

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

H. C. Chambers, President. Heber J. Grant, Vice-President. Richard W. Young, Manager.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning at THE HERALD block corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILY, PER MONTH, \$3.00. Daily, per year, \$35.00. Semi-weekly, per year, \$10.00. Sunday, per year, \$5.00. Communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

SILVER—60¢. LEAD—Brokers' price, 22.5¢; exchange quotation, 23.07½.

HERALD Calendar for May.

Calendar table with columns for days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) and dates (1-31).

KICKING AT THE CONSTITUTION.

As the framing of the Constitution for the State of Utah approaches completion, of course we may expect some kicking from people who usually take "the other side." It is not to be supposed that the people of Utah will be unanimous in their opinions concerning that instrument.

That some parts of it will displease a portion of the people is entirely probable. That they will please others who will be the majority is quite likely. That the portions on which there will be a disagreement will be viewed so seriously as to justify voting against the entire constitution, we do not for a moment believe.

But will there not be some people who will vote "No" on the Constitution on those very grounds? Not at all unlikely. There are folks who always vote contrary to their neighbors. A few of such individuals are already charged with expressing their intention to vote against the Constitution, because in some particulars it does not exactly comport with their notions. In rare instances opposition to statehood at present, irrespective of objections to the Constitution, is avowed.

Well, what of it all? Why, merely, there will be a small minority vote against ratification. It does not matter, on the whole, to be a fair and generally acceptable organic law. Not perfect, but as good as most of the supreme laws of the several states. It will be adopted by a large majority of our citizens. Some of them will endorse it in its entirety. Others will take it as it is, though not satisfied with a few of its provisions. The kickers will be few and far between.

That there are some people in Utah, chiefly in this city who are opposed to statehood is well known. They imagine they will obtain a great following. They even go so far as to hope, though they do not quite believe, that with the objections which can be promoted against this, that or the other provision, enough votes can be mustered to defeat the ratification and thus prevent statehood for several years to come.

We believe they will be disappointed. They are showing their hands even now. They magnify the utterances of objectors, and convey the inference that the opposition is very great and will produce serious results. The Herald believes that when the Constitution is completed and is understood by the people, it will be ratified at the polls by such a majority as will make most of its opponents feel their littleness to such an extent as never impressed them so before.

TO BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

The debate over the question of women voting on the ratification of the state constitution, gives one more illustration of the manner in which able lawyers may differ on a legal proposition.

When such distinguished members of the bar as the signers of the communication to the convention presented by Mr. Richards, unite in the conclusion that the persons who are made legal voters for the new state may vote on the adoption of the constitution, and are supported by such talented lawyers as Richards and Thurman, it seems almost presumptuous for non-professional persons to take different ground.

But when such brilliant legal lights as Varlan and others who share his views take a position entirely opposite, it gives room for doubt as to the correctness of the opinion the other gentlemen have expressed.

The Herald has been of the opinion that the intent of the enabling act was to provide for the qualifications of voters on the ratification of the constitution, making them the same as those for the election of delegates to the convention. It is possible, however, that the idea expressed by the signers of the letter to the convention may be correct, and that all persons may vote on that question who possess the qualifications prescribed for electors in the new state, as well as those specified in the enabling act. In that case the plan proposed by Mr. Richards is the safe one to pursue.

The Herald has no doubt that the persons who are made electors by the constitution can legally vote for state officers. It has a grave doubt whether any but those designated in Section Two of the enabling act can lawfully vote on the ratification question. We believe women may and should be permitted to vote for state officers but not on the adoption of the Constitution.

But if it was the intent of Congress to provide, first, that persons who could vote for delegates to the convention should be qualified to vote for or against the Constitution, and second that persons made voters for the new state should also be qualified to vote on that question, then there should be separate boxes provided as proposed by Mr. Richards, so as to save the point and not leave any danger to threaten the Constitution.

lots at that election. If the Constitution is not ratified, the election will be in vain. But if it carries, the women will be voters as much as the men, and the men are no more entitled under the Constitution to vote than the women are. Both classes draw all their right to vote at that election from the Constitution, or the ordinance required to be made a part thereof, providing for the election of state officers, members of the Legislature and a Representative in Congress.

We hope the Democrats in the convention and the Republicans who have voted with them in support of equal suffrage, will take as firm a stand on this voting question as they did in settling the other. All who are made qualified voters in the State, should certainly exercise equal rights at the State election, which is made contingent as to results upon the election on ratification.

