

THE BRICE LAW

Declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court.

DECISION SWEEPING

In its Effects. The Only Part of the Anti-Dispensary Law Rejected by the Court is the Amendment in Reference to the School Fund.

The Brice law is constitutional. In the decision of the State supreme court. The dispensaries kept open by injunction must be closed hereafter and prohibition will prevail in all of the northwest portion of the State.

The State of South Carolina, in the supreme court, N. v. mber term, 1905.

W. W. Murph, petitioner, against B. G. Lassum et al., respondents. Louis B. Cox, petitioner, against James Hodges et al., respondents.

John A. Welr, petitioner against F. E. Walker et al., respondents. Robert E. Ligon, petitioner, against F. H. Burris et al., respondents.

Pickens County, petitioner, against A. W. Jones, as comptroller general, respondent. Oconee County, petitioner, against A. W. Jones, as comptroller general, respondent.

Adam L. Aull, petitioner, against A. W. Jones, as comptroller general, respondent. In each of these cases brought in the original jurisdiction of this court the question is raised as to the constitutionality of the act commonly known as the Brice act, approved Feb. 25, 1904 amending section 7 of the general dispensary law, approved March 6, 1896.

After careful consideration this court is of the opinion that said act is not unconstitutional on any of the grounds alleged except in so far as said Brice act declares that "any county voting out a dispensary shall not thereafter receive any part of the surplus that may remain of the dispensary school funds after the deficiencies in the various county school funds have been made up as provided by law."

This conclusion renders it necessary to set aside the temporary injunction granted in the first five above entitled cases restraining the closing of the dispensaries therein mentioned and also that the temporary injunction granted in the remaining three above entitled cases restraining the comptroller general from drawing his official warrant for the surplus of the dispensary fund as therein mentioned be dissolved and the comptroller general left free to disburse said fund as it would have been disbursed before the enactment of the said Brice act, and it is so adjudged.

The reason for these conclusions will be stated in an opinion hereafter to be filed. Y. J. Pope, C. J., Eugene B. Gary, A. J., Ira B. Jones, A. J., C. A. Woods, A. J.

The action of the court means that the dispensaries must be and must remain closed in Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Laurens, Union, Pickens, Newberry, Cherokee, Horry, Oconee, Darlington, Marion, York, Lancaster, Edgefield and Saluda counties. Greenwood and Marlboro have never had dispensaries. Williamsburg voted the dispensaries out, but the election was illegal and the result was so declared.

Thus 19 of 41 counties have already declared against the dispensary system and in 20 others there has been no election. Two counties have stood by the dispensary, Florence and Fairfield. In several others the people want elections but are being kept from an expression of their views.

These counties which now have dispensaries must contribute to their school fund to the counties in which there are no dispensaries unless an entirely new system be enacted. Killed Himself. Obs. G. Meaz, charged with embezzling \$20,000 from his employers in San Francisco, Cal., committed suicide on a Cunard liner just as it was entering New York harbor. He was being brought back from Liverpool, where had been arrested.

INMATES BURIED.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS GO DOWN IN A DEEP PIT

Twelve Residues Undermined by Clay Diggers in Making Brick

On Tuesday night of last week at Haverstraw, N. Y., seventeen persons were missing and are believed to have gone to their death when their ten houses on B. Oxford street toppled over into a pit sixty feet deep which had been out by clay diggers in connection with the brick making industry there.

The wreckage quickly caught fire and those who were in the mass were either killed or burned to death. Tuesday night there was grave fear of another cave in along the same street and the occupants of seven or eight houses have moved away. Others are keeping on all night vigil, ready to alarm their neighbors in case of impending danger.

The missing Tuesday night, all of whom are believed to be dead, are as follows: Occupants of houses, Harris Nelson, a merchant; Benjamin Nelson, his son; Mrs. Silverman and young son, Charles Cohen and wife, John B. Beauchamp, A. Provine and daughter, Abraham Diaz; in the rescuing an all night vigil, ready to alarm are, Bartley M. Givern, Mrs. M. Joseph Dabney, Rev. Mr. Aiden, a Jewish rabbi.

The landslide which carried away the 13 houses was caused by the falling in of the bank under which the excavators of the brick manufacturers had been working for a number of years. When the breakage occurred in the long line of land which formed the ragged edge of B. Oxford Street, one house toppled over into the pit with all who were living within its walls.

The other occupants of the houses prepared to leave homes in the face of a blinding snowstorm. A number of people who lived nearby rushed to their aid and were assisting them in getting out when 12 more houses went down carrying with them not only the families who occupied them, but also several of those who had gone to their assistance.

Returned stoves set fire to the buildings and firemen came from miles around but when the landslide occurred it broke the water main, thus cutting off the entire supply. Tuesday night relatives and friends of those buried beneath the ruins are still watching, as they have been all day, for the bodies of the dead to be brought out.

MARY OFFICES VACANT.

The General Assembly Will Fill Important Places.

More elections will be held this year by the general assembly than usual. There are vacancies occurring in six of the judicial circuits and the chief justices of the supreme court is to be elected.

Of course much interest will center in the election of the three dispensary directors and the State librarian also to be elected. There are two vacancies on the board of penitentiary directors.

New members must be elected on the boards of trustees of South Carolina college, Clemson, Winthrop, the Citadel and the State colored college, at Orangeburg.

Chief Justice Y. J. Pope's term expires this year and a successor must be chosen to serve eight years. Justice Pope is filling an unexpired term. The judges of the circuit courts whose terms expire and their respective circuits are: C. G. Dantzer first; James Adrich, second; R. O. Purdy, third; E. C. Watts, fourth; G. W. Gage, fifth and J. C. Klugh, eighth. These judges serve for four years each.

The term of State Commissioner W. O. Tatum expires, and also the term of chairman of the board of dispensary directors, H. H. Evans. The terms of the two directors, John Bell Towill and L. W. Boykin, also expire. The term is two years.

Successors to J. A. Wingo and D. D. Purifoy of the board of penitentiary must be elected to serve two years each. The State librarian must be chosen for a term of two years, Miss LaBorde being the incumbent. The college trustees whose terms expire this year follow, all being elected for six years each: South Carolina College—W. T. C. Bates, J. Q. Davis, August Kohn. Clemson—W. D. Evans, A. T. Smythe, L. A. Sease. Winthrop—E. S. Joyner, W. J. Roddey, A. M. Lee. Citadel—J. J. Lucas, E. M. Bivthe, State Colored College—W. R. Lowman, D. J. Bradham.

There are plenty of candidates out for the various offices and there will be lots of log-rolling before next Tuesday or Wednesday, when the lucky ones will get the plums.

HAVE MET AGAIN.

Both Branches of the Legislature Convened Tuesday.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

In the House and the Senate Since the Session Began in the Way of Legislation. Governor Heyward's Message Read in Both Houses.

The General Assembly of South Carolina met in annual session on Tuesday of last week. The whole day was taken up in organizing and hearing the Governor's message read. The message is a long document, and like all State papers prepared by Gov. Heyward is clear and to the point.

The most important subject it treats is the dispensary. The part of the message bearing on this subject is printed in another column.

In the House of Representatives Clerk Tom C. Hamer called the roll and announced that a quorum was present, and Speaker M. L. Smith called upon the Rev. Mr. Pratt to open the proceedings with prayer. Speaker Smith made a brief opening address, and said he would offer no suggestions as to what ought to be done. The members are fresh from the people and know what they want, but he felt that in the same broad conservatism and liberality characterizing the action of the members that nothing but success would crown the work of the General Assembly.

Announcements were then made that several newly elected members were present ready to be sworn in. The new members sworn in Tuesday are: E. Marion Rucker, of Anderson. Wm. Anderson, of Cherokee. Arnoldus Vander Horst, of Charleston.

Mr. Dobbs's election has not yet been declared, and as soon as the election is declared he will take the oath. Messrs. Whaley, Doar and D. O. Herbert were appointed to notify the Governor that the House had organized and was ready to receive any communications. Messages were exchanged between the Senate and House that each was ready for work.

The annual message of Governor Heyward was read, having been presented by Private Secretary Norment. The members gave careful attention to the reading. There were only two new measures introduced the first day. Both of the new bills came from Mr. Toole, of Aiken county.

The first was a bill to restrict the number of hours of labor in cotton mills to ten hours, instead of eleven, as is the law at present. Mr. Toole introduced a similar bill last year, but it was killed. Mr. Toole's second bill was to reduce the passenger rate in this State to two and a half cents per mile. It is now three cents per mile on passenger trains, with no second class, which arrangement was adopted by way of compromise.

The House adjourned, after about an hour's session, to meet on Wednesday at eleven o'clock. The house of representatives got down to business Wednesday and attacked the calendar with an evident desire to kill everything that came in sight. Six bills were tabled and withdrawn by their authors, three had been recommitted, three had the enacting clause struck out, the parliamentary clause of saying that they were "killed" and two were also killed by being indefinitely postponed.

Speaker Smith announced the appointment of Mr. E. M. Rucker, Jr., as a member of the committee on ways and means, and stated that Mr. J. G. Richards, Jr., would be the chairman of that committee. The following executive appointments were announced by the speaker: Journal Clerk—Christie Benet. Bill Clerk—W. F. Norton. Keeper of the speaker's Room—James N. Pearman. Mail Clerk—John Sharpe. Doorkeepers—R. E. Owings, Ben Hoover, —McKinney. Pages—James H. Tompkins, Earle Moffett, William Martin, John B. Patrick. Laborers—William Long, Henry G. Ham, George Edwards, Caleb B. B. B. Robert Chisolm.

After a short debate the house postponed indefinitely the bill presented by Mr. Ardrey to sell the State farms. The vote was 78 to 39. In the course of the debate Mr. Banks of Orangeburg called attention to the fact that 25,000 bushels of corn were raised on these farms last year. Mr. J. B. Watson's bill suggesting an increase in the length of terms of circuit judges was killed. The bill merely provided that the people be given the opportunity to vote on this question.

Capt. Hamel's bill proposing that execution of criminals be conducted within the penitentiary walls was killed. Capt. Hamel explained that

the bill was introduced in the interests of humanity. Mr. LaFitte spoke on his bill "to make curing and abating any one of another an assault and providing punishment therefor." Mr. LaFitte explained the necessity of having such a law to prevent people from being insulted on the highway and then provided for resenting it. The members did not see it his way and killed the bill.

In the House on Thursday there were eight bills given favorable consideration, passed second reading and ordered to third reading. They were Mr. Callison's, relating to public guardians, amending section 2683 of the code; Mr. Sand's bill providing for inspection of oils; Mr. D. O. Herbert's to authorize mayors and intendants to designate and detail policemen to perform duties of health officer; Mr. LaFitte's to give magistrates jurisdiction in case of theft of live stock if value of stolen property does not exceed \$25; Mr. Sanders' bill against "bucket shops"; Mr. M. W. Walker's to protect boarding housekeepers; Mr. Liban Mauldin's to require county auditors to administer oath to persons making return of property for taxation; Mr. Pritch's bill to authorize S. M. Orr, H. H. Watkins and others to dam the Savannah river at Cherokee shoals.

Mr. Sanders' bill against "bucket shops" makes a misdemeanor "the keeping any room or place where contracts are made for the future delivery of any stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, meats, or any other animal, mineral, or vegetable product of any kind without the seller being the owner of the stock, bond, cotton, grain, or other article contracted to be sold, and without any intention on the part of either the seller to deliver or the buyer receiving the same."

The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Sloan, who made a short address after prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. I. Herbert. Former Senator Hydrick, who has been made a Judge, is succeeded by Mr. H. B. Carlisle as Senator from Spartanburg. He was duly sworn in and appointed to all those committees on which his predecessor served.

A committee, consisting of Senators Manning, Earle and Baysor, was appointed to inform the Governor that the Senate was ready for business and to receive any communication he might see fit to make. It was expected that the bill giving the dispensary investigating committee further powers would be introduced Tuesday, but Chairman Hay said there had been some mistake in enrolling it, and that it would likely be introduced later.

The committee met Tuesday afternoon to perfect the bill. In general terms it will be similar to the original resolution, except that it will be in the form of an act, and the phraseology will be so constructed as to give the committee definite and positive authority to compel attendance of those summoned as witnesses, punish for contempt, etc., and in short to give the committee those powers, for the lack of which the investigation has been much hampered.

The following appointments were announced before adjournment: G. E. Moore, Hones Path, Journal clerk; A. M. Deal, Columbia, bill clerk; N. O. Pyles, Columbia, postal clerk; Andrew Crawford, Jr., Columbia, clerk to the president; E. V. Cullum, Jr., Batesburg; and W. D. Johnson, of Aiken, pages, and the same laborers who served last year. There is a vacancy in the place of assistant clerk. Gen. Hemphill will announce that appointment Wednesday, and the successful man will likely be Mr. W. W. Mann, of St. George.

The Governor's message was read and with that the business of the day was completed. Only one bill was introduced, that being by Senator Bates to amend Section 3,057 of Volume I of the Civil Code. It has reference to "assigned liens."

The business of the senate Wednesday was not lengthy. There was only one discussion while the calendar was being read. The report of the dispensary committee was made. The two third reading bills to punish theft of car brasses and to require toilets at railway stations were read.

The coco cola bill was re-committed and there was an effort to have Senator W. E. Johnson's lockout bill made a special order for Wednesday afternoon. Senator Hood offered an amendment relating to a change in the mode regarding wills but after a legal discussion this was killed. A bill killed was that sent from the house introduced by Mr. Clay, regarding the obstruction of streets by railroads. It was thought there are not enough laws to cover the subject.

A resolution was passed to investigate what elections are necessary to be held this year. President Sloan read a letter from Mr. E. S. Dingle, formerly assistant clerk, who has resigned. Resolutions were passed accepting it and Mr. M. Mann was appointed to succeed Mr. Dingle.

The dispensary committee's report and bill were introduced by Senator Christensen. In the Senate on Thursday a bill to give the railroad commissioners more power over depots was given third reading, and a bill to extend protection over quail and partridges until 1910 received second reading. Several bills were re-committed, among them one regarding railroad rates and two relating to the kinship of supreme court justices and circuit court judges with reference to their sitting in cases.

REFORM NEEDED.

Governor Heyward's Views on the State Dispensary.

THE BEST SOLUTION

Of the Liquor Question If It is Properly Conducted, Which He Thinks Can be Done. By No Means Hopeless Because of Wrong Doing.

The following are the governor's recommendations in full relative to the dispensary: The only cloud which throws a shadow over the state is the unsatisfactory condition of the dispensary. Great dissatisfaction has been manifested by the people in many quarters. It exists, I believe, because of loss of confidence resulting from abuses in connection with its operation.

No one can deny that the present atmosphere surrounding the dispensary is a grave reflection upon South Carolina, for it is a state institution, and any odium which attaches to its operation necessarily attaches to the state. Since your last session a large number of counties have voted out dispensaries, but I must say that the vote abolishing them I take to be a rebuke to the mode of operation rather than a repudiation of the system itself.

In my last annual message, when considering the needs of the dispensary, I said: "I am convinced if this system can be properly regulated, it will be one of the best solutions of the liquor question. If not properly managed and controlled, its usefulness will be at an end."

Despite the events of the past year and the revelations which have attended the investigations of your committee, I am by no means hopeless, I still believe that the dispensary system has many strong points and admirable features which commend it, but in saying this I am by no means blind to its imperfections.

It is imperative for the honor of the state that existing conditions should be immediately remedied; either by radical changes in the laws governing the dispensary or by the adoption of a different system for the regulation of the liquor question. The details of this situation are so well known throughout every county in the state that I feel no extended discussion is necessary here. It is incumbent upon your body to give this matter your most careful and serious consideration. You are chosen by the people to make their laws, and in such a crisis as this they will be satisfied only with direct and specific action upon your part.

During the year that has passed since your last session I have given this question my earnest consideration, hoping to devise some certain remedies for the evils complained of, but have been impressed with no better solution than was included in the recommendations I made to you last year. In order that my views may be clearly understood, I shall call to your attention to such extracts from my last message as I deem necessary for your consideration the following extracts upon this subject with one change, namely: the abolition of county boards of control. These are again recommended to you as embodying the changes which I think will best serve the proper regulation of the dispensary system.

"The state commissioner should, in my judgment, be the officer whose duty it should be to purchase all supplies for the dispensary. He should be required to make contracts, not for any specified amount of liquor, but for such supplies as may be actually required, such requirements to be determined by the commissioner."

"Each contract made by the commissioner should require the firm contracted with to guarantee the sale of such goods as may be ordered and shipped to the state dispensary, said guarantee to be entered as a part of the bond. All advertisements for bulk goods should be placed strictly and absolutely upon a competitive basis, by letting it be distinctly understood that the lowest responsible bidder shall be awarded the contract. It should further be the duty of the commissioner to make each year, quarterly reports to the state board of directors, showing the amounts contracted for the previous quarter, including the brands and prices, and the names of parties from whom goods are purchased, which report the state board of directors shall have published in at least two daily newspapers of the state."

"The board should be required to meet each week at their office in the state dispensary, to remain in session as long as may be necessary for the transaction of their business. The general supervision and management of all county dispensaries should be in their charge and they should be specifically charged with the duty of seeing that all restrictions governing the various dispensaries should be strictly enforced. These are responsible and arduous duties for which the members of this board should receive a salary of not less than \$1,500 per annum each, and should be required

to file a bond of not less than \$10,000. "I further recommend that the law as to the location of county dispensaries be amended to restrict them to such incorporated towns and cities as, in the opinion of the board of directors, furnish adequate police protection to the public against disturbances of the peace." In this connection I might add that dispensaries are now located in places which are without adequate police protection—some in places with absolutely no protection. All dispensaries so located, in my opinion, should be closed.

After mature reflection I am constrained to recommend that the county board of control be abolished, and the dispensers appointed by the state board of directors upon the recommendation of the legislative delegations of the various counties. It should never be the policy of the state to force dispensaries upon counties desiring prohibition, nor to maintain them when it is the wish of the majority of the people to substitute prohibition in their stead.

Legislation should be enacted at this session to free the system from the abuses which have crept in, to emphasize its restrictive features, and to ensure proper compliance with the strict letter of the law. This matter will certainly be brought to your attention at this session of your body. I sincerely trust that you will give it your most careful consideration, and that you will, with a realization of your responsibilities, make a fearless and determined effort to erect such changes as will at least relieve our state of the reproach which certain features of the dispensary system have cast upon us. I need not assure you that in the discharge of this duty I am ready and willing to aid you in every way that lies in my power.

The enforcement of prohibition in counties which have voted out dispensaries presents a serious problem. The present law, as I construe it, makes it the duty of the governor, whenever he is satisfied that there are violations of law in such counties, to appoint constables; these constables to be paid from the special tax levied for that purpose. During the past year I have been confronted with many difficulties because of local conditions and diverse public sentiment, but have endeavored to do what I considered my duty.

My experience in the enforcement of this law has convinced me that certain changes are necessary for the mutual interests of all concerned. While I believe that special officers are necessary to prevent violations, and that such officers should be paid by the counties, I also think that these officers should be selected by local authorities and be under their direction and control.

I, therefore, recommend that in future this course be adopted, and trust you will so amend the law. The law, as it now stands, will give rise to serious complications, and these should be avoided as much as possible.

Should be Fanned. A dispatch from Getfey to The State says it seems that Cherokee must appear before the public in a bad light. The last horror here is the arrest of a white man attempting to criminally assault a negro woman, and falling in the attempt shooting her. The charge is that Scruggs stole a Winchester rifle at the Cowpens battle-ground on Saturday and came back by Cowpens station, where he bought some cartridges. He walked on back towards town, coming by Thickety, where he attempted to buy some long cartridges. A negro woman, about 24 years old, Lois Glover, passed and Scruggs followed her for two miles. Scruggs says that he made a proposal to her when she cursed him and drew a pistol from her stocking and pointed it at him, when he loaded his gun and shot her. She lay in the road for some time before she was found and carried to her home. The authorities were notified and from the description given Scruggs was arrested. He was carried before his victim, who identified him.

Sold a Grave. The grave in which lies the body of the man called husband was yesterday desecrated by Mrs. V. J. Dubois, of Des Moines, for \$40 to Mrs. Mary Dubois, of Denver, whose claim as wife of the same man has been substantiated by the courts. With the transfer goes the Des Moines woman's claim to the body of the prominent and wealthy Des Moines contractor, E. T. Dubois, who was found to have three wives, one in Des Moines, one in Denver and one in New Orleans. It is said that Dubois also had family connections in New York and Philadelphia. It was only that the title might rest with the legal wife that the transfer was made. Mrs. V. J. Dubois, firmly believing that the other women were impostors, had purchased the lot in the cemetery, and the possession of the grave remained with her until the courts decided that the legal rights rested in Mrs. Mary Dubois of Denver, and she then parted with the remains of her supposed husband for \$40.

