

STRINGENT MEASURES

Dist of the Fire Limits Ordinance

Will be Strictly Enforced and do Much Toward Decreasing Fires

Herewith will be found a resume of the fire limits bylaw which was considered section by section by the city council at the meeting Monday evening, put upon its final passage, was signed and is now a law of the municipality. Intending builders will do well to carefully consider the various sections, particularly if the buildings to be erected are to be within the fire district, as radical changes in the manner in which such will be allowed to be constructed have been made. While some may consider the restrictions to be unnecessarily severe, yet it is the general opinion that the bill is an extremely wise measure and its strict enforcement will do much toward lessening the danger from serious conflagrations. In considering the bill section by section it was observed that the method of procedure in use by the Yukon council was observed for the first time. The council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, his worship resigning his seat in favor of the father of the bill, which in this instance was Alderman Macdonald.

The full title of the bill is a "by-law of the city of Dawson respecting the fire limits, the prevention of fires, and the erection and removal of buildings." It is designated as No. 40 and the provisions embraced in the act, briefly, are as follows: The council may appoint an inspector of buildings after the passage of the bill. In the interim the chief of the fire department shall act as such. It shall be the duty of all builders who intend to erect, enlarge, remove, alter or repair any building to deposit with the inspector before the commencement of such work a plan of such drawn to scale of not less than 8 feet to the inch showing level of cellars and basements with reference to the actual grade or surface of the street adjoining.

In case of a deviation from the original plan a like change shall be made on the plan deposited with the inspector. No one shall commence any improvement costing in excess of \$100 until there has been submitted to the inspector a plan and a written certificate of permission obtained from him. The inspector is made responsible for the safe keeping of such plans and specifications as may be deposited with him. Every builder shall give the inspector three days' notice before beginning the excavation for or the erection of any building. The notice shall contain the name of the owner, architect and builder. The inspector will visit the site in person and if such is necessary he may give the builder permission in writing to use a portion of the street and sidewalk for the deposit of materials not exceeding one-third of the frontage of the site built on.

If obstructions are placed on the street or sidewalk such shall be designated by red lanterns which shall be kept burning from dark to sunrise. The owner of the building is responsible for damages that may be caused persons or animals by reason of such obstructions. The proper line of the street must be obtained from the city engineer. The external, main walls of all buildings constructed within the fire limits must be veneered or encased on the outside with brick or iron and sheet asbestos, the weight of the latter to be not less than one pound to the square yard. The roofs of all such buildings shall be covered with tin, iron, zinc or copper, slate or tiles, gravel and felt, shingles set in mortar or other noncombustible materials.

Buildings removed from the fire limits to locations outside must be similarly treated. No roof in the fire limits shall be repaired except with non-combustible materials, and no repairs shall be made on external walls upon buildings already erected except with brick, iron or stone. Stone or other substantial foundation may be put under any building already existing, such to be not more than two feet above the level of the sidewalk of the adjoining street. Any wooden building may be removed to the rear of any lot upon which it stands providing the committee on fire, water and light do not consider the fire risk increased thereby. Cellings must be wood or lath and plaster. No cheese cloth or paper alone will be permitted though such may be attached to wooden ceilings or partitions. Spaces between studding and joists or sills or plates must be filled with mortar of brick or plank of the same thickness as the studding or joists. Fire stops are required to be placed

