DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1904.

"Should there arise an emperor of

life he said, "They do not know, then,

"I did not strive to subject circum-

stances to my ideas, but I in general suffered myself, on the contrary, to be

led by them, and who can calculate be forehand the chances of accidental cir-

have, therefore, often found it necessary to alter essentially my plan of

proceeding and have acted through life

according to fixed plans. The mass of

the general interests of mankind-what considered to be the advantage of

the greater number-such were the an-chors on which I relied, but around

which I most frequently floated at the

will recall a great action of his own or that a painting will commemorate

the cannon roars 'n vain. To him it is only that sound which 1,000 years hence

will carry a brave man's name to the ears of our distant descendants."

speedy, use dispatch, and do not forget that the world was created in six

To agents on mission: "Come, sir, be

One excused himself for an unfin-

ished task by saying that he had work-ed all day. "But had you not the night

Alluding to one of his unfortunate decisions: "I could do nothing in that case. I suffered myself to be moved, and I yielded. There I was wrong. A

statesman's heart should be in his

vates the mind. It does and should create heroes."

firmity he may cure his mind just as

is not a God who punishes and re-

wards is to see that honest men are

You'll see that Talleyrand will die in

Napoleon considered Talleyrand one

GEORGE L. KILMER.

of those "rascals" he would consign to

he would cure his arm or leg.

always unlucky and rascals

Tragedy warms the heart and ele-

When a man knows his moral in-

'What makes me believe that there

lucky

has his imagination fired by that

The battlefield has no dangers:

hence a fine poem or even a line it

He who believes that 100 years

caprice of chance.'

dea.

days.'

5180

head.'

his bed."

upon general principles rather than

umstances or unexpected events?

chir

SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

Special Correspondence. New York, Oct. 2.- Among the 50 odd theaters now running in the city, every one of which seems to hold the greatest attraction, judging by the crowds to be seen pouring out from Wednesday and Saturday matinees, "good business" is the only word sent out this week. Certainly most of them boast first class attractions. It is curious to note the many sided opinions of the press upon the merits and demerits of each piece, as it is placed before the public. Geo. as it is placed before the public. Geo. vdc's "College Widow" ranks first in ravorable criticism; it has been unani-mously adopted, taken into the arms and fendled, you may say, of every newspaper that counts for able review in theatrical matters; its popularity is wonderful. The same may be said of a dozen other plays. "Mrs. Wiggs," which, by the way, is more a dramatization of by the way, is more a dramatization of "Lovey Mary" than "Wiggs," holds her "Lovey Mary than "Wiggs," holds her own at the Savoy, while John Drew &t the Empire, and Faversham at the Hudson seem in no danger of losing their places in the hearts of their admirers. Dustin Farnum, who played to crowded houses last week in Harlem opera House, had with him two memopera House, and with him bers of the "Bonnie Brier Bush" com-pany, Thomas P. Jackson, the Tammis of the play, and for several years the fat sider of "The Little Minister" comfat wider o and Helen Holmes, the Kate carnegie, who now has risen to lead-ing lady in "The Virginian," The re-vival of "Becky Sharp" has roused no end of enthusiasm among Mrs. Fiske's devoted followers, and every favorite seems to be repeating his or her last year's welcome from theater goers. But lower Broadway and the apper easy side, are holding their own, and seem to vie with each other in startling titles and pictures that draw the cu riots. "Her Mad Marriage," "Wedded and Parted," "How He Lied to Her Wodded. are among the most c spicuous. These titles, not to mention the pictures beside them, are enough to give one the shivers, but they have their charm for a crtain class, and rightly fill the playhouses to the satisfaction of the owners. The opera sea-son is near at hand. Mme. Schumann Heink, in "Love's Lottery," at the Broadway, will open the ball; the fact the that the engagement is limited, and that the Madame will be seen in light opers, has caused an enormious rush on the boxoffice: by today it is surmised, every seat will be sold for the entire

three weeks' season. The Misses Hattie and Clara Young, daughters of Col. Willard Young, took their departure for Vassav college Thursday, Sept. 22. This is Miss Young's second year there, but it will be the first for Miss Clara; both young ladies are excellent students, having made records in the past to the credit of themselves and their parents. Their youngest sister, Miss Allce, is now a pupil of the Gerrish preparatory school,