In committee of the whole a mistake was made in hastily voting down the proposition of Messrs. Maloney and Richards. They should be carefully reviewed in convention. We believe Mr. Thurman's views to be correct. But for safety's sake the separate vote proposition is wise, and we bespeak for it fair and candid consideration. Do not spoil the good work that has been accomplished.

A SPLENDID BEQUEST.

The bequest made by the late Dr. W. H. Groves for the founding of a hospital under the auspices of the church to which he belongs, will prove of great benefit to many afflicted people and will perpetuate the memory of the generous donor.

Few, except those who were closely intimate with the somewhat eccentric gentleman whose face was familiar to all the old residents of this city, credited him with the kindly feelings which animated him and softened his otherwise rugged character. Now that he is gone, the good deeds he performed in secret and the aid he offered to the poor through regular channels, are better appreciated than when he led his lonely life in the tasteful and flower-adorned home he erected and beautified in the Fourteenth ward.

The example he has left of devoting means acquired in this city to a public charitable purpose, is one that people with greater pretensions to goodness of character and rectitude of life might do well to imitate. The name of Dr. Groves by association with the institution of which he will be known as the founder will go down in honorable remembrance to all future generations.

A GRATIFYING CAPTURE.

It is gratifying to learn that two green goods operators in San Francisco have come to grief. They were swindlers in New York, and have transferred their "business" to the Pacific coast. It is easier to lay hold of criminals of their stamp in San Francisco, than in the more crowded and densely populated commercial metropolises.

Reputable people in this city have received the circulars scattered abroad by these gentry, and the immunity from punishment which the senders have enjoyed has emboldened them beyond measure. It is certain that in spite of the frequent exposures of this "dead open and shift" swindle, gullible people do bite at the bait, or the scheme would peg out and be forgotten.

But it flourishes because there are so many individuals who are anxious to make money without labor, to leap into wealth which cannot be legitimately obtained without time and persistent exertion. And because strict honesty is a rarer virtue than might be supposed. For no victim to the green goods scoundrels is really honest at heart. He intends to swindle others by the circulation of counterfeit money. He deserves to be swindled himself. But that is no reason why the green goods criminals should be permitted to ply their nefarious trade unmolested. We have often thought that if the New York officers of the law were as anxious to track up those proyers on human weakness and cupidity, as to make money out of their positions, more of the villains would be run down and prosecuted.

The San Francisco arrests are gratifying and we hope no loophole will be made or left by which the culprits can crawl out of the net which has been woven around them. Give them the full penalties of the law!

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Since the difficulties between Great Britain and Venezuela have arisen, and also between the former nation and Nicaragua, there has been a great deal said in this country about the Monroe doctrine and its application to those international affairs.

The opinion of the administration, which is supported by prominent politicians and diplomats, is that the Monroe doctrine cannot be fairly construed to require any interference, on the part of the United States, with British insistence upon the settlement of claims upon those countries, so long as there is no attempt at the acquisition of territory or the overthrow of existing governments on this hemisphere.

European governments may not invade American soil for the purpose of conquering any country on the American continent. But when disputes arise of the kind now existing, England may take her own measures to enforce collection of dues, without the need of any intervention by the United States. The Monroe doctrine does not cover such cases nor should it be tenable if it attempted to do so.

There may be many readers of The Herald who, while they have heard of the Monroe doctrine, do not fully understand either its purport or the circumstances that led to its enunciation. For their benefit we make these explanations:

There is no law or formally adopted declaration of principles embodying the doctrine that bears the name of Monroe, but it was enunciated in a message sent to Congress by President Monroe, dated December 2, 1823. It was occasioned by the actions of the Holy Alliance in Europe, and the likelihood of attempts by Spain with the help of the Alliance to reconquer her revolted colonies in South America.

This government maintained a strict neutrality during the conflict between Spain and those colonies, and intimated its intention to continue that attitude unless the European Holy Alliance undertook to unite with Spain

and extend its influence to any part of this hemisphere. The Monroe announcement had a special application to an understood emergency, and was not intended to effect so wide an application as has been interpreted in later times.

Here is the doctrine as contained in the President's message referred to above:

"It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we drive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters which they have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. The difference proceeds from the wants which extend respectively to their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure and natured by the wisdom of our most gallant citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system by any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments that have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition by any European power in their behalf, for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Congress not only did not endorse this doctrine, but was really opposed to it. Nevertheless it was approved by the public and became very popular, as it appealed to the anti-English sentiment and it had the effect, no doubt of deterring Great Britain from acting with the Holy Alliance in the projected plan of interference in the affairs of American nations.

