

TRINIDAD Asphalt PAVEMENT

\$2.48, \$2.68 and \$2.98.

The attention of those contemplating the paving of their streets and avenues during the present year, is invited to the following exhibit of our bid of May 9, for asphalt pavement that may be ordered in this city during 1890. These greatly reduced prices put a genuine Trinidad Asphalt Pavement within the reach of all. Asphalt is cheap, because it is moderate in its first cost, the company caring for it the first five years free of cost to the property owner or the city; cheap, because the company has a contract with the city to repair and keep in good condition the asphalt pavements for ten additional years, making fifteen years of assured comfort and luxury without additional cost to the property holder, repairs being paid from the general fund; cheap, because an asphalt pavement is in repair forever, wood or brick means an entire new pavement in a very few years, thus entailing a second paving lien against your property before the first one is more than half discharged. Asphalt is desirable, because it is clean and noiseless, is a luxury to drive upon, a perfectly sanitary pavement and is easily, quickly and perfectly repaired; desirable, because in the near future the city will cease to vote bonds for intersections, at a time when the wood and brick streets will demand repaving, this will leave you with a wrecked and impassable street, as was the case for five and six years in Washington, and Washington's experience is to be repeated in this city very soon. Asphalt is the recognized standard pavement of America today, over two hundred and sixty miles of it now in use and growing in popular favor; New York City, Newark, Albany, Schenectady, Milwaukee, Altoona, Dunkirk, Fort Wayne, Kansas City, Wyandotte and Wichita having adopted it during 1889; Buffalo has one million two hundred thousand yards, and takes an additional half million yards this year wholly on the petition of the property owners.

Not a Yard of Genuine Asphalt Pavement laid by the Barber Company has ever been Replaced by other Material

While on the other hand over one million yards of wood, Medina sand stone and granite have been taken up and replaced with asphalt by this company. Following is our bid, arranged according to severity of traffic the street will be subject to, you have thirty days in which to petition for choice of material for your street, blank petitions may be had upon application to this office [428 Range Block] where diagram of streets may be seen and information cheerfully given. Following is our bid for 1890:

SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.			
Streets.	Form "A"	Form "B"	Form "C"	Streets.	Form "B"	Form "C"	Streets.	Form "B"	Form "C"	Streets.	Form "B"	Form "C"	Streets.	Form "B"	Form "C"	Streets.	Form "B"	Form "C"	Streets.	Form "B"	Form "C"		
6th	\$	\$2 68	\$	17th Ave	2 48	2 48	28th	2 48	2 48	Binney	2 48	2 48	Emmett	2 48	2 48	Lowe Ave	2 48	2 48	Park	2 68	2 48		
7th	2 68	2 68	2 68	18th	2 48	2 48	28th Ave	2 48	2 48	Burdette	2 48	2 48	Farnam	2 68	2 68	Lathrop	2 48	2 48	Parker	2 48	2 48		
7th Ave	2 68	2 68	2 68	19th	2 48	2 48	29th	2 48	2 48	Burt	2 48	2 48	Frances	2 48	2 48	Locust	2 48	2 48	Poppleton Ave	2 48	2 48		
8th	2 98	2 98	2 98	20th	2 68	2 68	29th Ave	2 48	2 48	Butler	2 48	2 48	Franklin	2 48	2 48	Lake	2 48	2 48	Pleasant	2 48	2 48		
9th	2 98	2 98	2 98	21st	2 48	2 48	30th	2 48	2 48	California	2 68	2 68	Grove	2 48	2 48	Landon Court	2 48	2 48	Reed	2 48	2 48		
10th	2 68	2 68	2 68	22nd	2 48	2 48	30th Ave	2 48	2 48	Capitol Ave	2 48	2 48	Grant	2 48	2 48	Leavenworth	2 68	2 68	Seldon	2 48	2 48		
11th	2 48	2 48	2 48	23rd	2 48	2 48	31st	2 48	2 48	Cass	2 48	2 48	Grace	2 48	2 48	Mayne	2 48	2 48	Spring	2 48	2 48		
12th	2 98	2 98	2 98	24th	2 48	2 48	31st Ave	2 48	2 48	Center	2 48	2 48	Hamilton	2 48	2 48	Mercer Ave	2 68	2 68	Spencer	2 48	2 48		
13th	2 68	2 68	2 68	24th Ave	2 48	2 48	32nd	2 48	2 48	Chicago	2 48	2 48	Harney	2 48	2 48	Marcy	2 48	2 48	Spencer	2 48	2 48		
14th	2 48	2 48	2 48	25th	2 48	2 48	32nd Ave	2 48	2 48	Charles	2 48	2 48	Hickory	2 48	2 48	Mason	2 48	2 48	Spruce	2 48	2 48		
15th	2 48	2 48	2 48	25th Ave	2 48	2 48	33rd	2 48	2 48	Charles	2 48	2 48	Howard	2 48	2 48	Nicholas	2 68	2 68	Smith	2 48	2 48		
16th	2 48	2 48	2 48	26th	2 48	2 48	34th	2 48	2 48	Cummings	2 68	2 68	Half-Howard	2 48	2 48	Paul	2 48	2 48	Sherman Ave	2 48	2 48		
15th	2 48	2 48	2 48	26th Ave	2 48	2 48	34th	2 48	2 48	Davenport	2 48	2 48	Izard	2 68	2 68	Pacific	2 48	2 48	Webster	2 48	2 48		
16th	2 48	2 48	2 48	27th	2 48	2 48	35th	2 48	2 48	Dodge	2 48	2 48	Jackson	2 48	2 48	Pierce	2 48	2 48	Williams	2 48	2 48		
17th	2 48	2 48	2 48	27th Ave	2 48	2 48	37th	2 48	2 48	Douglas	2 48	2 48	Jones	2 48	2 48	Pine	2 48	2 48	Woolworth Ave	2 48	2 48		

The Barber Asphalt Paving Co. Office 428, Range Block. C. E. Squires, Agent.

NEAL NOW FACES THE JURY.

Twelve Men at Length Found to Try the Suspect.

CASE OPENED FOR THE STATE.

The Prosecution Claims to be Able to Prove the Charge of Murder—The Jury Goes to the Pinney Farm.

The jury in the Neal case was selected at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, as follows:

O. D. Decker, Otis Haynes, John G. Cronland, Henry Glade, Thomas H. Doyle, Daniel Huri, Henry C. Kirkpatrick, Louis Johnson, Nils Nilson, Dan McNabb, Morris Sullivan, James Godfrey.

The second day of suspect Neal's trial for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jones opened as chilly as the atmosphere, which was something remarkable in the weather record not only of Omaha but of all Nebraska.

There were a few more spectators present than at the opening of the court Wednesday, but they were sort of candidates for jury duty in appearance.

The attorneys in the case were on hand early and kept themselves very busy talking with old-time members of the bar. There probably never has been so important a criminal case tried in Omaha in which the attorneys were younger in years and criminal practice. It is a case of young blood, as indeed is also the cause of all the trouble.

The prisoner seemed as easy and self-composed as on the first day, though he did less of his characteristic smiling.

Court was opened promptly and the work of completing the jury proceeded with it.

E. P. Devries, John Gist, Mike Burke, J. E. Drumm, William O'Brien and E. S. Ryan were called, questioned, then rejected. The reason in the case of each was the old one. All had read a great deal about the case. All had had their minds as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence. In almost every case, each was so biased that Judge Clarkson did not wait for them to finish their story, but ordered them aside.

This action on the part of the judge started a current of favor toward him from the spectators, as well as others who were concerned for some of those who were summoned succeeded making themselves very wearisome.

Samuel Groves of 3399 Burt street, proved satisfactory and was allowed to rest awhile in the now very warm seat.

The state excused Captain John S. Woods, the ex-police court clerk. There came N. P. Saas and H. P. Hensen as candidates for the vacancy, but they didn't suit for the old reason. Louis Johnson did, however. He lives at 807 North Twenty-seventh avenue.

Judge Clarkson now examined the defendant's eighth peremptory challenge, and the latter let Mr. McCoy out. Martin Hendrickson and E. Jensen tried in vain for the seat but failed. G. F. Franklin, a barber at 307 North Sixteenth street, came next. He had read and talked about the case, but had no opinion as to who was guilty or innocent. He told the court that he preferred not to serve.

Mr. Gurley examined him as to what opinions he had formed as he read or heard of the case. Franklin admitted that he perhaps formed a passing opinion at the time but now he had none. Being examined still more closely, he said it would require evidence to remove the passing opinion he had previously entertained.

Mr. Gurley then challenged him and Franklin went his way.

N. Johnson, a fine-looking young four and feed merchant, was tried next. He was formerly a farmer and lived just west of Omaha in Douglas county. He had formed an opinion when he read of the tragedy, but didn't remember what that opinion was. He thought he could enter into a trial of the case with a perfectly balanced mind. He had seen the waxwork representation of the scene of the tragedy at the museum, but was

not, he said, influenced by it a particle. Mr. Johnson was the first man, by the way, who said he had seen that much-talked-of waxwork. Mr. Gurley challenged him.

"On what ground?" asked Mr. Mahoney. "On the ground that he would not be a competent witness," Mr. Gurley answered. "The challenge is overruled," said the court sharply.

This was evidently a genuine surprise to Messrs. Gurley and Estelle and their faces indicated it very plainly. Neal broke his stammered pose, a flush crept across his face and he turned a very significant look toward his attorneys.

Judge Clarkson spoke again. It was to announce the ninth peremptory challenge of the defendant. The reader will instantly suggest the name of the man whom Mr. Gurley excused. It was Mr. Johnson.

Andrew Diezel and Martin Quick were named by Clerk Moore for the vacancy but they were all opposers. H. Manweiler, who had been called for in vain on the previous day, was now present and was put up by Mr. Moore as a target for the attorney. He proved a winner.

Reuben Forby was excused on the state's fourth peremptory challenge, and Henry Kirkpatrick took his place. Forby said he was a carpenter living on North Eighteenth street. He had read the newspaper accounts of the affair, but had formed no opinion of it at all. What he had read—and that was very little—had left an impression upon his mind. He was satisfactory to both sides.

Mr. Groves was excused on the defendant's tenth peremptory. B. T. Sullivan, a young grocer at Seventh and Thirtieth street, came forward. Sullivan was excused for cause and Edward Callahan succeeded him only to be excused. O. D. Decker or Decker, "sang out" Colonel Moore next, in a way that made the spectators smile. "These names are badly written, your honor," continued the clerk, "and having a hard time making myself understood. If I come within a reasonable distance of these names, and the person is present, I hope he will answer and help me a bit."

"I am here—I'm O. D. Decker," came in a faint voice from the rear of the room, and a moment later the owner of the shout took a chair in the jury box. Mr. Decker said he was a contractor, lived at Forty-first and Howard, and was sure he could try the case on his first trial.

Counsel for the defendant improved their eleventh challenge by excusing Mr. Manweiler. Dan O'Keefe was loudly called for, but he couldn't be induced to read much about the case and remember less. He had no opinion as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence. He was retained.

Mr. Mahoney next excused Chris Bertelson, making way for James Godfrey, a clerk who had read the papers and who had conversation referring to the crime. But Mr. Godfrey thought he could do the prisoner justice. He stayed.

The defendant's twelfth peremptory challenge was announced. Mr. Gurley said that as it was 12 o'clock he would like to stop for dinner. The noon recess was then taken.

In the Afternoon.

It seemed very probable just before the noon adjournment that the work of securing a jury would be completed early in the afternoon.

Judge Clarkson now examined the defendant's thirteenth peremptory challenge, and Mahoney said at noon that he would have the twelve gentlemen taken out to the Pinney farm, so that they might see all the details which figured in connection with the tragedy and which will be referred to in the trial. The plot of the farm used in the tragedy was examined, and was brought into court and laid on the lawyers' table. It was made by Mr. Palmer of the county surveyor's office, and is said to be absolutely correct. It is on the scale of twenty feet to the inch and gives the location of all the buildings and hay stacks on the now grassy place.