If newspapers and theatrical gossip may be relied on, Lottie Levy is "mak-log good" in "The Billionaire," which is playing in the vicinity of New York. Two other Salt Lake girls have made a hit lately, in the "Ibben Holden" pro-duction, which gave a first class per-formance at New Rochelle last Tuesday Miss Ruth Eldredge, whose astes are decidedly literary, as well as dramatic, and who is constantly emplayed on the re-writing of plays-did the female "heavy" in the piece, to the efaction of how money felands, who

street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blair, may be found Miss Vida Eccles and her friend, Miss Williams, both young ladies Leing residents of Utah who have decided to make New York their home for the present. Miss Eccles is a voice student of Mme, von Klenner, and will take up plano during the winter.

Among the many Utah boys who have distinguished themselves at the Uni-versity of California, Berkeley, Burgess Young may be ranked with the first. The young man has recently arrived in New York, and enrolled his name as a student in the school of mines at Co-lumbia college. He and a schoolmute have comfortable quarters on west One Hundred and Twenty-third street, near the college.

5 5 . 6 Miss Lucy Van Cott of the University of Utah, who left Sait Lake two weeks also to take a two years' course in the teachers' college of the Columbia uni-versity, has successfully passed the ettrance examination, and is now pursuing the domestic science and domestic arts course. At the opening exercises of the one hundred and fifty-first aca-demic year of Columbia, where the Archbishop of Canterbury was present-ed, and afterwards dedicated the chapel site, assisted by Bishop Potter of New York, Miss Van Cott was given a place with the teachers, and was able to joy the ceremonies, which were of a most impressive nature. Mr. Guy Eldradge of the mining and engineering school was one of the many ushers on the memorable occasion,

Miss Blanche Cooper of McCammon, Ida., and Miss Hettle White of Beaver are recent additions to the Utah colony. Miss Cooper has successfully en-tered the senior year of the domestic science department, and is located with Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Clark on west One Hundred and Tysenty-third street, near the school. Miss White will take a course in domestic science at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Last Monday evening Prest. J. G. Mc Querrie and Col. Willard Young took their departure for Salt Lake to attend the October conference, stopping one day at St. Louis to take a hurried glance at the great fair. Prest. Mc-Quarrie is looked for within three weeks of his departure. Col. Young may remain for some time to attend to business. Both gentlemen will be missed from the circle, which has been few in numbers for the last three months, owing to the summer vacalons. 8 X X

At "The Stanley," on west Forty-sev-enth street, Mr. and Mrs. George Gil-lette have very elegant quarters for the winter. Mrs. Gillette (Utah's favorite, Viola Pratt), with her brother Miley and sister Leona Darmon, form a strong contingent. Mr. Miley Pratt is one of Manager Perley's most trusted and hard worked aids. Miss Leona is making a name for hereif in the 'Utimaking a name for herself in the "Little Princess, her portrayal of the title roll has met with most favorable criti-

cism wherever she has appeared. Even Boston, cold and critical, has suc-cumbed; from one of its leading papers the following was clipped: "When Bos-ton makes up its cold, calm, bean fed mind to like anything or anybody, that thing or that body is immediately froz-en into the middle of the frigid Boston heart without a chance of ever break-ing away. Heston, like London, is loyal when once it takes a "fawncy," as it has done to Miss Darmon," Mrs. Gillette has arrived at that happy period in an artist's life when she may elect

with vivacity, biting his nails. "I am I man, worthy to have a beard on her onmi! One of the directory then spoke of

the necessity of placing restrictions upon power by absorbing the execu-tive in the senate. "That shall not be!" cried Napoleon in a rage, stamp-ing his feet. "We will rather wade to Russia valiant, impetuous and intelligent-in a word, a czar with a beard on his chin-Europe is his own." "Democracy may be furious, but it has some heart; it may be moved. As to aristocracy, it is always cold and unknees in blood," Napoleon on one occasion imperiousforgiving. adjourned the legislative body of After his rejection by the Council of

the empire for acting adversely to his rule. On dismissing the members he suid: "What! Who are you? Nothing! All suthority is in the throne, and what is the throne? This wooden frame covared with viscos?" god of thunder." "God has given it to me. Let him who touches it beware!" he exclaimed covered with velvet? No: I am the throne! Go; France stands more in

need of me than I do of France. "The Bourbons offer me a statue," he said to Marquis de Lafayette, "but I must look to the pedesial. They may make it my prison.