between studding and joists such to be not more than four feet apart. Stoves and ranges shall be clear of all woodwork at least twenty inches unless covered and protected by zinc lining backed with asbestos. Ovens, stoves and furnaces shall have proper connections with chimneys of brick, stone or metal which shall extend at least three feet above the roof. Where pipes pass through a floor, partition or roof, they must be protected by a thimble of metal having a four-inch air space surrounding it and containing a metal core, the opening through which the pipe passes to be at least one-half inch larger than the pipe. No stovepipe shall pass through a garret, attic or loft unless protected by a regulation thimble extending from the ceiling below to the required distance above the roof. Brick chimneys shall have walls four inches or more thick and rise four feet above the ridge or deck of any roof. No chimney shall begin in any attic unless fixed stairs are provided leading thereto and affording easy access at all times. Interior pipes shall be of at least 2 1/2 gauge steel, exterior pipes, 24 gauge galvanized steel. Chimneys and pipes must be cleaned at least once a month. Roofs must be so constructed that they are easily reached either by scuttle or iron steps attached to the wall. Business buildings having flat roofs, to rear and side walls must extend at least three feet above the roof. The roof of any building that may be damaged by fire or other causes, if such damage does not exceed twenty per cent, it may be repaired. If greater than that a new roof of non-combustible materials must be supplied. The doors of all public buildings, such as theatres, churches, etc., shall open outward. Aisles and passage ways must be kept free from camp stools, chairs, etc., during use. Seats in the main auditorium must be securely fastened to the floor and no row of seats shall contain over thirteen seats. Adequate provision in the way of wide passageways for exits are required. Rise of stairs in public buildings shall not exceed seven and one-half inches nor the tread be less than twelve inches. No winders will be allowed in any public building. Lights for rear of all auditoriums, stairs and exits shall be independent of other lights and so arranged that they can not be turned off from the platform. The stage of every theatre shall be separated from the auditorium by a wall of incombustible material the full width and height of the building. No opening to be allowed in such except that for the curtain. Decorative features around the curtain must be of incombustible materials. Unsafe buildings may be condemned by the inspector. Vacant buildings must have the doors locked and all windows securely closed and fastened while unoccupied. Lumber yards and wood yards are subject to inspection by the inspector or other duly authorized officer. No lumber or wood will be permitted to be piled within ten feet of any building adjacent to such lumber or wood yard. Steam boilers required for heating or other purposes must be encased in a wall of brick or stone. The clause also contains certain restrictions as to the close proximity of woodwork to the boilers, done, etc. Steam pipes must be kept two inches from all woodwork or be properly protected. Smoke houses must be constructed throughout of non-combustible material. All buildings of more than one story in height must be provided with one or more ladders or metallic fire escapes. No more than 25 pounds of gunpowder or dynamite shall be kept on hand at any one time, and that must be kept in a fire proof box or safe. The limit in the quantity of kerosene and other such oils is 25 gallons. Benzene and gasoline, 4 gallons. Buildings for the storage of inflammable oils must be fire proof and at least 500 feet from any other buildings. Ashes must not be deposited in a wooden box nor placed within three feet of any wooden partition in any shed or out house. Shops where shavings, chips or paper accumulates must be cleaned at least three times a week. No hay or straw will be allowed to be piled in the city unless the same is covered and fully protected from danger of ignition by sparks. Smoking in shops where shavings, etc., accumulate, is prohibited. Brush fires and those for the burning up of rubbish are prohibited. The fire limits embrace the following described area: Commencing at the Yukon river where the westerly limit of George street produced would intersect the same; thence along George street to Second avenue; thence along Second avenue to Edward street; thence along Edward street to Third avenue; thence along Third avenue to York street; thence along York street to Fourth avenue; thence along Fourth avenue to Church street; thence along Church street to Fifth avenue; thence along Fifth avenue to Craig street; thence along Craig street to the Yukon river; thence along the Yukon river to place of beginning.

er; thence along the Yukon river to place of beginning. Interfering with any fire alarm box except for the purpose of turning, in an alarm, and driving over a line of hose when in use is punishable by a heavy fine. The chief of the fire department has full charge at all fires and may order persons away to a safe distance or cause the destruction of any building he may deem expedient. Provision is made for the appointment of a city electrician from whom a permit must be secured before any wiring hereafter is done. He has the power to inspect at all times all electrical connections in the city. The penalty provided for an infraction of any of the provisions of the bylaw is fixed at the maximum fine of \$100 or three months at hard labor or at the discretion of the committing magistrate. As the bylaw was signed Monday evening the bill is now in full force and effect.

UNCLE SAM AND ALASKA

President Roosevelt Is Interested.

United States Consul Saylor Returns to Dawson and Talks of His Vacation.

