CALHOUN NUMBER

Statue of John C. Calhoun
In the year 1800, 18 year old Jno. C. Calhoun stood at the parting of the ways. Should he continue as a planter or take up a profession after years of study? Urged by his brother to take the latter course, he consented only upon the assurance that he was to be provided the means for at least seven years in school and college. This emphasis upon thoroughness is throughout Calhoun's life a dominant trait of his character.

His preparation completed, he returned to his native county at a time when the country was agitated by the aggressions of Great Britain and was sent to the South Carolina legislature. With this service, began his public life which was to end only after more than 40 years of service. His conduct in the legislature and his views on the British question attracted the attention of his district and this district, strong in war sentiment, sent him to the Congress of 1811.

In Washington, he found himself in thorough sympathy with a coterie of war Democrats, including Clay, Cheves, Lowndes, Grundy and others, determined to force the administration of the reluctant Madison into war with Great Britain.

Speaker of the House, Clay, made him a high ranking member of the important committee on Foreign Relations. And to Calhoun fell the task of reporting from his committee the resolutions preparatory to war. He, supporting his resolutions in his first set speech, found himself the antagonist of the veteran John Randolph and acquitted himself so well that he was hailed by Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer as "this young Carolinian"..."one of the master spirits who stamp their names upon the age in which they live". Again it was Calhoun, backed by the coterie of progressive Democrats, who, rising above party control, attacked the cowardly inactivity of the administration, reported the bill, and led the successful fight for the second war of Independence—the War of 1812.

Thenceforth Calhoun's position in the legislative field was secure. He was given the most important committee assignments. In the House of Representatives he continued until 1817 taking important part in shaping every policy of the progressive Democrats. In 1816, he was the advocate of a protective tariff as a means of unifying and strengthening the country. He presented and carried through the House the U. S. Bank Bill of 1816. He was a persistent advocate of the construction of national highways and other internal improvements. In brief, he saw the future of a great West and South and became the advocate of an extensive national policy. In 1817, in one of his last great speeches in the House, in urging internal improvements he says, "I am no advocate for refined arguments on the Constitution".

It is in this role as a young aggressive nationalist that the man appeals most strongly to the youth but no less admirable, if more tragic, is that part of his career, beginning with his first service as Senator in 1832, when he sacrifices all to save, as he believes, his own dear State.

As Monroe's Secretary of War from 1817 to 1825 Calhoun proves his remarkable power of grasping details and
of recognizing and administering the affairs of a great department. No greater man ever held this portfolio.

In 1825, it was Calhoun's laudable ambition as it was in fact all his life—to become President; but Clay, Jackson, Adams, and Crawford all desired it. Sensing the impossibility of success at this time, he allotted himself with Jackson's forces and became Vice-President; and again in 1823 under Jackson. A spirit of fairness as a presiding officer and a fierce newspaper controversy with Pres. Adams are features of his vice presidency.

Fierce mutterings of a storm of protest against the Tariff Acts of 1824 and of 1828 were coming from South Carolina. The South believed the protective tariff was destroying her prosperity. Talk of Secession was in the air.

The South Carolina leaders appealed to Vice-President Calhoun; and in 1828, and again in 1830, he sets forth his doctrine of Nullification. A breach is made with Jackson and Calhoun resigns the Vice-Presidency to become South Carolina's spokesman in the U. S. Senate. From this day forth, with a brief interval, Calhoun stands in the U. S. Senate the champion of South Carolina, the South, and all their interests. Calhoun never ceases to love the Union but it is a love modified and directed by a greater love of his own section. This has been called the tragedy of Calhoun's life; but had he acted otherwise, with the South calling him to serve her interests, he would have been a traitor to himself and her. Nay, had he acted otherwise, South Carolina would have sent him into retirement. But it is needless to say that he acted upon conviction conscious that in so doing he was casting aside all hope of preferment to the presidency. Jackson believed in 1832 that Calhoun was attempting to destroy the Union with his Nullification Doctrine. We know that Calhoun acted to save the State from the more radical act of secession. No one nowadays advocates Nullification but it served South Carolina and the South well in 1832 in freeing them from the tariff act of that year and in saving the former from disunion.

In the latter part of Tyler's administration, Calhoun became Secretary of State with the hope and belief that he could serve the nation in solving the Texas and Oregon questions. His treaty for the annexation of Texas failed. His worst fears were realized, and he died in the midst of the debates on the Compromise measures of 1850 attempting to settle the question raised by the Mexican War.

On March 4, Calhoun supported by friends came to the Senate Chamber to make a great speech he had carefully prepared. He was too weak and in the setting of one of the most dramatic scenes of the Senate Chamber Senator Mason read Calhoun's great speech. Four weeks later the dying Statesman sick at heart passed away with the thought foremost with him: "The South! The poor South! God knows what will become of her."
THE TIGER

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Entered at the Post-Office at Clemson College, South Carolina, as second class matter.

RATE: ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

EDITORIAL

Calhoun's birthday suggested a course by which we have accomplished three objects. We have evened up a score against the faculty for overworking us on examinations this week; we have paid a tribute to the memory of South Carolina's greatest statesman; and we have furnished our readers with more interesting material than we could have otherwise produced. We are therefore indebted to the faculty on the last two counts. However, we hope that they will not charge it against us when they come to grade our examination papers. We wish to express our appreciation to them, both for ourselves, and in behalf of our subscribers who we feel sure will derive much pleasure from reading these contributions.

No time to trifle now:
I've got to try and cram;
'Cause now I'm up against it--
Those cuss-fired old exams!

See the business manager and subscribe for the Tiger for the remainder of the term. It will be better than ever before, for it will have a reinforcement in the new staff; new life will be added, and the Tiger will be worth the price.

"Oh, how I wish I had studied more during the term!"
"If I only get through these exams, you bet I'll study next term!" The very walls echo with these cries; but when examinations are over, we are inclined to fall back in the same old rut, and say, "I'll begin to-morrow."

THE GRAVE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN

By Prof. C. M. Furman

John C. Calhoun died in Washington in 1850, while in attendance upon Congress. His body was escorted to Charleston and delivered to the State authorities. The mayor and council asked Gov. Seabrook to permit their city to take charge of the remains of the illustrious dead.

The governor expressed his unwillingness to grant this request, declaring that Columbia, the capital of the State was in his opinion the appropriate place for the burial of the great statesman.

The sons of Mr. Calhoun, however, favored the application of the city of Charleston and it was acceded to.

A magnificent military funeral was accorded to Carolina's honored son. The writer was at the time going to school in Charleston and witnessed the impressive ceremonial. Charleston was then full of the military spirit—it being very soon after the close of the Mexican War. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery took part in the procession. The uniforms were varied and picturesque in the highest degree. The costumes ranged from that of the colonial of revolutionary times to that of the Scotch Highlanders. The body was interred in St. Philip's Church-yard and a temporary monument was erected to mark the spot.

A society for the purpose of raising funds to erect a permanent memorial was organized in 1854. By 1861, the sum of $34,000 had been collected. The beginning of the war put a stop to this enterprise.

When Savannah fell and Sherman took up the line of march for Charleston the body of Mr. Calhoun was taken from the grave and secretly buried in an unmarked grave in another part of the churchyard. This was done to prevent the desecration which it was feared might occur at the hands of the enemy.

This temporary resting-place is just alongside the church and it has been marked by a marble slab which still remains in place. The body was subsequently restored to its final resting place.

After the close of the war, the association continued the work of collecting funds. The securities had been preserved intact through the burning and sack of Columbia by the treasurer, Mrs. Snowden, who concealed them on her person.

The foundation for the monument had been laid on the Citadel Green in 1858.

An effort was made in 1880 to have the remains of Mr. Calhoun removed to Pendleton. The city authorities of Charleston made arrangements for the transfer, but upon the declared opposition of practically all of Mr. Calhoun's descendants (now in the third generation) the effort was abandoned.

The assets of the association having grown to $34,000 it was regarded as time to undertake the erection of the long delayed monument. This was done and that first designed not being found satisfactory, it was removed and the beautiful bronze statue, which now adorns Marion Square, fittingly commemorates South Carolina's greatest statesman.
who afterwards became Mrs. Gideon Lee of New York, and a son, John Calhoun Clemson.

Mr. Clemson was a strong advocate of the political doctrine of Mr. Calhoun, and when war broke out, fearing arrest, he and his son escaped by night in a boat and walking to Richmond, offered their services to President Davis. Mr. Clemson was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Nitre Mining Department, where he served until the end of the war. His son was appointed a Lieutenant and assigned to active duty.

At the end of the war, Mr. Clemson with his family came to Pendleton and resided with Mrs. John C. Calhoun until her death in 1866.

Mr. Clemson was interested as far back as this date in the establishment of an Agricultural and Industrial College. In November, 1866, a committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, Hon. R. F. Simpson and Col. W. A. Hayne, to appeal to their fellow citizens for

"Aid to found an institution for educating our people in the Sciences, to the end that our Agriculture may be improved, our worn and impoverished soils be recovered, and the natural resources of the South be developed."

In 1871, Mr. Clemson's daughter, then Mrs. Lee, died, and seventeen days after, his only son, John C. Clemson, was killed in a railroad accident at Seneca. Left childless, Mrs. Clemson willed to her husband, Thomas G. Clemson, all of her estate, "Absolutely and in fee simple."

Neither by intention, nor by donation, nor by any form of hereditary transmission, does it anywhere appear that John C. Calhoun had anything to do with the founding of the College which bears Mr. Clemson's name.

Mrs. Clemson died in 1875, and on April 16, 1888, Mr. Clemson followed her to the grave and was buried in the Episcopal church yard at Pendleton.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Clemson's will in order to show clearly his purpose of giving his property to the State for the founding of the Clemson Agricultural College—

"* * * "Feeling a great sympathy for the farmers of this State, and the difficulties with which they have to contend in their efforts to establish the business of agriculture upon a proper basis, and believing that there can be no permanent improvement in agriculture without a knowledge of those sciences which pertain particularly thereto, I have determined to devote the bulk of my property to the establishment of an Agricultural College upon the Fort Hill Place."

"I therefore give * * * the aforesaid Fort Hill place, where I now reside, formerly the house of my father-in-law, John C. Calhoun, consisting of eight hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, in trust that whenever the State of South Carolina may accept said property as a donation from me, then my executor shall execute a deed of the said property to said State and turn over to the same all property hereafter given as an endorsement of said institution, to be held as such by the said State so long as it in good faith devotes said property to the purpose of the donation."

"* * * "In November 1889, the General Assembly of South Carolina passed the necessary act authorizing the acceptance of the terms of Mr. Clemson's will and the establishment of the College. The act of acceptance closes with
THE TIGER

Clemson has ever sent out on the road—Th = proVf a-
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performance in the adjacent town of Central, under the
feels that with a little more practice all defects "that were
following,electrical magazines was given:
with slides,'by M. D- Berry.
The papers presented and discussed were as follows:
"Telephone Exchanges and Equipment", illustrated
by M. D. Berry.
After which a synopsis of the February numbers of the
following electrical magazines was given:
The Electrical World by D. McIntyre.
The Electrical Journal by S. K. Brown.
The General Electric Review by H. A. Heriot.
The Street Railway Journal by J. D. Hall.
After the meeting everyone enjoyed a delightful course
of refreshments, followed by a convivial smoker.
Publishing Committee.

MEETING OF C. A. C. BRANCH OF A. I. E. E.
On last Monday evening at seven thirty o'clock, the
Clemson Agricultural College Branch of the American Insti-
ute of Electrical Engineers met in the college parlor for
its regular monthly meeting, about forty members being
present. The program was up to its usual standard of ex-
cellence, and brought out a great many interesting, as well as
beneficial facts.
The papers presented and discussed were as follows:
"Telephone Exchanges and Equipment", illustrated
with slides, by M. D. Berry.
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following electrical magazines was given:
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GLEE CLUB GIVES FIRST CONCERT
On Friday, March 7th, the Glee Club gave their first per-
formance in the adjacent town of Central, under the
auspices of the High School of that place; and, judging
from the enthusiastic applause given, the numbers rendered
evidently made quite a hit.
Director Wilkerson was very much encouraged over
the excellent way the club carried out the program, and
feels that with a little more practice all defects that were
shown up Friday night can be remedied, and the Club
be made to compare favorably with any in the State.
The solo work of Ferguson and Wilkerson deserves
special mention, as does also the work of each man in the
club. The mandolin-guitar quartet, which is more or less
an experiment in a Clemson Glee Club, took well, and
seemed to be much in favor with the audience.
The Club expects to make trips to several of the ad-
junction towns and colleges after second term examinations,
and the members are working hard to produce the best
Club Clemson has ever sent out on the road. This pro-
gram is varied and interesting, with humorous sketches scattered
throughout; and is sure to please all who appreciate a
lively entertainment by college boys.
The members of the Club are as follows:
First tenors: Chapman, R. C. Ellis, A. Ferguson, W.
E., Seybt, H. B. Baritones: King, J. F., Bowers, W. E.,
Boylston, H. G., Boone, T. E., Pressly, E. H. Pianoists:
Culver, F. M., Webb, C. W. Mandolins: King and Le-
W. B. Wilkerson, Director. J. F. King, Manager.
Old Homestead of John C. Calhoun

CALHOUN RELICS
By Prof. D. W. Daniel

A visit to the Relic Room in the Calhoun Mansion is well worth while. The imagination, stimulated by the view of many articles associated with the home life of the statesman, paints interesting pictures of Calhoun as the head of a family.

The massive mahogany dining table, twelve feet by five, accompanied by ten handsome chairs, suggests the lavish hospitality for which the family was noted. Along with these go a handsome marble topped serving table and a sideboard of unique design.

There are two elegant pieces of parlor furniture. The quaint piano, made by Gunther and Norwood, 31 Little Queen Street, Lincolns Inn Fields, London, is in excellent state of preservation. It belonged to Mrs. Calhoun as a young lady. Especially striking is a center table with a top of Egyptian marble showing a remarkable variegation of rich and harmonizing colors.

A huge mahogany bureau with wardrobes attached on each side makes a most serviceable and handsome piece. This piece of furniture was designed by Mrs. Calhoun who got the idea from a piece in the White House. It was built by a cabinet maker at Pendleton.

Most intimately associated with Mr. Calhoun is the handsome robe of otter skins presented to the great Statesman by a chief of the Cherokees. A little bellows for the kindling of fires was no doubt occasionally used by Mr. Calhoun on cold mornings when the kindling was wet.

Besides these Calhoun relics are two busts of the Statesman, some pictures of Congress, and many Clemson relics, some of which may have descended from the Calhoun line. Among these a chair, once the property of George Washington, sits as evidence of the simplicity and comfort rather than the display of colonial days. A massive mahogany sofa upholstered in mohair is ornamented with two elegantly carved eagles from which the design on the American dollar is said to have been copied. An unusually handsome chair, bearing on the arms the carved likeness of King Leopold, was a gift from that ruler to Mr. Clemson. Here too is a sword, once the property of Ransom Calhoun who was killed in a duel with Alfred Rhett.

Assembled in this room are many other relics that will become more interesting as the years go by.

I'd rather be a could be
If I could not be an are;
For a could be is a maybe,
With a chance of touching par.

I'd rather be a has been
Than a might have been by far;
For a might have been has never been,
But a has was once an are.—Selected.

Creal Smarr (to Prof. Hall): If a man is sick from enzymes and drinks alcohol, won't the enzymes get drunk and the man get well?
DINGLE'S JINGLES

BY W. D. BANKS

With complexion like the rose
'Mid the snows,
Due to powder on her nose,
I suppose.
She twists up her toes
In abbreviated clothes
And exhibits spangled hose
To the beaux.

—From "The Ballet-Girl. (Lippincott's.)"

The corps had a rather pleasant surprise the other day when the following men were appointed to act on Captain Sloan's staff: Alexander, R. A., Frick, G. E., Hamilton, J. E., and Lachicotte, A. H.

From such a lot of able men we are expecting very satisfactory service.

Sunny Jim says that he ran for that position when he was a rat.

Professor: Explain plant assimilation.

Student: The food is thrown out by centrifugal force in crop rotation.

Mrs. Newlywed: A stranger came here to-day and said, "I want ter read yer gas meter."

Mr. Newlywed: Well, did you let him read it?

Mrs. Newlywed: No, he didn't use very good English, and I was afraid he wouldn't read it properly.

—Judge's Library.

Senior Turbeville: (Entering convention where the topics, probabilities, and possibilities, and what might not have been, were being discussed) Yes, and if Columbus hadn't lived, there never would have been any America.

The Blockhead

"I do not wish a perfect grade,
Though that is mighty fine;
I cannot hope to head the list,
So high I do not shine.

"The highest round I hope to reach
Will be that height sublime
That stands a single round above
That awful fifty-nine.

"I'll do the very best I can,
And when that best is done,
I'll thank my stars and bless my luck
If I get sixty-one."

The man that can contented be
Barely with a pass
May have a chance to raise his grades
By taking over his class.
A MAN WITH A MESSAGE

Last Sunday, March the ninth, was a day long to be remembered by the cadets and the Church-going people of the community. Mr. William E. Holloway, a lawyer and banker of New York City, was on the campus at the invitation of the Y. M. C. A. Secretary; and he occupied the pulpit at the morning chapel service in place of the regular minister for that day. Although Mr. Holloway did not wish to dignify his talk by calling it a sermon, or by even so much as giving it a title, it is regarded by the students as one of the most practicably beneficial addresses that has been delivered before them.

At the outset the speaker called attention to the fact that he had been invited here at this time; it was in the Divine ordering of things. He had come to speak that which could be used in shaping some young man's life; and his earnest prayer was that some word of his might be used for raising the character-standard at Clemson College. Developing the thought, that none of us are here by accident but that all are here as a result of a Divine plan, he urged his hearers to make the best of their advantages, to get the best, the highest, in life. "Life is short; our thoughts, our actions, our influences, are immortal. Be careful, therefore, to think the highest, act the noblest, be the best, that you are capable of."

The corps was unusually attentive throughout the address; but there were moments when the attention was especially marked. One of these was when the speaker, after paying a high compliment to the Clemson students, stated that there was one particular fault with this student body which was the most uncalled-for and most inexcusable of all the faults of which they might be guilty. Every ear was attentive and not a sound was heard while the speaker, in a most impressive manner, reminded the boys of their sin of profanity, and plead with them to rid themselves of it before it became fixed in their lives.

The address as a whole has been the subject of much favorable comment among the cadets and the Faculty; and this part of it has been spoken of as the most forceful presentation of the evils of Profanity that has ever been heard at Clemson College.

Y. M. C. A.

Those of us who attended one of our meetings about six weeks ago, will remember, without doubt, a very impressive address made by a business man of New York City.

Mr. Sweeney was very fortunate in securing this man to speak to us again last Sunday. Mr. Holloway comes to us as a layman, and one who is deeply interested in all religious work.

The meeting last Sunday was a very helpful one, and a great many boys determined to strive for a better life.

Mr. Holloway in his two visits here has made a great impression on the student body. He talked in chapel at the morning services. We all hope to have Mr. Holloway with us again.
Clemson Agricultural College—W. M. Riggs, B. S., E. M. E., LL. D., President. P. H. E. Sloan, Secretary and Treasurer.
S. C. Experiment Station—J. N. Harper, Director; J. N. Hook, Secretary.
Columbian Literary Society—H. A. Hagood, President; J. N. McBride, Secretary.
Clemson Agricultural Journal—F. H. Lathrop, Editor; C. S. Patrick, Business Manager.
Clemson College Chronicle—W. G. McLeod, Editor-in-Chief; S. W. Rhab, Business Manager.
Annual Taps '13—T. F. Davis, Editor-in-Chief; R. A. Alexander, Business Manager.
The Tiger—C. K. Dunlap, Editor-in-chief; Roy Robison Business Manager.

Announcement
As successor to Winslow Sloan, I expect to keep up the old standards and make improvements in every way possible:

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T. G. Robertson

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