"I have created princes and dukes out of nobodies and given them large estates, but I could not make real no-blemen of them." 'Those who have wrought great changes in the world never succeed by gaining over chiefs, but always by in-

citing the multitude. The first is the resource of inirigue and produces only secondary results, the second is the resolt of genius and transforms the face of the universe." 'I set foot on an abyss concealed by

a bed of flowers." "The best troops were the Carthaginians under Hannibal, the Romans, under the Scipios, the Macedonians under Alexander and the Prussians under Frederick." is necessary to have much silver "It

in order to draw gold out of genius." "Imagination, like the turbulent Dan-

ibe, may be curbed at its source." Asked by Mme, de Stael who was the greatest woman in the world, living or dead, Napoleon answered, "She the has borne the most children.

In a cusual discussion at St. Helena some one observed that in China the emperor is worshiped as a god. "That is as it should be," said Napoleon quickly. People are more attached to those

whom they have accorded benefits than to those from whom they have received benefits." During the retreat from Waterloo,

Napoleon, accompanied by a single aid-de-camp, chanced upon a bivouac fire where the soldiers were boiling potatoes. He asked for one, and while enting it said meditatively: "After all, it is endurable. Man may live in any place and in any way.'

Discussing the conduct of Gen. Moreau, who he declared was governed by his wife, he added, "This is always a great misfortune, because a man in case is neither himself nor his wife; he is nothing." Speaking of Catherine II of Russia,

a miserable end. he said, "She was a commanding wo-



Difficulties That Beset Foreigners in Brazil - A Bloated Bondholder on Fifty Cents,

annow warman a survey a survey and a survey and

Special Correspondence. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 30, 1904 .- I am not going to hore you with a description of the unrivaled beauties of Rio's bay, for other travelers have done it time and time again. Enhanced by history and tradition, they are even more entrancing than when the ancient

been greatly enlarged and strengthen-ed. It holds a large garrison and is well epuipped with modern cannon of the most approved type. Standing at the most approved type. Standing at the foot of two rocky peaks it is farther defended on the outside beach by a strong water battery, while the sum-mit above is capped by the small but impregnable Forte do Oica. The only approach to the Pico fortifications is through the Santa Cruz fortiges below:

means a thousand milrels and is expressed on paper 1,000%. The par value of the paper militois is equal to about 54 cents American money, but of course varies with the times.

On the day of the revolution which which which good Doin Pedro and made a burlesque republic of this country, (Nov, 15, 1889), the milreis was at par, and has never been since. It has been down as low as 17 cents and up as high Ancients and an attempt upon his as 30 cents. A ponderous copper coin of the old monarchy, worth half a cent, still circulates largely in Brazil, that I am invulnerable; that I am the and is fit only for paper weights, or to use in driving nails, being altogether too heavy to carry in the pocket. Nobody ever steals them though they lay has changed somew around ever so carlessly, being too archy was abolisi when placing upon his own brow the "crown of Charlemagne." hurdensome to get away with.

One of these bills closely resemble our "green-backs" and has engraved upon its back, sides, margin and four corners the satisfying figures 50. The possession of a few of these makes one feel like a multi-millionare er a "bloat-ed bond-holder"-until one leuras from sad experience how little they may buy. This Brazilian green-back bears the words "Quinhuntos Reia," "Imperie de Brazil," and an excellent likeness of poor Dom Fedro, as does nearly all a the paper money of the country, though even the billious-looking flag-all green mold and yellow fever color-with its cross of the Order of Christ and the sphere of the old Portugese explorers, has changed somewhat since the mon-

FANNIE, B. WARD.

