

Richard W. Henderson.

IT'S AN ART TO KNOW WHAT TO USE AND WHERE TO USE IT.

Furnishing and Decorating HOMES.

We can take charge of a building after the builders are through and convert it into a home—as cozy, as plain, as elaborate as you please.

We deal in the exclusive in Wall Paper, Draperies, Upholsteries, etc. We show the finest of Art Furniture and Oriental Rugs. It's a store of Ideals.

Art Furniture

Our collection embraces all of the Period styles.

Ornamental Rugs Wall Papers

Many of the most meritorious pieces to be found.

as low as 10c. a roll—and the high grades are our own exclusive importations from the European manufacturers.

There's no scheme of decorating and furnishing that is beyond the facilities of this establishment.

Richard W. Henderson, 1109 F St. N.W.

DE GRAFFENREID DEAD

Representative from Texas Expires Suddenly.

ONLY BRIEF ILLNESS

APOPLEXY THE CAUSE ASSIGNED BY THE PHYSICIANS.

In Excellent Health Up to Yesterday

Afternoon—Sketch of His Career.

Representative Reese C. De Graffenreid of Texas died suddenly last evening at the Riggs House of apoplexy. Mr. De Graffenreid came here from his home in Texas July 2. He had made no complaint of illness until yesterday, and he was supposed to be in excellent health. He suffered during the day from pains in his body. During the afternoon he went to his room at the Riggs House. In the evening he grew worse and Dr. A. H. Staples was summoned to his aid. Shortly after 10 o'clock he suffered a severe nausea and while under a violent strain he died. Dr. Staples was present at his death. Dr. Harry Hurt

While Washington, because of climate due to geographical position, would likely be one of the last of the great cities of the country to suffer from a hard coal famine, there is no mistaking the fact that the present condition, which is the result of the prolonged coal strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, is anything but encouraging to thousands of citizens who are not prepared with a surplus of the product for the approaching cold season.

A number of dealers, both wholesale and retail, were seen by an Evening Star reporter today and the consensus of opinion obtained is that there is approximately not to exceed 10,000 tons of hard coal in the several yards of the city at the present time. The amount of the dealers seen placed the supply as low as 7,000 tons.

Of course, basing the immediate future estimate on the present conditions, it is likely that furnaces will need starting before the 1st of October. But weather, even in this latitude, is capricious, and the ordinary husbandman is more or less fortunate when his usual supply of hard coal is exhausted and he finds himself unable to replace it for winter use.

Of the 10,000 tons—the maximum approximate estimate mentioned—it is understood that one dealer has not less than 10,000 tons of hard coal stored in his yards, and he is alleged to be holding it for the pronounced advance in price that must obtain if the coal strike is not settled within the immediate future.

Some of the largest dealers said this afternoon that he was entirely out and that he had purchased from a brother dealer, who had reduced his supply, small amounts from time to time to tide over some of his own old customers. Purchasing a ton at a time he paid, he said, \$7 a ton, and sold the same at a profit of one cent the same rate, thereby making no profit.

If the strike shall not be settled soon the price of coal will rise to such a point that it will be impossible for the courts under such an expediency would be of little value in the enforcement of the anti-trust law.

Soft coal is higher by considerable today than it was a year ago, and there is every reason to believe, in the event that an amicable agreement is not reached whereby the output of the anthracite mines may be regulated, the price of bituminous product will make it a hardship for many to get a supply.

Purchasers will quite naturally be averse to putting in a big supply of soft coal unless assured that the anthracite strike may be settled in a few days.

Another phase of the situation is the fact that many stoves and furnaces are constructed for the use only of hard coal, and it will be necessary to replace the present grates with those intended for the use of soft coal, thereby causing a considerable expense.

In northern cities and towns, where the demand for bituminous coal is so great, and this will, it is argued, have a tendency to increase the price for consumption in Washington.

Altogether the situation, to be plain, is a grave one. That there has not been a coal famine in Washington due to the actions of the strike is due to the fact that many of the supplying their customers with their winter supply, and the demand has been great.

Mr. De Graffenreid was born in Franklin, Tenn., forty-three years ago. He had attended the schools of his boyhood home and eventually graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1887, following which he graduated from the Law School, so that he had the right to practice law before he attained his majority. He put out his sign first in Franklin and then at Chattanooga, but when about twenty-two years old he migrated to Texas and resided in the State of Texas for several years, where he was subsequently assistant fuel agent.

He resided at the time of his death at his residence at Longview, Texas, and resumed practice of law. In this he was unusually successful, becoming well known in the State and beyond. He practiced that for three years before he came to Congress, netting him \$30,000 annually. Eventually he was elected county attorney of Tarrant county, Texas, and in 1888 he was an elector on the presidential ticket.

Two years later he ran for Congress against "Buck" Kilgore, afterward a judge in the Indian Territory and ex-Gov. Hubbard, but was defeated by a very narrow margin in the election to the Fifty-fifth Congress.

While in the House of Representatives, Mr. De Graffenreid made several speeches that attracted considerable attention from the eloquence and impetuous nature. Last winter he visited the State of Tennessee, and Mr. De Graffenreid found himself in a district with which he was acquainted in part. He was defeated for the nomination.

Mr. De Graffenreid's father was the late General Mathew Fontaine DeGraffenreid of Franklin, and his mother before her marriage was a Miss McLemore of the same place. Representative DeGraffenreid is survived by three brothers, who reside in Tennessee, and four sisters, three of whom are married, who live at Clarksville, Tenn. Mrs. S. C. DeGraffenreid, widow of James DeGraffenreid, a brother of the representative, together with her two sons, Reese C., Jr., and Roy, reside in this city at 1202 G street northwest. A nephew, Edward DeGraffenreid, lives at Edgelyville, Tenn.

The arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been made. A telegram announcing the death of the representative has been sent to the widow, who is now visiting relatives in Texas, but no reply to the telegram has been received here up to a late hour this afternoon. It is thought likely that Mrs. DeGraffenreid is visiting in the country, and it will take some time to locate her.

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Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and builds up the entire system, and enriches the blood and builds up the entire system.

PARIS: 22 RUE DROUOT.

New York: E. FUGGER & CO., 30 N. William St.

HOME ICE COMPANY, Incorporated, 12th and V Sts. N.W.

60 tons daily.

Prepared to supply Best Quality Ice, manufactured from artesian well water, to independent ice dealers, drymen, marketmen and large consumers at fair prices. Those interested are invited to call and inspect this plant—It is open to all.

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SCARCITY OF COAL

MAXIMUM AMOUNT NOT OVER 10,000 TONS.

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