhood of Cincinnati and to-day it is not far from Westport, Ind. The center of area of the United States is in Northern Kansas. Accordingly, the center of population is three-fourths of a degree south and more than seventeen degrees east of the center of area. To-day of all the States Rhode Island has the greatest number of inhabitants per square mile - 320. Massachusetts comes next with 277 per square mile, and the next States in order are New Jersey with 190, Connecticut with 153, New York with 125, Pennsylvania with 118, Maryland with 105, Ohio with 90, Delaware with 87, Illinois with 70, Indiana with 63 and Kentucky with 58.

RENE BACHE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. - The Government has just published a huge volume called a Statistical Atlas, which in its way is the most remarkable work ever issued. Its price is large and the edition so limited that few persons besides Congressmen and public librarians will be able to get copies. Chiefly by means of colored maps and charts it gives an immense amount of information about the greatest variety of interesting matters connected with this country and the people who inhabit it. For example, it is interesting to learn that the women of this country do not bring as many children into the world as they formerly did. There has been a marked decrease, in fact, within the last few years. The size of the average family, since 1850, has



## LOST HIS LEGS IN THE SEARCH FOR GOLD

AROUND an uptown hotel, where the returned Klondikers mostly gather, you will find many evidences of the wealth which this wondrous region has given up. You will see the successful prospector, his bags filled with gold dust, taking his ease in an armchair, and enjoying the best which the pleasure-loving city of San Francisco can furnish. There is an air of well-to-do prosperity about the place. The men who are there have risked every form of danger and hardship, but they have made their pile, and are going to have a good time while they are about it. Life goes easily in this quarter. For these favored individuals there is no daily routine of business duty, no tiresome office hours. Their time is their own. They have nothing to do but to spend their money, and all around them is abundant facility. But the Klondike has its wrecks as well as its successes. Some there are

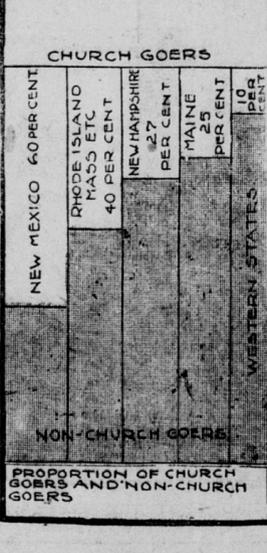


His Legs Were Frozen While Drowsing in Camp. W. E. BYRNE, Klondike Miner.

lost his legs in the search for the precious metal. Withal he is the most cheerful spirit in the quarter. He can dance a jig or sing a song with any man who still retains his four members. The loss of his legs does not worry W. E. Byrne a little bit. He is naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, and does not desire publicity. "There, I hope you fellows will let me alone after this," he said when the artist had finished his sketch. "I don't want to be made an awful example of." Byrne is a wonderful instance of Celtic pluck and energy. He is a Chicago boy, of Irish parentage, and is only 19 years of age. Yet he went into Dawson a couple of years ago and did well there. It was when coming out over the Chilkoot last year that he met with his terrible mutilation. "I was with my uncle, Mr. Maguire, and a large party," he remarked. "We had been working hard all day and when we camped at night I sat down, worn out, before the fire. I was sound asleep before I knew anything about it, and when I woke me up both my legs were frozen from the knees downward. "What did it feel like? I didn't feel anything at first, my legs were simply numb. It was when they thawed out that the trouble began. My friends



Carried to the Surgeon.



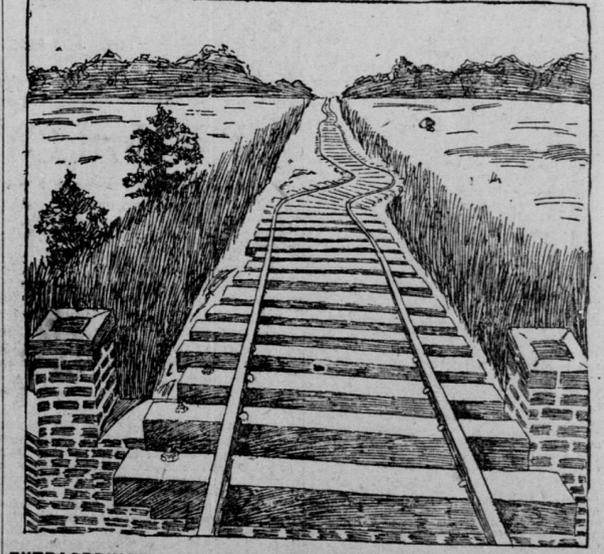
rubbed me with snow, the only thing you can do for frostbite, but it was eight hours before the circulation commenced again. Then it was too late. My feet felt exactly as if some one was pouring molten lead through my veins. It was an awful torture and it was useless. Nothing could save my legs. Mortification set in and they took me back to Five Fingers, where there was a doctor who amputated both my legs, about six inches below the knee. I was all right in a month and then I went back to Dawson and came out down the Yukon. "Kind to me? I should say the boys were. Every man's bag of dust was open for me to take just what I wanted. And when I left they made up a purse for me. I am not going to say just how much it was." Popular rumor has it that Mr. Byrne's generous Klondike friends collected no less than \$3700 for him and probably this estimate is not much out of the way. At any rate, in spite of his terrible sufferings, he is at his ease now and free from all financial worries. Though his complexion is somewhat pale he seems perfectly strong and is able to hop about on his stumps with surprising agility. He does not need any crutches, only a couple of diminutive walking sticks which aid him in keeping his balance. At present he goes on his knees, presenting a curiously