United States Consul Saylor got back yesterday, having been absent since the close of navigation. Mrs. Saylor and the children will follow him on one of the first boats. His boy Harold was for seven weeks sick of typhoid fever, and the anxiety of this period cut short Mr. Saylor's time for business matters. He called on the president as soon as he arrived in Washington, and the first words of Mr. Roosevelt were: "What do you know of Alaska, Mr. Saylor?" Mr. Saylor said he knew a whole lot and began to tell it. He said that Alaska was a much larger country, and had greater possibilities in natural wealth, even in agriculture, than anybody in Washington had any idea of. It simply required the encouragement of such legislation as would aid people in getting to the interior, the assistance in providing transportation facilities. This would enable the miner to take in his supplies and his machinery and enable the capitalist to get into the interior and see what he was doing. He said that Alaska today afforded opportunities for the investment of millions of dollars safely and profitably, but that the great drawback to the early development of the country lay in this lack of roads and trails and every kind of transportation facilities. Without these the richest mineral claims could not be worked at a profit. President Roosevelt listened to him attentively and appeared to be deeply interested. As to the hitch in the sending in from Skagway of American mail this winter Mr. Saylor was disposed to give all the credit to the straightening out of the matter to Mr. Te Roker, who had pushed it actively during his absence. It all arose, he said, through a miscarriage of instructions, but whether on the part of the Canadian or the American postal authorities he had not been able to ascertain, and it was a matter about which the less said the better. He said that it had been harmoniously arranged. He said it looked to him while in Washington that the United States meant to build the Panama canal, and just as he left the United States and Colombia seemed to have arrived at a complete understanding on the subject. Speaking of President Roosevelt's attitude in the coal strike he said it had undoubtedly added largely to the popularity he already enjoyed, and particularly in Pennsylvania, the state most affected by it. Roosevelt had followed a manly course in continuing the policy of McKinley which had cemented the Republican party, and the boldness with which he had met new conditions, and the broad lines of his action in each instance, had won popular approval all over the country. Mr. Saylor had no doubt of Roosevelt being elected to succeed himself.

The Flag Has Grown

The flag of the United States has grown since '76—the thirteen stars are now forty-eight. And so has the trade of the Family Grocery grown, because Dunham is always on the lookout for fresh goods. A lot of butter and bacon has just arrived over the ice. He bought it regardless of price. His customers demand the best and they can always depend on getting it. Johnny Roll, steward of the La France, received in the last mail a letter from Miss Olsson, of Topsham, Kansas, stating that her brother, Brewster Olsson, well known as a mining man, had died very suddenly.

No Truth in It

Madrid, Jan. 29.—There is no truth in the report, published in the United States yesterday, that fifty persons are missing as a result of the overflowing of the Aragon at Carpepro. The flood occurred January 21 and there was no loss of life.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

INVITATION DISPATCHED

American Institute of Mining Engineers

Cordially Invited to Visit, Yukon at End of Their Session Next August.

An important step was taken yesterday by the city council which may be far reaching in its effect and result in much good to the Klondike region. At a meeting of the council held a week ago Monday it was resolved to extend an invitation to the American Institute of Mining Engineers to visit Dawson during the coming summer and in compliance with such resolution the following telegram was dispatched yesterday afternoon: "R. W. Raymond, secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 29 John street, New York. 'The city of Dawson invites the members of the Mining Institute to continue their excursion to this city after their August session. The council is now negotiating for favorable transportation.' (Signed) R. P. McLENNAN, Mayor."

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Excellent Canadian Work.

The January issue of "Canadian Good Housekeeping" is on our desk, and is another evidence of the excellent work being done by Canadian publishers. This magazine, while new to many of our readers, has a very wide reputation in the United States. Its circulation here is growing steadily, and is based upon sheer merit. Among the many features of the current issue are: "The Commencement of 'Colin of the North Concession,' a tale of Scottish life in Eastern Ontario, written by E. L. Richardson. This splendid story is considered by many to be superior to that well-known book, 'The Man from Glengarry,' and will run through several months' issues of 'Canadian Good Housekeeping.' 'A Railway King at Home,' by Mary MacLeod Moore, a description of the private life of Sir William Van Horne, with photos of his magnificent residence in Montreal. 'The Housekeeper: Her Importance in the State,' by Lally Bernard. 'Chinese Women in America,' by Jessie Juliet Knox. 'Jacob Abbott's Methods with Children,' by Lyman Abbott. 'A Romance of the Kitchen,' by Alice Dunbar. In addition we note many other interesting and instructive articles by well-known writers. The cover of the January number is a work of art. It was designed by Edward Penfield, who is unequalled in cover designing. We can say in all sincerity that 'Canadian Good Housekeeping' is a magazine that should be in every household. It fills a long felt want, and there is no doubt that it will turn out to be by far the most popular magazine in the Dominion.