The Monroe doctrine is always referred to when there is probability of European influence being extended on this side the Atlantic ocean, no matter for what purpose. But it is clear that President Monroe's declarations, said to have been formulated by John Quincy Adams, were not intended to apply to circumstances such as surround the Venezuelan or the Nicaraguan difficulties with Great Britain. Now as to the purpose of extending anything further than European attempts to establish the governmental system of that Old World upon American soil.

It is evident that the sentiment of the American people against European or other monarchical encroachments, has occasioned a latitude of interpretation which the text of the Monroe message does not justify, and that the present administration, in its attitude toward the Venezuelan and Nicaraguan disputes with Great Britain, is strictly within the line of the much misunderstood and exaggerated Monroe doctrine.

Interest in the silver conference to be held in this city on May 17 is increasing throughout the west. It will be an occasion of great importance. Preparations ought to be made to ensure success, and to make the visit of the delegates to our city both pleasurable and profitable. Everybody should be interested in this affair as it will be of great importance to Utah as well as to the silver cause in general.

Salt Lake Republicans resent the intimation of the Anaconda Standard that Tom Carter, of Montana, is more kinds of a silver straddle than any man in the west. Our enterprising exchange forgets our own past grand straddler, Charley Clown Goodwin.

The Chicago Dispatch suggests that the eminent financial endorsements which have enabled John Sherman to lay up about \$5,000,000 in twenty years on a salary of \$5,000 a year should commend themselves to Mr. Rollins in his search for a financial officer.

Richard Mansfield will have the critics with him in his determination to run a New York theatre, which "will have no plays dealing with women with passes, men without a future, tea cup philosophy or hypnosis."

After thirty years of protection and twenty-three of gold monometallism times are so hard as to compel a hitherto prosperous Boston drummer to shave off his mustache so he can smoke his cigars closer to the end.

It is not improper perhaps to inform Dr. Dewey who is now boasting that his birthday and Shakespeare's occur on the same date, that Shakespeare never repeats.

The Omaha Bee says that the people pressed the button in the recent election but that no one seems to be doing the rest. Swift is believing his name.

It will be unjust and illogical to prevent the women from voting for state officers. Let no Democrat advocate the denial of the privilege.

"Wade-in-blood-to-the-bridles" Waits is the editor of a paper called, The Crisis. He may soon find his venture in debt to the ears.

When women hold office newspaper men will not be deprived of the news through official non-communicativeness.

The Republicans are still in luck—the rumor that ex-Governor Waite was going to join the party is denied.

Five dollars for sugar for an indigent. Our county selectmen are endeavoring to sweeten adversity.

The "Dollar of Our Daddies,"

C. C. GOODWIN AND THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

We confess that we are not satisfied about that silver conference to be held at Salt Lake on the 15th of May.

At the head of the Utah delegation stands the name of C. C. Goodwin, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune. Anybody who reads his paper knows he will support the Republican party no matter what it does. If it should declare for silver coinage, and he knows it will not, he would say, I always told you the Republican party was in favor of free silver. If it gives us a meaningless platform, made up of glittering generalities about bimetalism, he would declare that is just the kind of a platform we wanted, or should they resolve in favor of an international conference, he would jump up, crack both heels, and say, "that will suit me." As a straddler on silver, he has no equal in the inter mountain region. He has written volumes of able argument for silver and volume against it. By his prevaricating course he has done the silver cause, and the cause of the Republic, a great deal of harm, and a silver man if the party will permit, and it will not.—Boise Sentinel (Populist).

IN SEVERAL SANCTUUMS.

George Gould's pointer took first prize at the Boston dog show. They have long been appreciated in Wall street.—New York Recorder.

Some day some alderman is going to drop the playful habit of calling Tammany Hall a "speaking place" actually insulting.—Chicago Record.

The income tax opposition has revealed one curious fact—the enormous estimate which multi-millionaires put upon two cents.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Lexow investigation cost \$67,000, and the whole amount for Tammany would have been glad to pay forty times as much to prevent it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. Leslie, to her credit, does not run her political campaign in a manner which would lead to her being a "speaking easy" attachment.—Washington Star.

An amendment to submit the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people and create a commission to study the state legislature. It is all over but the voting.—New York Press.

A FEW PEOPLE.

There is a project to erect in Boston an equestrian statue to General Joe Hooker, and the name of General Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

Count Taaffe, formerly Austrian prime minister, has written a novel, which will soon be published in a limited edition called "Political Portraits."

A Russian general named Gregoroff, has been sent into penal servitude in Siberia for eight years for selling military secrets to the Austrian government.