BIOGRAPHY.



ARRIVE. Froni Ogden Portland, liutte, San Francisco, Chicago, Si, Louis, Omala oni Leuver, Froni Ogden and intermediate points 3.25 a. m. From Ogden and intermediate points of the point of the p cisco DEPART. V105 p. 10.

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Current Time Tabla. In effect June 8th, 1904.

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Marysvile 6:00 p.m. No. 111-From Bingham 11:00 a.m. No. 115-From Bingham 5:00 p.m. No. 4-From Ogden and the West 7:55 p.m. No. 3-From Denver and Clast. 11:45 p.m. All trains except Nos. 1 and 6 stop at Intermediate points. All trains except Nos. 1 and 6 stop at intermediate points. A BENTON, Cen. Agt. P. 3. Dept



Son of Thomas Mathews and Mary Davis, born Sept. 20, 1819, in Paris of St. Davids, Treboth, Glamorganshire, Wales; spent early youth and boyhood days as a coal miner, in and around his native ble. It was built in 1696, and has since

JOSEPH D. MATHEWS.

ishing branch of the Church in the town Ishing branch of the Church in the town of Swansea; when in February, 1852, he concluded to emigrate, leaving Liverpool on the ship Ellen Maria, in the first com-pany sent forward by the P. E. Fund Co., via New Orleans, to Council Bluffs, and overland in Captain A. O. Smoot's com-pany arriving in Sait Lake City, Sept. 3, 1862, the family suffering the trials and privations incident to pioneer life; saw wervice in the indians wars and other uprisings, being a member of the Veteran Artillerymen's association to the time of his death; was also an employe in the service of the public, works for over 30 years in the construction of the Taberna-cle, Temple and other structures belonging to the Church.

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out to see her, while Blanche Kendali (Thomas) was must effective, as the youthful country maiden, a part suited to her in every way, Frank Eldredge is managing the piece, and it, is counted among the coming winter's good shows.

Mr. Charles Meakin, who is a member of Henry W Savage's traveling saff, and all round right hand man, is very basy at present, and expects to be given charge of one of his big compables in Chicago ov Boston.

At 259 west One Hundred and Twelfth

await a good offer, and not be forced to go en tour in order to keep engage-ments. She has been the recipient of several excellent offers for out of New York winter tours, but could afford to York winter tours, but could afford to remain in the city for the right oppor-tunity, and it came three days ago in the shape of another five years' con-tract from Frank Perley, who engages her as leading artist in a gigantic pro-duction which has not seen the light of day yet, but is the subject of great spec-

to remain a Broadway favorite and

ulation in the theatrical world. Three big figures play a conspicuous part in JANET. her week's salary.

narrow gateway from the ocean into the mouth of the bay, they fancied themselves entering the mouth of a mighty river that led to the Enchanted Land, and forthwith christened it Rio de Janeiro, "River of January" from the month in which the event occurred. There is the Pao de Assucar (Fortugese for "sugar-loaf") barring the entrance as it rises abruptly from the sea 12,000 feet; the Gavea, with its natural fortificattions top, which human foot NAPOLEON, As Seen by His Associates

has never scaled; Corcovado, the colossal "hunch-back;" Botofoga; Iliha des Cobras, the rocky "Island of Snakes;" Iliha des Ratos, "Island of rats," and all the rest of them, enclosed as by a mighty wall within the misty back ground of mountains draped in eternal verdure; the white city with its countless towers in the fore-ground-surrounded by an amphitheater of rugged heights, so dark and frowning that they exaggerate the calm of the water and the smile of perpetuai mid-summer.

