

TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Fire in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine.

Over Two Hundred Men Probably Suffocated.

ADOPTION OF THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Assent of the Khedive to the Sultan's Demands.

Panic in Monetary Circles in France and Germany.

FEARFUL CALAMITY.

A Coal Shaft Near Scranton on Fire—Over Two Hundred Persons in the Mine—Their Only Mode of Escape Closed—It is Feared that All May Be Suffocated.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the flue in the bottom of the Steuben Shaft, owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in this place, and in a short time the whole breaker and outbuildings were in flames, and the hoisting apparatus, the only means of escape for the miners, destroyed. All efforts to stay the flames were in vain, and the whole structure fell, partly filling the shaft. Over two hundred men are in the shaft. They have no communication with the surface, and no chance for air, as the only way for supplying air was through the main opening, and that is filled with the burning timbers and the debris. It is feared that the whole number have been suffocated by the smoke or foul air.

The fire departments of Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Kingston are at the scene of the disaster, and are throwing streams down into the shaft for the purpose of quenching the fire, so that the rubbish may be cleared out, and the condition of the men ascertained. It will probably take till to-morrow morning before any tidings can be received from them.

The scene at the shaft is heartrending. The families of the miners are congregated there in great numbers. Miners from all parts of the country are there at work, and merchants and, in fact, the whole population of the town, have turned out to assist.

The loss by fire will amount to about \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. All the physicians of the vicinity have been summoned to attend when the condition of the imprisoned miners is ascertained. The affair has cast a gloom upon the whole community and business is almost entirely suspended.

The miners only resumed work to-day after a suspension of about three months. Among the men in the mines is Mr. HUGHES, the Superintendent.

Later Particulars—Efforts to Save the Unfortunates—Two Miners Descend the Shaft, and are Suffocated—It is Feared All Have Perished.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 6—10 P. M.—The latest information from the Avondale Mine states that the shaft was closed, and two men went down and penetrated sixty or seventy yards to a closed gangway door, which they could not force open. They found three dead mules outside the door, and sulphurous fumes were pouring out through the door. No signs of life were discovered, and it is feared all are dead.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 6—10 P. M.—After the rubbish from the bottom of the shaft was cleared away, two miners descended in a bucket, and sent word up to send down a pick and shovel to clear the doors with. The bucket was brought up and two men started down with the tools. As they started the men at the bottom requested them to hurry, and on their reaching the bottom both were found dead. No hopes are entertained for the men in the shaft; all are supposed to have perished. The black damp is very bad here.

Fuller Particulars of the Calamity—How the Fire Originated.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 6.—The fire began at 10 o'clock this morning. All experts agree that it must have communicated from the ventilating furnace to the woodwork at the bottom of the shaft, which is 327 feet below the surface of the ground. The flames then rushed with great violence up the shaft, and broke out in the engine room at the top. The engineer barely escaped with his life. The buildings covering the mouth of the shaft were 100 feet high and 200 feet long, all of wood and dry as tinder. They were almost instantly enveloped in flames, and it was impossible to reach the mouth of the shaft to help the men below.

At 11:39 in the morning a relief train started from this city for the scene, with Superintendent STORRS in charge and a steam fire-engine on board. When the train arrived the buildings were burned to the ground and the mouth of the shaft choked forty feet deep with burning timbers, coal fallen from the pockets, &c. A fire engine from Kingston and one from Wilkesbarre were on the ground; but water was scarce and the location difficult, being high up on a very steep hillside. The work of quenching the fire and clearing the shaft consumed some hours, and in the meanwhile thousands of people gathered from the surrounding country.

The families of the men in the pit were soon present, and their cries were heart-rending in the extreme. At 5:50 o'clock a dog and a lamp were sent down in a basket to test the air, and were brought back, the dog alive, and the lamp burning. In five minutes immediate preparations were made to descend the shaft, and at 6:34 o'clock a man went down in a bucket, and in seven minutes returned, and reported no difficulty in breathing, but obstructions half way down that he could not pass. At 6:50 o'clock two men were sent down with tools. They removed the obstructions and reached the bottom of the shaft, and returned at 7:15 o'clock. They reported that they had penetrated a gangway sixty or seventy yards, finding three dead mules and reaching a closed door, at which they battered so lustily that their blows were heard above ground, but got no response and discovered no signs of life. Clouds of sulphurous gases were pouring out through the door, yet they could breath without very much difficulty.

The clouds of sulphurous gases mentioned as pouring through the gangway door, to which the first men down penetrated, must have filled that part of the mine around the foot of the shaft, if not all of it. Dispatches just received from Avondale say that THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, of Plymouth, and DAVID JONES, of Grand Tunnel, who went down to make further investigation, were suffocated to death. On a second attempt, WILLIAMS' dead body was brought out by DAVID H. DAVIS and BENJAMIN JONES. THOMAS WILLIAMS went down and dragged DAVID JONES some distance

to the foot of the shaft, when he was compelled to come up. JOHN W. and ISAAC THOMAS then went down, and brought up the body. All who attempted to go down are now out alive, except WILLIAMS and JONES. No further attempt will be made to go down until a small engine is rigged, to drive a fan at the mouth of the shaft and force air in through a canvas hose. This will take until 5 o'clock A. M. All who have been down say it is very hot, and loud calls have failed to elicit an answer. The only hope for the 202 men in the mine is that they may have shut themselves in a remote part of the workings entirely away from the draft. Several hundred men with tools were taken from here this evening, with the idea of driving a gangway from a neighboring mine into the Avondale workings; but as it must be a solid rock cutting, this means would probably not relieve the imprisoned men in time. The distance to be cut is variously estimated at from twenty to sixty feet, and the time required two or three days.

It has been feared that the ventilating furnace at Avondale would some day fire the shaft, as it was a dry mine. The danger to life is very great in a mine which has but one means of entrance and exit. It is thought that Avondale is but one of many mines in the same condition.

This mine resumed work last Thursday, and was producing 450 tons of coal per day. The works were built in 1867, and it will take four to six months to rebuild.