Alma-Tadema's "Glaucus and Nydia" was sold for \$1,000 at a recent London sale, and Sir John Millais' "Pippa" for \$120.

Two citizens of Dresden, angered by the refusal of the Reichstag to congratulate Bismarck, have each subscribed \$4,000 for the erection of a monument to the ex-chancellor in the Saxon capital.

Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester, Mass., one of the few living veterans of the anti-slave cause, who espoused the cause of the slave almost at the outset of the contest, and who remained actively in the fight to the end, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary last week.

Charles Francis Adams has been elected president of the Massachusetts Historical society. Rev. Dr. Paige, the senior member, now in his ninety-fourth year, remarked that Mr. Adams presented the only instance where four generations of one family had been members of the society.

A Philadelphian who has been visiting Japan, says the photographer of the party induced a group of native girls to pose for him. After arranging them to his satisfaction he prevailed upon one of the other girls to take a peep through the camera. What she saw quite astonished her and she lost no time in imparting to the powers that be that she had seen them all standing on their heads. The photographer was indignant when the photograph was taken it revealed each maid frantically clutching her skirts about her waist, and a great distress appeared upon each black countenance.

AS THE WORLD GOES.

Recently the Earl of Jersey opened a margarine factory near London capable of turning out 125,000 pounds of that product per day.

The late Earl of Moray, who bequeathed 80 many thousand pounds to Scottish charities, lived in an unpretentious and quiet lodging in London.

American women, says Dean Hole, are great readers, and if they are possibly less beautiful than English women, they are a great deal brighter from the mental standpoint.

It is noted in England that Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour and Lord Elgin, as well as Mr. Rhodes, who between them rule the British empire, are all men under fifty years of age.

The Emir of Bokhara has paid an unusual tribute to the czar of Russia. He wrote him the other day that, in honor of the emperor's marriage, he had established a school in his domain for instruction in the Russian language.

It is understood that the blue ribbon of the queen's scholarship list for the women of England and Wales has been won this year by Miss Jessie Tomlinson, of Stoke Newington. There were about 2,000 candidates. Miss Tomlinson is a Hackney student.

It is regarded as somewhat surprising that Queen Victoria should have visited such few places of the continent. She has never been in Russia, Denmark, Austria, Sweden and Norway, Spain Switzerland nor Greece. She has never set eyes on any of her colonies, and the United States have not been honored by a visit from the granddaughter of their former sovereign.

Of the Dublin galley-boys a famous baritone, in his reminiscences, tells some facetious tales—one of Faust, in which he played Valentin. "After the duel Martha, who rushed in at the head of the crowd, raised my head and held me in her arms during the first part of the scene. There was a death-like stillness in the house, which was interrupted by a voice from the gallery, calling out, 'Unbitten his wounds!'"

Hunger is the best sauce, and Dr. Price's Baking Powder is its best supply agent.

A LITTLE FUN.

Mistress—Do you want to wear my patience out, Mary? Servant—I would prefer your silk, mum. It's all the same to you.—Los Angeles Herald.

Citizen—Did the editor read that manuscript I left here yesterday? Boy—I reckon so, sir. I noticed he had a very big hole in his stove this morning.—Yonkers Statesman.

With rod and reel and gaudy fly Their struggle they begin. To catch the record of the boy With twine and crooked pin.

Advertisement for THE SECRET OF BEAUTY, featuring MIDDLEY and SONS CO. PLUMBING, HEATING, VENTILATING. 135 E. Second South. We Have No Branch.



YALE'S HAIR TONIC

Ladies and Gentlemen—it affords me great pleasure to call the attention of the public to my Yale's Hair Tonic, which is the first and only remedy known to chemistry which positively turns gray hair back to its original color without dye. I personally endorse its action and give the public my solemn guarantee that it has been tested in every conceivable way, and has proved itself to be the only hair specific. It stops hair falling immediately and creates a luxuriant growth. Contains no injurious ingredient. It is not sticky or greasy, on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, fluffy, keeps it in curl and removes dandruff. For gentlemen and ladies with hair a little gray, streaked gray, entirely gray, and with bald heads, it is specially recommended.

All druggists. Price, \$1; also Yale's Skin Food, \$1.00. Yale's Complexion Cream, \$1. Yale's Face Powder, 50c. Yale's Beauty Soap, 25c. Yale's Health and Complexion Specialist, Temple of Beauty, 146 State street, Chicago. Guide to Beauty mailed free.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, Manager. Curtain at 8:15 p. m.

TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY.

Tuesday, April 30, Wednesday, May 1.