dwarfed appearance, but there are brighter prospects in store. "I will have my feet next week," he said, "and then I will stand five feet eight inches high, only one inch less than my original height. I am having false feet made by the best firm here. They are to have springs and all kinds of patent appliances, so that I can walk about in a natural manner." "The boy's spirit is undaunted and if he does not come out of the Klondike a multi-millionaire it will not be for want of perseverance. He owns shares in three claims near Dawson, and all through this winter his partners will be busy in getting out the frozen gravel. He is going to show his activity, he is going to show his activity, and then we will have a big wash-up." "But do you think you can stand another winter there?" "When a man has been through as much as I have," he answered proudly, "he can endure anything. I will get over the pass somehow, even if I have to go in a sled. But I guess I can walk pretty well," and he danced round the room on his stumps to show his activity. "You see, I will go in before the snow melts, so that there will be no trouble in getting over the Chilkoot." Mr. Byrne, while he feels pretty secure as to his own holdings, does not anticipate any big rush to Dawson this year. "Everything is pretty well taken up," he said. "All the payable ground on the creeks for miles around has been staked out, and the newcomer has no chance. I do not know how the newly discovered diggings at Lake Athabasca and other places will turn out yet. But it is evident that the center of mining activity must shift from Dawson to fresh districts." J. F. ROSE-SOLEY.

AND HE DIDN'T.  
"I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am."  
"I guess not."  
"He's too old to travel free. He occupies a whole seat, and the car's crowded. There are people standing up."  
"That's all right."  
"I haven't any time to argue the matter, ma'am. You'll have to pay for that boy."  
"I've never paid for him yet, and I'm not going to begin to do it now."  
"You've got to begin doing it some time. If you haven't had to put up any fare for him you're mighty lucky, or else you don't do much traveling."  
"That's all right."  
"You'll pay for that boy, ma'am, or I'll stop the train and put him off."  
"That's all right. You put him off if you think that's the way to get anything out of me."  
"You ought to know what the rules of the road are, madam. How old is that boy?"  
"I don't know. I never saw him before. If you want a ticket for him you'd better ask that gentleman down the aisle. He got on with him." - Chicago Tribune.

## SINGULAR WORK OF AN EARTHQUAKE

OUR illustration is from a photograph, and gives some idea of the violence of the great earthquake which visited India on June 12, commencing at 5:10 p. m., and lasting from three to seven minutes. It was a far-reaching earthquake. On the east it was reported to have been felt even at the farthest extremity of Assam and Akyat in Burma; on the south at Masulipatam in Madras and at Ellichpur, in Berar. On the north it was felt at Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal; and at Gnatong, on the frontier of Sikkim, it was severe enough to overthrow some of the barrack chimneys. It was reported to have disturbed the Grand Llama at Lhasa. Thus the range of the shock extended over an area 1500 miles long and 1000 miles broad, or 1,575,000 square miles in all. The Government asked the station masters and railway men to report the damage done in their districts, and among the matter sent in reply were the two photographs which we reproduce. One shows the effect of the earthquake on the rails; and the other shows gaps and chasms made in proximity to the railway line. The destructive force of the earthquake reached its maximum in Shillong, Cherrapunji and Tura. In Shillong it may be said without exaggeration, that the Biblical curse was carried out literally, and not one stone was left standing on another. All masonry buildings in this place had been leveled to the ground, and this not by overthrow merely, but by a battering of the walls into fragments, on the top of which the roof subsided paratwise. According to the seismometers at Shillong, the shock while it lasted was at least equal to a backward and forward shake of 7 inches, repeated sixty times a minute.



EXTRAORDINARY TWIST OF CAR RAILS BY A LATE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE.