## V. M. I. meets defeat.

The Virginians Put up a Plucky Game But are Forced to Suc cumb by Carolina's Strong Team Work.
The University of North CaroIna and Virginia Military Institute met yesterday afternoon on a very wet field, to play the initial game of foot ball in this city, and it was all that could be desired from a foot ball enthusiast's point of view. There were fast end runs, long punts, hard and sharp line plunging and good "hiking."
Notwithstanding the score was very much in favor of $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{C}$. the play never flagged and the "faithful few" spectators never lost interest for one moment.

The most commendable feature of the game was the total absence
of foul play of any sort; truly it of foul play of any sort; truly it wasa game between gentlemen, for no purpose whatever except for good natured rivalry.
The following is a very general summary of the plays, as made:

## the game.

First half, time twenty minutes. V. M. I. kicks off to N. C., ball going out of bounds; N. C. then kicks to V. M. I. from the 25 -yard line. V. M. I. carries ball back 20 yards. and by a series of line plays is forced to kick. N. C. carries punt back 20 yards, and by
strong line plunging makes anywhere from 10 to 40 yards, carrying the ball within 25 yards of V . M. I.'s goal line, where Mann makes 3 yards, Donnelly 2 yards, first down. Mann makes 3 yards. first down. Donnelly 2 yards more. Mann makes first down. Mann carries ball again for a 20 -yard run
and a touch down. Jacocks .kicks easy goal. Score, N. C. 6; V. M. I. 0 .
N. C. kicks off to V. M. I., who carries ball back 20 yards. V. M. I. loses 5 yards. Johnson gains 5 yards and first down. Johnson kick, N. C. returning the ball a short distance. Jones makes 5 yards. Newton adds 5 vards more. Newton again makes 4 yards. Jacocks adds 1 more and first down. Donnelly goes through line for 5 yards. Jones gains 3 yards. Jacocks adds 10 yards more. Newton gains 2 yards. Jones makes 1 yard and frrst down. Jones again gains 3 yards. Mann makes 2 yards and a touch down, making the second touch down. Jacocks fails to kick goal. Score, N. C. 11; V. M. I. 0 .
V. M. I. kicks off 40 yards to N. C. Carolina carries ball back 10 yards. Carolina loses 2 yards. Mann gains t. Carolina kıcks 40 yards into V. M. I. territory; Johnreceives ball but fails to gain; Johnson goes around left end for 1 yard gain. Claggett fails to gain and Johnson. being forced to kick, boots the ball 45 yards into Carolina's erritory and the ball is fumbled by Jacocks. Pierce for V. M. I. falls
on the ball, making first down for V. M. I. at this stage of the game. V. M. I.'s offence proves to be irresistable, and by a series of Captain Johnson and Conrad, Johnson takes the ball over for V. M. I's first and only score, just as time is called for first half. Doyle kicks an easy goal. Score, Carolina 11; V. M. I. 6.

## sFCond hale.

Carolina kicks 40 yards to V. M. I. MeCord fails to gain. Johṇson makes 34 yards. McCord makes 2 yards. V. M. I fumbles but recovers the ball. Johnson is forced
to kick, but is blocked by Carolina, who falls on the ball Newton makes 4 yards. Donnelly makes no gain. Newton repeats the performance by adding 2 vards more, making first down. Jacncks adds 1 yard more. Mann makes 40 yardsaround end, and by beautiful dodging and hurdling scores a touch down. Jaco iks kicks difficult goal. Score; N. C. 17; V. M. I. 6
Carolina again kicks to V. M. I. Nash returns ball 10 yards. Johnson adds 5 yards more. V. M. I. punts 20 yards. Cox returns it 15 yards. Jones makes first down. Mann adds 4 yards. Newton hurdles line for 4 yards. Newton also makes 5 yards through centre Jones makes 4 yards; Mann 3 yards. Jones adds 3 yards more. Mann clips off 15 yards. Jones goes through line for 1 yard and touch down. Jacocke fails to kick goal. Score: N. C. 22; V. M. I. 6.
Carolina kicks off to V. M. I. Johnson returns ball 5 yards. Nash adds 10 yards. Johnson gains 5 yards. Nash makes 10 yards. Johnson makes 3 yards. Burrow kicks 40 yards. Jones carries ball back 4 yards. Mann gains 12 yards by good team work. Joues makes 4 yards; Jacocks 2 yards; Donnelly $L$ yard; Jones 3 vards; Mann 5 yards. Jones hurdles line for 2 yards. Jones makes 6 yards and again 10 yards for a touch down. Jacocks kicks easy goal. Score: N. C. 28; V. M. I. 6.