Kills Four Men

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 29.—Four men were killed, one fatally and three others seriously injured, and half a score others more or less severely hurt in an explosion which wrecked a large section of the Eckhart Packing Company's plant at 7 o'clock this morning. The dead were: John Poitz, Fort Wayne; Fred Matthews, Plymouth, Ind.; Henry Piepenbrink, Fort Wayne; Conrad Miller, Fort Wayne. Seriously injured: John Yobst, fatally; William Kintz; John Kolbach; Clem Keller. The explosion occurred half an hour after operations had begun for the day, and it is believed to have been due to an accumulation of natural gas in the cellar beneath the section of the factory destroyed. There were a score of men at work in the various departments of that section of the plant and scarcely one escaped injury of some sort. The force of the explosion was terrific, completely wrecking a section of the building 50 by 100 feet, and two stores in height. The dead and injured were buried in the ruins and the peril of those yet living was increased by flames following the explosion and the escape of large quantities of ammonia stored in the basement. The fire was soon extinguished and the work of rescue began. Foster, Matthews, Miller and Piepenbrink were dead when taken out. The property loss will probably reach \$15,000.

Two Are Injured

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29.—News was received from the navy yard today of the explosion of a steam gasket in the boiler room of the monitor Purtau lying off Old Point Comfort. Two members of the fireroom crew were seriously injured. One of them was scalded by steam and was brought to the navy hospital here this morning. No particulars have yet been given out. MISSING.—If there is any one who knows the whereabouts of P. Chris Peterson please notify Mrs. S. Peterson, 12 Schayler avenue, Kankakee, Illinois, U.S.A.

DELICATE COMPLIMENT

How Pete Copeland Was Pleaded With His Own Fat.

Pete Copeland, of the Merchants' line, is a gourmet in his tastes and a sybarite in his disposition. The latter part of his characteristic disposition leads him to follow the prevailing fashion and take "just one more snooze" these cold mornings. But to his joyful surprise for the last three or four mornings he has found when he has arrived at Calderhead's office a dainty breakfast and Mr. French and Mr. West, and perhaps one or two others enjoying it. He was always invited and always enjoyed it without question until this morning, when he timidly remarked: "Say, boys, where do you get all these good things?" The boys, tell from the table and rolled over the floor in hysterical laughter. French was the last to get up because he has rheumatism in his ankles. "Why, Pete," he tried to say, with the tears on his cheeks, "you are being greased with your own fat." And then all the others laughed in a manner which Pete thought was insane. With a scowl on his face he walked into the front office, and the stence was suddenly broken by the sulphurous ejaculation: "Well, I'll be—"

GLAD WINTER.

Sunshine Enough in His Face to Make a Spring.

Constable Winter had a swaggering gait in his walk across First avenue from the express office at noon today. He was hugging to his breast with one hand a bundle of new music that he had just received for the police orchestra, and in his other hand he was swinging a black leather case which he said contained a four-valve euphonium which had come direct from Boosey & Co. the great instrument makers of London, England. Mr. Winter was asked to tell all about it but he was too enthusiastic a hurry to get down to the barracks and try the new instrument. He said over his left shoulder that it was made of silver, and that it ought to be a good one as it cost \$200 in London.

New Goods Arriving

J. P. McLennan is getting in some spring goods, part of which he ordered from Glasgow, Scotland. The consignment was sent from Glasgow to Vancouver via the Suez canal and Yokohama. The total distance covered is about 12,000 miles, and the freight rate charged was less than \$10 per ton. When the goods arrive in Dawson the charges will have appreciated materially—at least that's what J. P. thought when he looked over some recent overland way bills.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY

George Dick Arraigned on Charge of Theft

Trial by Jury Is Fixed for Wednesday of Next Week, February 18th.

George Dick, charged with the robbery of "Rudy" Kalenborn's residence who had his preliminary hearing Monday and was bound over for trial, was up this morning before Mr. Justice Craig for arraignment and election. He pleaded not guilty to the charge and elected to be tried by jury.

Mr. Hagel, K.C., is appearing for Dick, though he was not in court today. When it came to fixing the date of the trial the crown desired that such be heard next Monday, to which the accused most strenuously objected stating that he would not be ready on that date. Asked why he was so desirous of a further enlargement, Dick stated there were two very important witnesses he desired to have subpoenaed, one of whom was in the city and he thought could be easily reached, but the other he did not know of his whereabouts and feared some time would be required before he could be located. His lordship asked what was expected to be proven by these witnesses and he replied that they could identify the ring as his own property, having seen it in his possession and had it in their hands long before the date of the alleged theft. Dick refused, however, to give up the names of the witnesses when asked for such by the court. He stated that the crown would see that they were subpoenaed. He intimated that his counsel would attend to their production at the time they were needed.

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