

But since that time enabled the British pro- more favourable terms with the result that ly declined to 82,500. However, as stated, the ship during the war, and reduced 92,000, tons of came from the Castle returns from collieries trim, Queen's County also given, and it is nd. County Tyrone, has s. As to the suitability port says that most of it nt is anthracite, the ow that it is "equal to racite." Furthermore, d to the production of as this method of for engines of 200 is coming into ater demand for Irish purpose alone may be ra. There is no need to nd for Irish coal, the produce it in sufficient e demand. The report asonable transport and r which latter State aid aty should show con- Albeit that apart from e Coalfield region and f existing mines, thin found in this country. acilities in Ireland, the for exports from Great onditions in this age of ve to Irish collieries a ion on more favourable ears, and the Committee main recommendations annual output ought to s, while the industry t 4,000 hands. When 918 the total number of inection with the Irish in 900 it will be seen f coal mining in Ireland ased employment, and lretry stand to benefit he Committee is unani- hat if the mineral re- ry (including coal) are d the responsibility for laced upon the shoulders authority. And in this gestions are made—(1) lujster of Transport a as well, or (2) that a s should be established ent of Agriculture and). The "Irish Times" appointment of the Irish t to be the Controller of it points out, "the de-

hitherto existing in Limerick between the military and people will be restored and maintained. Last night all was peaceable. Although there were many people around, nothing untoward occurred. In order to avoid anything in the nature of a recurrence of trouble, strong military pickets patrolled the city, while police were also on duty at various points.

Shooting of Private Quin.

Inquest and Verdict.

Mr J F Barry, J P., Coroner, and a jury resumed the inquest yesterday on the body of Private Frank Quin, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who died in the Military Hospital, New Barracks, on Tuesday morning from a bullet wound in the head, sustained in a street row on the night of the 28th instant.

District Inspector Murrinan conducted the inquiry.

Private Maurice Roberts, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, continuing his evidence from the previous day, stated he left the barracks with deceased at 8 40 pm, and went to the Y.M.O.A. They left at 9 o'clock, and went towards the barracks, where they saw a number of soldiers standing at Barrack Hill. The soldiers said "Don't go too far, lads." Witness and deceased replied "Alright," and proceeded in the direction of Ballinacurra. They passed two civilians, one of whom had a revolver, pointing out of his breast coat pocket, and witness remarked to deceased that he looked "serious." Witness and his late comrade walked between Barrack Hill and Punch's Corner until about 10 o'clock. About 10.15 he saw a big crowd of soldiers and civilians fighting at Wolfe Tone Street corner. Witness and deceased joined in the row on the side of their own people, the soldiers. In that row the soldiers used stones, and the civilians mostly used stones and big bricks, but some had firearms. He heard about three revolver shots fired, and in the course of the row he missed Quin. Later on witness went for the barrack platoon, and met it on the way up and joined it. About twenty yards from the Military Road he saw a soldier being taken into a private house, and afterwards learned that that soldier was Private Quin.

District Inspector Murrinan—You don't know how the row started?—No.

In this row at the corner of Wolfe Tone Street how many soldiers were in it?—Forty to fifty.

How many civilians?—I don't know exactly, but there were between two hundred and two hundred and fifty.

In the course of the riot at O'Connell Monument did you see anything particular?—I saw what appeared to me to be a smoke bomb, and it was thrown by the civilians.

A Juror—Do you know if there was a row on Saturday night?—I don't know, as Quin and I were not out of barracks that night.

Lance-Corporal S Tinton, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, stated that at 9 45 on the night of the 28th he was passing the Technical Institute, going towards the city. He met Lance-Corporal Jones, who told him to come down, as their boys were getting knocked about. He went down, and at Wolfe Tone-street corner fighting was going on. At this point six civilians were arguing with two soldiers.

District Inspector Murrinan—Were there any girls there?—Yes, two.

What was said?—I heard one civilian saying to a girl, "Get your hair bobbed, or I will bob it for you." One of the soldiers replied to that man.

What happened after that reply?—One of the civilians struck the soldier.

Then there was a general row?—Yes; that caused a general row. There were six soldiers there then, and about twenty civilians.

All young fellows?—Yes.

deceased drove in a closed carriage, after which walked another detachment of soldiers carrying rifles at the slope. These were followed by a party of Royal Irish Constabulary under District Inspector Murrinan, the row being brought up by a small party of military with fixed bayonets. The cortege passed along to the station people on the side walks respectfully saluted the remains and at the entrance to the terminus the band played the funeral march, Beethoven, and the last post was sounded.

WOMAN AS PETTY SESSIONS CLERK.

The Case of Miss Frost.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave, and Lords Atkinson, Shaw, and Wrenbury began the hearing of the appeal of Miss Georgina Frost from the orders of the Irish Court dismissing a petition of right whereby the suppliant sought to have it declared that she is not disqualified by reason of her sex from being appointed to and holding the office of Petty Sessions Clerk for the Petty Sessions district of Sixmilebridge and New-market-of-Fergus in the County of Clare. For many years Miss Frost acted as assistant to her father, and on his retirement the justices appointed her to the office. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ordered a fresh election, being advised that she was disqualified by reason of her sex. The Court of Appeal was unanimous of opinion that the appellant was not debarred, either by common law or any ground of public policy, from occupying the position of Petty Sessions Clerk, but decided by a majority that the statute regulating the office precluded the appointment of a woman.

The contention of the appellant in the House of Lords was that the duties of a "district clerk in Ireland were entirely clerical, subordinate, and bore no relation to the duties of a clerk to Justice in England. In England the clerk advised the Justices, and he was supposed to be a professional man. But the Legislature had been careful to limit the functions of a Petty Sessions Clerk in Ireland merely to clerical duties, which were such as a woman could perform.

After the luncheon interval, the Lord Chancellor suggested that the position might have been altered by the passing of the Sex Disqualification Act. He would communicate with the Lord Lieutenant, and if a settlement did not result, the case would be restored to the list.

Serjeant Sullivan said that now that the Act was passed, the magistrates had only to make a selection of this lady and the appointment would be approved.

The Lord Chancellor said he was glad that the proposal was accepted by the Crown.

LIMERICK MARKETS.

- BURRAN—2s to 3s 4d per lb.
- TURNIPS—65s 0d to 75s per ton.
- MANGOLDS—35 loads; 35s to 50s 0d per ton.
- POTATOES—There were 45 loads in market yesterday. Price—1s 6d to 1s 10d per stone.
- PLANTS—Early York, 2s 6d per 100; common cabbage, 2s 0d per 100.
- EGGS—Hen eggs, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per dozen; duck eggs, 2s 8d to 2s 10d per dozen.
- FOWL—Chickens, 10s 0d to 14 per pair; young ducks, 5s to 7s per pair.
- CORN—There was a small supply in market. White oats from 2s 0d to 2s 6d per stone; barley,