Want the Job. Candidates for places on the dispensary board are looting up. It is said that H. H. Evans, Chairman of the Board, will have no opposition. The candidates for the other are: Maj. John Back, some time ago shipping clerk at the dispensary; Mr. J. M. Rawlinson, a member of the house from Richland county; Mr. E. Fulton Duke, member of the house from Orangeburg county and a son of a former director of the dispensary; Mr. J. B. Wylie of Chester, who filed for this place once before. Mr. Towill and Mr. Boykin will not stand for re-election.

SERIOUS CHARGE

Made Against Farnum in Connection With Certain Letter, WHICH IS PRINTED

Below. And Which Involves High Dispensary Officials, the Richland Distillery and Prominent Men in a Scheme to Control a Certain Newspaper.

The Columbia State says quite a sensation was created Wednesday morning when Senator Niels Christensen of Beaufort, member of the dispensary investigating committee, submitted an affidavit in which he preferred a serious charge against J. S. Farnum. It will be recalled that when Senator Christensen read the communication a few days ago he remarked that it was somewhat like an expurgated edition. He observed the absence of documents to which he had called attention in his affidavit last summer.

Wednesday through Senator Hay and Mr. J. Fraser Lyon, the following affidavit was filed to the supreme court: The State of South Carolina, County of Charleston—in the supreme court. The State ex rel J. T. Hay et al., petitioners, plaintiffs, against J. S. Farnum, respondent, defendant. Mandamus.

Before me personally appeared Niels Christensen, Jr., who being duly sworn says: That the letters delivered by the court to the petitioners are not all of the letters contained in dispensary No. 12 in the city of Charleston and to which petitioners consider themselves entitled under the proceedings herein.

That the deponent saw in the custody of the said J. S. Farnum in said dispensary No. 12, a letter of which the following is a copy: Richland Distillery Company, Macon, Ga., April 22, 1905. Mr. J. S. Farnum, Columbia, S. C. Dear Sir: In reference to letter of introduction forwarded to me from Seibies, beg to state that on the advice of several of my friends I was persuaded to take \$500 worth of stock in this paper edited by James Henry Rior, Jr., Mr. Seibies also agreed to take a similar amount. It was understood that Evans, Tatum, Towill, and Boykin were also to take stock in this paper and several other parties who felt an interest in the welfare of the dispensary. For this reason I consented to take the stock as stated above. Besides I believe that Mr. Boykin is a power in South Carolina and can be of much help to us and also to the dispensary.

Trusting that I have explained the matter thoroughly to you, and that it meets with your approval. Yours truly, The Richland Distillery Company, N. M. Black, President. P. S.—Beg to inclose you the letter, Seibies taken this amount out of stock and paid for it.

That deponent is of the opinion that said letter is pertinent to the matters to be investigated by the committee. Niels Christensen, Jr. Sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1906. B. A. Morgan, Notary Public, South Carolina. This is indeed a grave charge and it may mean imprisonment for Farnum. A great many people Wednesday expressed the opinion that it would mean immediate arrest for the accused. The court Wednesday afternoon in the consulting room deliberated over the matter and passed the following order: "On reading the affidavit herein of Niels Christensen, Jr., dated the 9th of January, 1906: On motion of J. T. Hay and J. F. Lyon, attorneys for petitioners: "It is further ordered, that said J. S. Farnum do show cause before this court at Columbia, S. C., at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 15th day of January, 1906, why he should not be attached for contempt of this court for failure to deliver the letter described in the affidavit of Niels Christensen, Jr., as required by previous orders herein. "It is further ordered, that a copy of this order and also of said affidavit of Niels Christensen, Jr., be served on said J. S. Farnum." J. J. Forns, "Chief Justice."

Family Burned to Death. Several persons, comprising an entire family, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home of Isaac Syler, at Pleasant, Juniata county, Wednesday morning. The dead are Mr. Syler's daughter, Mrs. Peter Martin and the latter's five children.

Had Two Jobs. James B. McLoughlin is the only member of the District of Columbia bar with two widely different and distinct professions. He is an excellent lawyer and an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and regularly preaches to Washington congregations.