There being only two minutes to play, V. M. I. rushes the line for short gains, then punts to Carolina, who also makes short gain through line. Time is called, with ball about the middle of the field in N. C.'s possession.
The features of the game were the playing of Capt. Jones, Donnelly and Jacocks, for the University of North Carolina, and for V. M. I. Captain Johnson was a star. Pierce also played a fine game in the line.
The referee Dr. Bodie Nalle, of the University of Virginia.
Mr. George A. Jennings, of Hampden-Sidney, performed the duties of umpire.
Both teams left for home last evening by their respective routes, and although the V. M. I. players were a trifle downcast they are not in the humor to let the defeat by U. N. C. trouble them, but will (Oontiuned on Fourth Page.)

## UNIVERSITY SERMON

Rev. Frank Siler, of Asheville, Preaches on "The Place of Christ in Education."
The University Sermon for October was preached Sunday night by Rev Frank Siler, pastor of the
Central Methodist church, of AshCentral Methodist church, of Ashville. This sermon was an able one and the interest of the audience showed plainly their appreciation of it. His subject was "The Place of Christ in Education." The text was from II. Corinthians, third chapter and 18 th verse: "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the spirit of the Lord."
Mr. Siler said in substance:
The birth of Christ took place at the confluence of three civilizations, the Hebrew, the Roman and the Greek. Each of these races had a special mission for the work. The Hebrews taught religion, the Romans law, and the Greeks philosophy. The Corinthians were Greeks; hence Paul addresses them as philosophers. In this text he teaches them the Place of Christ in education. Paul does not speak of the face of Christ, as do the other apostles. They had seen him on earth in the flesh. Paul had seen im in glory. in th light of a vis on, They had seen the face of a man. He had seen the face of God tself.
I ask that you study with me the face of Christ. In studying the face there are two things which impress us, feature and expression. A man's actions are the features of his life; his motives are its expression. There is a marked resem-
blance between the features of Christ's face and that of other men but there is a marked difference in heir expression.
There have been five men in the history of the world that have tried to set themselves up as monarchs of universal kingdom, Confucius, Buddha, Zoroaster, the Roman stoic, and Jesus Christ. The features of these men resemble, but their expressions differ. Confucius aught humility; so does Christ. Both taught men to take the eye from the sky and put it on the earth. bsolute face of Confuctus we se put the eye on the earth, to make it earthy. In the face of Christ we see hopefulness. He took the eyc from the sky and put it on earth to make the earth like the sky. Christ was a hopeful man. This is what distinguishes the races who ave followed Christ from those who have followed Confucius. The
temples of Christian nations look toward the fnture; those of China toward the past. Paul saw this quality in the face of Christ, and ecane the impersonation of hopefulness. Beholding in the glass
the clory of the Lord, we are made

## hopeful.

Buddha, like Christ, taught giving, but he tought it in order that you might have nothing. Christ taught giving that you might have more abundantly. Buddha said: "Throw the children into the Ganges, and their mothers after them." Christ said: "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in tle depths of the sea. ${ }^{-}$
Zoroaster stood for war; he was a fighter. So was Christ; he said, "I came not to send peace but a sword." But he taught that warfare must not be aggressive, but defensive. Zoroaster stys, "Learn to fight in the field." Christ says. 'Learn in your closet.'
Both the Roman Stoic and Christ wished to control men's actions. The Stoic compelled them; Cheist controlled them with love. "The love of Christ constraineth us."
"We see that Chrlst resembles these other men in feature, but differs from them in expression. It was this expression that Paul saw when he speaks of the glory of the Lord. This glory is infinite and cannot be compassed. It is most dangerous to try to dissect Deity. It is by faith that we are to see this glory. As the veil was over the the face of Moses when he came lown from the mount. so are thene vils that separate us from the glory of the face of God. The veils of evildoing, of ignorance and of indolence must be withdrawn before we can see God.
But they will be withdrawnand, a our text says, we are to be changed into the same image with Chri-t. When he shall appear we shall be like him. We shall be transformed when we see the glory of God. We are being made like him by our visions of him here, but we shall be perfected when we see him.
As Paul says, this change comes through the spirit of Christ. Man is neither all good nor all bad. God sees enough in him to save him, and brings about in him a readjustment, a change. This change does not come at a single bound. It is made at successive steps, "from glory to glory." Let us see that the stepping stones have solid foundations, and that the light by which we follow them comes from on high.

## Strictly a Druggist.

Dr. Winston (to fresh Chemical student), "So, young man, you are going to make fertilizers some day?"
Freshman, "No, sir; liver pills."-A. and M. Red and White.

## Rude Man.

The young ladies consider Dr. Eby quite rude. Recently he had the audacity to ask Miss Burke if she was present when Luther posted his ninety-five theses against in-dulgences.-Lariat.

