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PLEASE DON'T FORGET

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Made from the Pure Juice of the Lime.
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BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CURTAINS, RUGS,
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Daily Independent AND NATION.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904.

LIGHTING UP TIME FOR CYCLISTS.

	h.m.
This evening	4 45

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

	Morning. h.m.	Evening. h.m.
To-day	2 46	3 14
To-morrow	3 40	4 12

WEATHER FORECASTS.

SCOTLAND—W. winds, light or moderate; dull; slight rain locally; rather mild.
ENGLAND and WALES—Light, variable airs; generally dull and gloomy, with much mist or fog; temperature falling again.
IRELAND—Light or moderate winds between S.E. and S.W.; cloudy or overcast; misty; rather mild generally.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—Christmas Pantomime, "The Sleeping Beauty," 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock.
Theatre Royal—Moody-Manners Opera Co., "Mignon," 8 o'clock.
Queen's Theatre—Mr. Whitbread's new play, "Sarsfield," 8 o'clock.
Abbey Theatre—Plays by Lady Gregory W. B. Yeats, and J. M. Synge, 8 o'clock.
Empire Theatre—Variety Programme, 7.30 o'clock.
Tivoli Theatre—Variety Programme, 7 and 9 o'clock.
Rathmines Town Hall—Christmas Pantomime, "The Babes in the Wood," 3 o'clock.
Kingstown Pavilion—Variety Entertainment, 3 and 8 o'clock.
North Dublin Union—Meeting Board of Guardians, 1 o'clock.
R. D. Society—Juvenile Lecture, 4 o'clock.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

M. FREEMAN and SONS, Kells—Sale of grass lands at Moynalty, Co. Meath.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

SEWELL, SON, and SIMPSON—January 5th, sale of hunters, harness horses, etc.
R. J. GOFF and CO.—December 30th, at Newbridge, sale of troop horses.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Dublin Stock Exchange was closed yesterday.

A holiday feeling pervaded London Stock Exchange yesterday, and attention was chiefly directed to the carry-over. The account was a moderate one, and money was in good demand.

The volume of business was very small on New York Exchange yesterday. The demand, such as it was, slacked off, and the closing, though dull, was firm and near the best figures. The sales amounted to 480,000 shares.

A Belfast artist named Mr. Hamilton Moore Nelson has been killed by falling into a quarry at Newtownards.

It is intended at St. Petersburg to give General Kuropatkin an army of from 600,000 to 800,000 men in Manchuria.

The Czar has bought all the pictures of the great Russian war artist, Vereschagin, that remained unsold at the time of his death.

By the accidental firing of a gun which he carried, Robert Masterson, Mossfield, Enniskillen, was killed instantaneously at Thornhill on Monday.

The Abbey Theatre was auspiciously inaugurated last night with three pieces—"On Baile's Strand," "Kathleen Ni Houlihan," and "Spreading the News."

The St. Petersburg journals comment favourably on the Imperial Ukase, the "Novoye Vremya" describing it as equivalent to a second enfranchisement of the peasants.

A sensational trial is to open on the 10th prox. in New York regarding an alleged conspiracy scandal in the American Episcopal Church, in which a Bishop is concerned.

The progress of negotiations with regard to the purchase of towns is indicated in an interview which a representative of this journal had yesterday with Mr. Briscoe, T.C., secretary of the Town Tenants' Association

A split has occurred in regard to the candidature of Mr. John Moffatt, Liberal Unionist, for Paisley, and the Duke of Abercorn has written withdrawing his support in consequence of Mr. Moffatt's criticism of Unionist Party leaders.

The inquest on the ex-railway clerk, James O'Connor, who was killed as the result of a blow received in Marlborough street shortly after midnight on Christmas morning, resulted yesterday in a verdict against the labourer, William May, who is under arrest in connection with the affair.

The schoolmaster who was kicked to death in County Cavan on Christmas night, is said to have traced some letters on a whitewashed wall in blood as he lay dying, and the police having secured the stones, startling developments are expected.

The St. Petersburg "Rus" yesterday, in an outspoken article dealing with the state of the Russian Navy, and the despatch to the Far East of the inferior Baltic Sea craft, condemns in strong terms the official secrecy hitherto observed. The Russians, it declares, have lost too much already, and it insists on the authorities taking the public into their confidence.

Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, in the course of a reply to an address welcoming him back from Rome, said that when he met so many cultured men on the Continent, he thought instinctively of the Irish people, and deplored that Catholics were denied higher education in Ireland, and were deprived of a University. He deplored the signs of distress in the West of Ireland, but he would endeavour to dispel the gloom and get relief works started.

AGITATION IN INDIA.

India as the chief objective of Russia's scheme of expansion in Asia is the only idea associated in the British mind with England's great Dependency. India's wants and aspirations, the relations of the rulers with the subject peoples, are wholly unknown to the British Legislature, and, of course, to the British electorate. For many years India was voiceless in the Imperial Parliament. Retired military men and Indian Civil Service pensioners with thickly-crusted prejudices were the only persons who sat out the discussions on the Indian Estimates. All these had views on the ruling of India—views which it would be exaggerated politeness to call well-informed or illuminative. The average legislator would have been bored to death were he compelled to give close attention to the debates on questions affecting merely the everyday existence of millions of "black men" in a far-off land. Whispers of Russian advances towards the frontiers of the Indian Empire would cause the stolid Briton to become as hysterical as only he can become when an indefinite danger threatens. But anxiety for the safety or well-being of the people of India was never the ground of his alarm. England's menaced prestige was the only care that burdened his mind.

Within the past score of years, however, the better-educated classes in India have been assiduously striving to make the wants of the country known to its rulers. The twentieth session of the Indian National Congress was opened on Monday in Bombay, under the presidency of Sir Henry Cotton, a veteran administrator who spent thirty-five years in the Indian Civil Service, and whose sympathy with native aspirations has always been most pronounced. There were one thousand delegates present from all parts of India, and in welcoming these the Chairman of the Reception Committee—a native gentleman—said they had met to give voice to the public opinion of the country, which had been taking shape and form throughout the year, and to present their Petition of Right and Grand Remonstrance. They were being told by Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors that there should be no political agitation in India. They could not subscribe to this position. Political agitation there must always be, and he preferred to conduct it in the light of open day, "because he had faith in the ultimate wisdom, beneficence, and righteousness of the English people." If that faith can be justified, it will be necessary for the people of India to formulate clear demands, and to unite in supporting them, before they can hope to have their grievances considered by the representatives of the English people in Parliament.

The presidential address delivered by Sir Henry Cotton contained several remarkable passages, the most noteworthy being one in which he defined the real meaning of the movement which had brought the delegates together that day. They were working together, he said, in the formation of a national movement, with common sentiments of interest and patriotism. The different races, the numberless castes, classes, and creeds of India were welded together in their ranks. This was primarily the result of education, "the inestimable boon which, in accordance with a noble and liberal policy, England has extended to India." It was education, and education on English methods and on the lines of Western civilisation, that had served to unite the varying forces among the Indian population. The unmistakable yearning for nationality, the President of the Congress went on to say, found its utterance through a newspaper Press which had become a potent factor in their politics. In every large town in India newspapers were published, identical in their spirit and in their common object, all aiming and converging at the formation of a single political ideal. The growth of a national spirit was the touchstone of their organisation. The growth of an Indian nation was the great political revolution that was working before their eyes. If this national spirit be really abroad in India to-day, the Imperial policy based on neglect of Indian interests and contempt for Indian aspirations will ere long be radically altered to meet the changed conditions of Indian politics.

Abbey Theatre. A notable event in the history of Irish Drama occurred last night, when the new Abbey Theatre opened its doors under the auspices of the National Theatre Society. Broadly speaking, the efforts of this body to create a national repertoire of plays and to cultivate a taste for them among the public are deserving of every praise. In spite of great difficulties, and for a long time with but scant encouragement, the Society has maintained the uphill fight and won the day, at any rate for the present. The very novelty of the idea that there could be an Irish drama was an obstacle which had to be surmounted. Then the Society had to write its own plays, and with limited resources produce them often under the most depressing circumstances and among the most inconvenient surroundings. Halls but ill adapted for dramatic representations had to be hired at considerable expense. The buildings did not permit, even if the treasury of the Society allowed, any of those additional scenic effects which go to make up half the success of the modern play. Next the audience had to be educated to the true sense and meaning of the Irish drama, which at first sight appeared so unreal, weird, and mystic. Now at last, through the generosity of an English lady, the Irish National Theatre has a home of its own in the very centre of the capital of Ireland. A comfortable house, talented management, popular sympathy, mean much, but not everything. After all, "the play's the thing," and it must be the duty of the Society to see that none but genuinely Irish plays racy of the soil, native in tone and sentiment, are put on the boards of the Abbey Theatre.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The new "Irish Independent," which will be published on Monday next at one halfpenny, will be the brightest, newsiest, and most attractive daily paper in Ireland. It will have the biggest sale. That we can vouch for from the orders already booked. It will be the best advertising medium in all Ireland. We will not crowd advertisements into a back page, where you would require a microscope to read them. The advertising space in our new paper will be strictly limited, and even if we charge a high price for our space, you are sure to get splendid value in return for your outlay.

We will make a special feature of display advertisements, and have engaged special compositors, who have made a life study of the art, for this purpose. If you have any doubts on the matter, send us your specimen "ad." to be set up for your approval.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON.

Colonel Saunderson, [illegible] is almost completely recovered, and [illegible] able to join his family at Christm[illegible] in the Sl[illegible]eve Donard Hotel, New[illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

At a meeting held in the Mansion House yesterday a representative Committee was formed for the purpose of co-operating with the Waterford Committee in promoting the fund started in that city for the widow and children of the late Mr. Edmund Leamy, M.P., by whose lamented death the Irish Party has lost one of its most loyal and eloquent members, and Ireland one of her most gifted and devoted sons. There was no more zealous or unselfish worker in the National cause than Mr. Leamy, and amongst the militant patriots of our time there was none who so endeared himself by his conspicuous honesty of purpose and his kindly disposition not only to his Parliamentary colleagues, but to the whole Irish people. He gave the best years of his active and useful life to the service of his country, and we feel sure that the movement now on foot for paying this slight tribute to his memory will have the warm sympathy and earnest support of every Nationalist worthy of the name. At the meeting yesterday the receipt of several subscriptions towards the fund was announced.

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The appeal which has just been issued on behalf of those who suffered such serious loss through the recent burning disaster in Loughrea is one deserving of a generous response from the charitable public. The principal sufferer on that unhappy occasion, it may be remembered, was Mr. Connors, whose five young children perished in the flames, and it is mainly in his favour that this appeal is made. His business premises, stock-in-trade, furniture, and in fact all his belongings, were completely destroyed. With the remnant of his little family he has been left practically homeless and penniless, and he is obliged to rely on the generosity of friends and sympathisers for the means to enable him to make a fresh start in life. As will be seen from the facts embodied in the appeal, which is published in another column, neighbouring traders have also sustained serious loss of property.

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According to the City Engineer, who has made an elaborate report on the subject, the present condition of the water supply of Cork is unsatisfactory. The report, it appears, was submitted at a meeting of the Waterworks Committee on the 7th inst., but for some occult reason or other it was kept back from publication in the local newspapers till the other day. In reply to the natural inquiry as to the nature and extent of the unsatisfactoriness of the supply it must be reassuring for the citizens to find that no fault whatever is attributed to the quality of the water, which in the circumstances may be safely assumed to be above reproach. That undoubtedly would seem to be a most important fact. Nor is it alleged, so far as we can see, that the supply is insufficient in quantity, which is another matter of very considerable importance. Both in quantity and in quality, therefore, the water supply of Cork may be described as all right.

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The City Engineer makes no reference whatever to the quality of the water supply, and with regard to the quantity he shows that it is far in excess of all possible requirements. There is a supply, he remarks, of over 50 gallons per head per day, estimated on a population of 80,000; whereas a liberal allowance would be 28 gallons per head, or a storage of about three million gallons per day. What, then, is amiss with the supply? Wastage, apparently. The quantity being pumped at present amounts to five million gallons per day, which with a consumption of normal proportions would afford a reserve equal to any emergency; but the excessive consumption, whether in waste or otherwise, allows but little reserve. The City Engineer points out that the waste of water in the city must be very considerable, and that the task of reducing it to a minimum is no light one in the absence of suitable meters enabling one to gauge the amount of consumption and the amount of leakage underground. The rigorous enforcement of the work of inspection and the ending of differences of opinion at present prevailing in the Waterworks Department are the principal remedies which he recommends.

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The fact that the Chamber of Deputies in France recently decided upon the establishment of a Pension Fund for exmembers has naturally excited a good deal of interest in other countries. But there seems to be a considerable divergence of view on the subject amongst members of the British Parliament, even amongst those more or less identified with the Labour Party; some regarding the French example as one which will undoubtedly be followed when the proper time for it arrives, and others having no sympathy with the principle of pensions, except in a general sense, as applied to old age. The General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (Mr. Richard Bell, M.P.), for example, considers it a step in the right direction that provision should be made for the payment of pensions out of a fund to be contributed to by members of Parliament, but he holds that it should be preceded in the United Kingdom by the adoption of a scheme for the payment of salaries to members by the State—an arrangement which he and many of his friends have been advocating for years.

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With regard to the amount of the salary that should be given to members, Mr. Bell states that Trade Unions pay their men in Parliament about £300 a year, and that if that amount were paid by the State to members generally no representative would mind contributing three shillings a week to a Pension Fund, which is the sum to be contributed under the French scheme. When a Labour man has spent some years in Parliament, he urges, the tendency for him is to get out of touch with the modern methods of his trade; so that when he ceases to be a member it would be well that there should be a fund out of which he could receive a pension. Mr. Barnes, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, on the other hand, takes an entirely different view. He is altogether against the principle of the scheme, while strongly in favour of an old age pension for everybody. Why should M.P.'s be pensioned, he asks, any more than anyone else?—a question perhaps not so easy to answer satisfactorily. Mr. Cremer, too, another prominent Labour leader, says he is in favour of old age pensions, but of no other sort.

EX-CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

The "Chronicle" Vienna correspondent circulated a report, which turns out to be unfounded, that the Countess Montignoso, ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, committed suicide. She is in good health, as Florence Reuter's telegram tells us, and went out to lunch yesterday. At Dresden a committee has been formed with the object of presenting a monster petition to the Reichstag and the Imperial Government protesting against her expulsion, on the ground that she is an Imperial subject

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Mr. Briefless, Junior.

The fact that the late Lord Hobhouse had been legal adviser to the Viceroy of India, with salary of £10,000 a year, suggests an interesting reminiscence. The post was first held by Macaulay (1834). He had not enjoyed much personal experience of the law. His practice at the Bar had been limited to a single appearance at a Quarter Sessions, when, as representative of the Crown, he prosecuted a boy who had stolen a parcel of corks. This did not prevent him from setting to work at once on a criminal code and a code of criminal procedure for the whole of India. The task was completed in two years. Apropos, in the case against Judge Grantham the other day Mr. Gill, K.C., as counsel for the Judge, got some brisk answers from a cool-headed witness who happened to be both an architect and a barrister. "I believe," said counsel, "that anyone can assume the title of architect?" "Yes," replied the witness: "it was assumed, amongst others, by Sir Christopher Wren." "There are barristers," said counsel, "who have never held a brief." "I am one of them," admitted the witness. But he might have instanced Lord Macaulay to prove that an empty brief-bag is not incompatible with a well-stocked legal brain.

The Saved.

The reported find of some Burns manuscripts recalls many a romance of the written sheet. Sir Robert Cotton paid a try-on visit to his tailor, and found him about to cut patterns out of a large and faded parchment with a bunch of seals attached. The seals attracted Sir Robert. He stayed the hand of the destroying tailor, bought the parchment for a couple of pence, and thus saved the great Charter of English Liberties—Magna Charta. The manuscript of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" went very near covering jam pots. The bachelor had changed his lodgings, and had left the poem behind in a press wherein he kept his pickles and preserves. Discovering the loss, he asked a friend to call and get the poem. Now, the landlady was making jam, and was in the very act of sealing the pots with some leaves from her lodger's waste paper when the friend arrived and saved the "In Memoriam" on behalf of mankind.

List of the Rescued.

But the list is a long one. Montaigne's famous journal of Italian travels was found smothered in dust in a worm-eaten trunk. It had lain there undisturbed for two centuries. A work by Quintilian was dug out of a heap of rubbish in St. Gallo Monastery. Barbosa, Bishop of Ugnanto, was put on the track of some priceless Greek manuscripts by noticing a page of Greek writing wrapped round a fish his servant had brought home. Everyone knows how the most hallowed manuscript in the world—the oldest copy of the New Testament—was discovered by Tichendorf in a Syrian monastery which he casually visited. A servant was passing through a corridor with a bundle of old papers to burn. Tichendorf secured a handful of them in the nick of time. To-day these discarded papers form the most venerated treasure in the possession of the Czar.

Killed and Missing.

So much for the saved. But who shall write the tragedy of the lost? We shudder to think of Carlyle's feelings when he heard that John Stuart Mill's servant maid had lit her master's fire with the "French Revolution." Nor can the historian have been much comforted to hear that a mad dog had probably aided her in disposing of the papers. But Carlyle's courage was indomitable. He wrote the work all over again.

A Royal Sport.

Perhaps it is the well-written accounts of the shooting prowess of King Edward and the Portuguese monarch that have prompted the Kaiser to declare that he himself "never shot better" than he did this season. Such is the fear of getting left. But the Kaiser, be it admitted, is a true sport. His favourite relaxation is with the gun, and he hunts everything from grouse to bears. The malformation of his left arm—which in photographs is usually covered by a cloak or resting on his sword hilt—compels him to use the gun with one hand only, though sometimes a stand is provided. He has accounted for a stiff number of bison, elk, bears, foxes, and outside the strict region of game he has one whale to his credit. Once when his Majesty was shooting at Magdeburg a man was seen dart from behind a tree, pick up a hare that had fallen under the deadly royal aim, and make off. The identity of the hare-lifter was eventually traced by the authorities. He was an industrious draper in Berlin who had longed for a personal relic of his worshipped Emperor.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Viscount Crichton has arrived at Kingstown from England.

Lord and Lady Harlech have arrived at North Wall from England.

Lady Adelaide Taylour and the Viscountess De Vesci have left Kingstown for England.

Lord and Lady Iveagh are entertaining a large shooting party at Elveden Hall, their place near Thetford.

The Dowager Countess of Donoughmore has let her house in Sloane street, London, and has gone abroad for the winter.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne will return to Bowood Park, the family seat in Wiltshire, after a short stay at Lansdowne.

Lord and Lady Ashbourne, with their daughter, the Hon. Constance Gibson, are staying at Varenna, on the shores of Lake Como.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn spent Christmas at Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, after a visit to Lord and Lady Dartrey at Dartrey, in Co. Monaghan.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Councillor Hutchinson) has so far recovered from his illness that it is expected he will be able to leave the Mansion House to-day.

The Knight of Glin, Captain Roche-Kelly, Captain Harkness, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Elkins had a most successful shoot over the Glin Castle demesne preserves recently.

Lord and Lady Londonderry were to leave London for Ireland yesterday, and will be in readiness at Mount Stewart ready to entertain the Prince of Wales, who will pay them a visit in February.

Trousseaux and Layettes at very moderate cost in Walpole's, Suffolk street. Samples free

Lord and Lady Inchiquin's second shoot at Dromoland Castle was very successful. The guns included the Earl of Rosse, Lord Lonsbrock, the Hon. Edward O'Brien, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Hood, and Lord Inchiquin.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left St. James's Palace on a visit to Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll at Kent House, near East Cowes, and early next month they will start from Portsmouth for a cruise in the Mediterranean in H.M.S. Essex.

All the arrangements are now complete in connection with the fancy dress ball which takes place at Queenstown on next Monday night. The ball is being given in aid of the Queenstown Hospital, and amongst those who are taking a deep interest in the preparations for it is Admiral M'Leod.

Switzer and Co. have completed their arrangements for the Dublin Court season, the latest dance, dinner, and reception Gowns having arrived from Paris this week.

Lord Dartrey's elder daughter, Lady Edith Dawson, is to marry Lord and Lady Penrhyn's second son, Mr. Charles Douglas-Pennant, at St. Peter's, Eaton square, London, early in January. Mr. Pennant will leave the Guards after his marriage, and take up land-agency. Lord Penrhyn has bought a house for the young couple near Newmarket.

THE IRISH COSTUME.

PENAL LEGISLATION.

DRESS AND ORNAMENT.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

Now that the Irish Theatre has been opened, the public will, doubtless, have many opportunities of seeing the Irish costume, in the revival of which so many of the leaders of the Gaelic movement take a deep interest. Contemporaneous reports with the Norman invasion record that the Irish people were different in their manner of dress at that period from every other nation in Europe. The account given, in his most caustic style, by Giraldus Cambrensis, is quaint and curious. He says that the Irish wore woollen clothes, mostly black, because the sheep of the country were principally of that colour. They wore a large mantle, in some instances called a canabhas, or filleadh, but more generally used were mantles of a moderate size, closely hooded, which spread over the shoulders and reached below the elbow. These garments were composed of small pieces of parti-coloured cloth, varied and regulated according to the rank of the wearer. Beneath the mantle the rest of the body was enveloped in "woollen falbins," or phalanges, instead of a cloak; or else breeches were worn, generally of a piece, and usually dyed of some colour. It was asserted that the great majority of the people wore no covering upon their heads, "but permitted their hair to grow in such a manner that it became matted and was capable of resisting a powerful blow," but this statement is not to be trusted, for the fact that the canabhas had a hood formed upon it is evidence enough that it was used as a covering for the head. Gerald the Cambrian described this—for what reason it is not easy to see—as a barbarous costume, but it is plain that the Irish people, so far from being barbarous in their dress, exhibited the most artistic taste. Linen, which at that time was a rarity in most countries, was generally worn, and, as we know, trinkets and jewellery of the most skilful design were worn by the higher classes.

The records show that in the ninth century the native princes wore pearls behind their ears. King Brian, it is stated, on being created Ard Righ, offered a collar of gold on the altar at Armagh, long before Malachai tore a similar ornament from the throat of the pirate Viking. The famous Tara brooch designed by some Celtic craftsman in the brave days of old has been taken as a model by the moderns, yet "centuries before the Norman raid such clasps gathered the folds of saffron tunics, and canabhas around the form of Irishman and maiden." Righ and Tanist wore it before the coming of St. Patrick, and it is surely reasonable to contend that a people who took such pains in the fashion of these strikingly beautiful ornaments were equally fastidious in the manner of the fashion of the garments with which these ornaments were worn.

The Irish were noted for the excellence of their woollen goods, and the products of their looms were so highly prized in England that an Act was passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Edward III. exempting Irish woollens from duty. Stanihurst speaks in his old-world manner of the merits of Irish frieze:—

"As they dissil," he says, "the best aqua-vitæ in Waterford, so they spin the choicest rag in Ireland. A friend of mine being late demurrant in London, and the weather, by reason of a hard boar frost, being somewhat nipping, repaired to Paris garden clad in one of those Waterford rugs. The mastiffs no sooner espied him but, deeming he had been a bear, would fain have baited him, and were it not that the dogs were partly muzzled, and partly chained, he doubted not but that he should have been well tugged in his Irish rug; whereupon he solemnly vowed never to see beare baitings in any such need."

The English settlers in Ireland adopted the native costume, and from this arose the legislation to enforce the English dress, which was strenuously carried out, but for three hundred years it was ineffective, as the people clung to the old traditions of their Celtic forefathers, and to the old methods of clothing.

An Act was passed in the reign of Edward IV. ordaining that Irishmen dwelling in the counties, "Dublin, Myeth, Wriall, and Kildare, shall go appareled like Englishmen and wear beards after the English manner; swear allegiance and take English surnames." It was Henry VIII. who issued an order, dated April 28th, 1563, for the better government of the town of Galway, by which the people were ordered "not to suffer the hair of their heads to grow until it covered their ears, and that every of them do weare Englis caps. That no man, or man childe, do wear no mantles in the streets but cloaks, or gowns, coats, doublets, and hose shaped after the English fashion, but made of the country cloth, or any other cloth it shall please them to buy."

Spenser, writing from Kilcolman, urged the abolition of the ancient dress. For the wearer, he speaks of the hood "as a house in all weathers, while the mantle enables him to go privily armed, being close-hooded over the head, conceals his person from knowledge to any to whom he is endangered." Derrick did not like the dress, and in a satire he describes the native costume with much asperity:—

Their shirts be very strange,
Not reaching past the knee,
With pleates on pleates pleated are
As thick as pleates may be.
Whose sleeves hang trailing down
Almost unto the shoe;
And with a mantle commonlie,
The Irish kerne do goe.

His description of the fighting men is equally uncomplimentary:—

With skulls upon their powles,
Instead of civill cappes,
With spear in hand and sword by side
To bear off afterclappes—
With jackettes long and large—
Which shroud simplicitie,
The spiteful dartes which they do beare
—Imphe iniquit