Landing at Rio is a matter of time and patience. As in all countries where heavy duties are imposed on imported goods, Rio's port regulations are ex-All incoming vessels are required to drop anchor off Fort Villegagnon-commonly called the "Pico"-and there await the coming of the health and customs officials. These gentlemen take their own leisurely time for it and you must wait their convenience, howeve imperative your reasons for expedition. If the steamer happens to have arrived near the dinner hour (five p. m. is the Brazilian rule for that most important meal of the day,) or near the fashionable time for promenading in the Rua do Ouvidor-say an hour cari-

ier; or if a siesta is in progress, or one of the political demonstrations so numerous in this new public-no attention will be paid to it till some time next day, and meanwhile no communica-tion whatever is premitted between ship and shore-not even so much as a message to waiting friends, or letters to catch an out-going mail.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Should quarantine be imposed, as is more than likely during seasons of epi-demic, though there may not be a case of sickness on board, the vessel is sent away back to Illha Grande, 60 miles down the coast. There is no accounting for quarantine regulations, especially in times of scare. The costly quarantine station on Grand Island(Illha Grande,) which the Brazilian authorities erect-ed a few years ago, has paid for itself over and over from the charges, fixed by law, for their compulsory boarders, The rates are as follows: First-class passengers must pay 5,000 rels per diem for semi-starvation on villalnous food: second-class, 2,300 reis: Third-class, 800 reis: children between four and ten years old, half rates, and between one and four years old one-third rates. Then all the baggage must be disinfected, the charges being one thousand reis per kilogram, and the ordinary saratoga will weigh many kilograms. It is useless to protest that nothing is the matter with your luggage, and you don't want it disinfected. It must undergo the process or be dumped inthe bay, and you must pay for it ll the same. In cases of merely quaran tine "observation," which is usually from 24 to 48 hours, the vessel is re-quired to anchor off Jurujuba point; but that is no hardship if one's busi-ness is not urgent, for the glorious view amply compensates for being compelled to endure sea-food and stuffy state-room awhile longer. The ship lies in what the navigators call "Three Fathoms bay," between Icarahy, beach, which is famed allke for its beauty and. its bathing, and the rocky peninsula, which is around by the celebrated Fortaleza de Santa Cruz. This is Brazil's

mariners discovered them, that Januthrough the Santa Cruz fortress below; and that in turn is assailable only by ary day a little more than four centuries ago; when, sailing through the water.

Then there is the Fortaleza de Lar-go, built upon a partially submurged rock hear the narrow entrance-the site of the first attempted settlement in the "River of January." Its fortifica-tion, constructed nearly four hundred years ago, possesses no great strength, but is position gives it immense ad-vantage. In its dugeons, hollowed out of the solid rock below sea-level, prisoners of state used to be incarcerated, and gruesome tales are told of how a part of the punishment con-sisted of letting the water in at regular intervals, when the wretched prisoners were obliged to swim for their lives or drown like rats in a hole. After permission has been given by the autocrats of the customs house for free practique with the shore, the mails are first disembarked, and then the steamer proceeds to the upper anchor-age where the passengers and their luggage are discharged. Customs offi-cials are at once put on board, who remain night and day at their posts until the steamer is again ready for sea. All baggage is sent directly to the cus-tom house, where passengers can claim it at any time between nine a. m. and two p. m. Nothing can be passed on board without special permission, not even your hand-bag or shawl-strap. It is a wise plan to pack the few things needed for a day or two into a grip-sack and leave the trunks to their fate until you are established in a hotel.

PASSPORTS NECESSARY.

are required, both on entering and leaving Brazil, and no steamship com-pany is permitted to sell a ticket to a foreigner until his passport has been properly vised at the central police There is also a port regulation which forbids any communication with vessels in the harbor after eight p. m. without special permit. Therefore, if you have gone ashore merely for look about town and are unaquainted look about town and are unaquainted with the Fortugese language, you would better keep an eye on your watch and not put faith in the rosy lights that linger long on the mountain tops after the sun has disappeared, unless you want to spend some un-comfortable hours in prison and re-quire the services of the U. S. consul-to get you out in the morning-and to get you out in the morning-and meanwhile the ship may sail away without you. The first place on shore that a foreigner generally seeks is the establishment of some money-chang-er, in order to convert his American gold or English soverigns, or the coin of the last country he visited, into the "circulating medium" of Brazil. And very much astonished will he be when the changer hands over a huge pile of metal-copper, brass, iron and nickel-that looks like old pewter plates, stove lids and the ponderous brass tags that landlords somtimes attach to door keys to prevent them from being carried off in the pockets of their patrons. A very few American dollars exchange added, when converted into the currency of this country, require a cart rather than a pocket-bock in which to take it away. Brazil still adheres to the absurd old Portugese sytem of financial enumeration, in which it takes 2,000 reis to make what we call half a dollar, the word "reis" being the plural of real. When reis are at par, 100 of them are worth about five cents American money. What a hard time of it Brazilian bookkeepers must have with the long lines of figures which represent ordinary commercial transactions of a banking or mercantile house. For example, a rea-the unit of the monetary system- is written 05001, and is equal to the value of one-twentieth of the U. S. cent. There is no such coin in circulation, the smallest being 10 reis There is a copper coin of 40 reis, a nickel coin of 100 reis, and another of 200 reis, Next comes the paper money in noise In notes of 1,000 reis, called milrels, There are two-milrels, five, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 most important stronghold-a perfect milrels, numerically expressed this way Gibraiter in strength and inaccessi- -500\$000. Then there is an imaginary