Engagement of the Distinguished Comedienne.

New Musical Comedy Hit! MISS EMILY You Shout! Scream! Roar!

BANGKER IN OUR FLAT

780 Nights Strand Theatre London, Eng. 100 Nights Dan Frohman's Lyceum Theatre New York.

The Press a unit in declaring "Our Flat" the Greatest Comedy Success in years.

The Music, Songs, Travesties, Dances are all New.

Prices, \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Sale of seats begins Saturday, April 27.

Next attraction.—The Tunesful Comic Opera, "PRISCILLA." Three nights, beginning Monday, May 6.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

EXTRA. Monday, April 29. Every Evening, Saturday Matinee.

J. B. Rogers, Mgr.

LAST WEEK OF DRAMATIC SEASON.

By Urgent Requests. YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP. MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, AND

The Beautiful Society Drama. MOths. Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee.

Good Bye to the Favorites. REGULAR PRICES.

WEAR THE BEST THE GLOVE-FITTING

If you want a Handsome Figure



CORSET

Outrivals All Others in Perfection of Fit.

LANGDON & BACHELLERS GENUINE THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING

OUR TELEPHONE IS No. 207.

MIDDLEY and SONS CO. PLUMBING, HEATING, VENTILATING.

135 E. Second South. We Have No Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Frank Knox - - - - - President. George A. Lowe - - - - - Vice-President. Ed. W. Dunbar - - - - - Cashier. Capital paid in, \$500,000. Banking in all the branches of the world. All kinds of business transacted. Exchange drawn on all principal cities. Deposits accepted on call or time.

Heber J. Grant & Co.

HEBER J. GRANT, R. W. YOUNG, H. G. WHITNEY, H. M. WELLS President, Vice-Prest, Secretary, Treasurer.

The Leading Insurance Agency of Utah.

Representing None But First-Class Board Companies.

20-26 Main Street. Home Fire Building. Up Stairs.

OUR COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies and their assets: Liverpool and London and Globe, England, \$50,000,000; Hartford Insurance Co., Hartford, 8,645,736; German American Insurance Co., New York, 6,240,938; Pennsylvania Insurance Co., Philadelphia, 4,098,774; American Fire Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2,395,606; North British and Mercantile, England, 2,000,000; Insurance Co., of North America, Philadelphia, 9,562,600; Niagara Insurance Co., New York, 2,322,318; Williamsburg City, New York, 1,495,537; British American Assurance Co., Toronto, 2,000,000; Teutonia Insurance Co., New Orleans, 535,107.

AND GENERAL AGENTS OF The Home Fire Insurance Co., of Utah.

The only local Insurance Company in the Inter-Mountain Region.

JUST IN TIME!

The Latest! Our Stock of Ladies' Silk and Percale Waists.

All New, Cute and Dressy.

The Latest! Our Lovely Line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoulder Capes!

Trimmed or Plain. Always Graceful.

The Latest! Our Choice Millinery, Ladies' and Misses' Hats.

Stylish, Springlike and Beautiful.

The Latest. Our Kid Gloves,

All Colors, Nicely Fitted, Serviceable. Beyond Competition in Quality and Price.

Z. Best C. Beyond M. Doubt I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Fraser & Chalmers Chicago, Ill.

MINING MACHINERY

BRANCH OFFICES AT HELENA, Mont.—AND—SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.

Mine and Mill Supplies

Engines and Boilers, Air Compressors, Hoisting and Pumping, Milling, Smelting and Concentrating Plants, Huntington Mills. Orders and Correspondence solicited.

American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO UTAH CRACKER FACTORY, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CRACKERS AND CAKES.

CREAM AND SNOWFLAKE SODAS IN ONE, TWO AND FIVE POUND BOXES.

HENRY WALLACE, Manager. 442 South Second West Street.

Waverley Bicycles.

ARE THE HIGHEST OF ALL HIGH GRADES. Warranted superior to any Bicycle built in the world, regardless of price. Do not be induced to pay more money for an inferior wheel. Insist on having the Waverley. Built and guaranteed by the Indiana Bicycle Company, a million dollar concern, whose bond is as good as gold.

21 lb. SCORCHER, \$85. 22 lb. LADIES' \$75. INDIANA BICYCLE COMPANY, Catalogue free. Good agent wanted in every town. Indianapolis, Ind.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY COMPANY

80 and 81 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK. Works, Elizabethport, New Jersey.

HIGHEST GRADE MINERAL LUBRICATING OILS.

Utah & Montana Machinery Co., Salt Lake Agents.