"Those who are in the wrong in a quarrel are sure to be most angry." "Men are not truly great unless they T IS certain that I gave that man Wellington a terrible quarter of leave great institutions after them. 'an hour," said Napoleon at St. He-"For a retreating enemy it is neces-sary to make a bridge of gold or oppose ena, recalling some of the incla wall of brass. dents of Waterloo, "This usually

At Borodino one of Napoleon's genonstitutes a claim on noble minds. erals reported that he had not taken any prisoners because the Russian sol-His was incapable of feeling it." he diers preferred death to surrender. "Let the artillery be brought forward!" edded bitterly, believing that his conuseror was responsible for the imprishe exclaimed. Cannon would do the work of extermination with less trouofment at St. Helena. The year before Waterloo the French ble and expense than muskets. "Constantinople! That is the con-quest of the world."

HIS NOTABLE OFFHAND SAYINGS

troops surprised the allied camp at Brienne, and Marshal Blucher narrowly escaped capture. Napoleon sup-

XIX



[From a painting by Delaroche.]

posed for a moment that the redoubtaile Prussian had been taken. "We lave got that old swashbuckler," said "Now the campaign will not be ing."

On the Russlan campaign he exfaimed one day: "I have only one enery, England, and it is her I am striv-ng to reach in Russia. I will pursue reverywhere." Rebuking babblers, he would ex-tiatm, "I want more head and less

attempted to remove him. "Let me alone, my friends. The bullet which is te kill me has not yet been moulded. Speaking of his generals who had been killed in battle, Napoleon often remarked, "Such a one is happy in having died on the field of honor, while I shall perhaps be so unfortunate as to die in my bed." "Above all, no pillage; you will an-swer for it with your head," was Napoleon's order to General Mortier on ppointing him military governor of

At the battle of Montereau, Napoleon

pointed the pieces of artillery himself, recklessly exposed himself to the ene-my's fire and said to his soldiers, who

e much alarmed at his danger and

Referring to General Ordener, who was fifty years old at the time of Auterlitz, Napoleon said: "Ordenar is worn out. There is only one time for military achievements in a man's life. I shall be good six years longer, and after that I shall retire." Napoleon was then (1805) thirty-six years old. and six years later his star began to

The Abbe de Pradt relates that on one occasion, after a violent scene, Napoleon came to him and said: "You Napoleon came to him and said: 1 but thought me terribly angry? Unde-ceive yourself with me anger never goes beyond this." And he passed his hand across his throat, thus indicating that his pussion never rose high enough to disturb his head.

The great Chateaubriand one day made a veiled attack upon Napoleon in an address before the institute, kayin an address before the institute, say-ing, among other things, "In vain a Nero triumphs: Tacitus is already born in his empire." On bearing of this Napoleon exclaimed: "What' Does Chateaubriand think I am a fool and that I do not know what he means? If he goes on this way I'll have him sabered on the steps of the Tuileries." Before Napoleon's formal election as Consul, yet while he was exercising su-preme power in France, the chiefs of

preme power in France, the chiefs of the directory proposed that he con-tinue to lead the army with the rank