Hon. John C. Watson of Nebraska City, counsel for Shellenberger, made his first appearance at the trial in the afternoon. He took a seat among those occupied by Messrs. Gurley, Estelle and the prisoner, and took an all-absorbing interest in the proceedings, frequently bending over and holding quick consultations with Gurley and Estelle.

When the court announced the defendant's twelfth peremptory challenge, Gurley and Estelle held a very close-headed consultation with their client, after which Mr. Gurley said:

The defendant waives his twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth peremptory challenges.

"Then," said the court, "the state will proceed with its sixth and last peremptory challenge."

Mr. Mahoney excused Philip Andres. Dan O'Keefe was summoned but had an opinion not was excused. Dan McNabb, same name McNabb had read the papers but said he had no opinion as to Neal. McNabb was satisfactory and completed the jury.

The defense waived its fifteenth and sixteenth peremptory challenges. The jury was sworn. Judge Clarkson told the state to proceed with a statement of its case, and Mr. Mahoney did so. Answered to the tolerance was that he expected to prove the defendant guilty of the most atrocious crime ever perpetrated in Douglas county.

Continuing, Mr. Mahoney went on to detail with the greatest minuteness and precision the whole story of the discovery of the great crime and all its many features.

He went back to the time when old Mr. and Mrs. Jones, the murdered couple, moved onto the farm to keep it for their son-in-law, A. G. Cadwalader, who had rented it of Dr. Purdy. He told of Mrs. Cadwalader finding the house empty, and as if her parents had just stepped out. The stock was gone. How Mr. J. Jones, son of the old people, found the same condition of affairs on the farm the next day; the organization of a search and the discovery of the bodies of the dead couple under a manure heap February 14 last; all was gone over.

Then came the chapter concerning Neal's driving the Pinney farm stock into South Omaha, and his being arrested by Sheriff Purdy and taken into Kansas, stealing cattle there, and urging that he be tried and sent to the penitentiary there as quickly as possible.

The audience now increased to almost the utmost capacity of the big room, preserved an almost deathlike silence, while the jurymen listened, forward and took in every word which the speaker uttered.

Neal's eyes had riveted upon the speaker with the first sentence of the latter's ex-parte plea of insanity. He had no opinion as to the most atrocious crime.

The words turned the warm, deep glow of health upon the prisoner's cheek into a sickly, almost ashen hue. His lips compressed and relaxed. He settled lower into his chair and listened. It was a dogged-like listening. The fibres of his iron nerve had received their first great shock.

At times the speaker became what might well be termed fearfully graphic in his strong picture of the double murder. He spoke as if from the standpoint of an eye witness, and to this very fact was doubtless due much of the visible effect that his words had upon the jury.

When Mr. Mahoney had finished speaking the court nodded to the defense to proceed.

Mr. Gurley arose and remarked that the defense had nothing to say further than its plea of not guilty.

Counsel for the state then requested that the jury be taken out to the Pinney farm to view the scene of the tragedy. The court promptly granted the request, but emphasized instructions to the jurors that they were not to hold any communication whatever with any one except the sheriff and court bailiff, into whose charge they were given.

A little incident occurred just here that indicated in a striking manner the scrupulous integrity and high regard for duty which is entertained by Judge Clarkson.

Mr. Mahoney's request had been anticipated by the sheriff, who had arranged for carriages with which to make the trip. Learning from Sheriff Boyd that the conveyances had been prepared, he had arranged to accommodate not only the jurors, counsel and court officers, but also the members of the press who were employed at the trial, the latter being a strict matter of course.

"I regret to say," answered the judge, "that under these special circumstances I feel it my duty, gentlemen, to say I consider it not best that you ride in these carriages. I am particularly anxious to avoid giving any ground whatever for any one to find fault with me in this case, or to base an exception upon. Of course, if you go in your own private conveyances, that is another matter and one regarding which I have nothing at all to say."

Employing a conveyance The Bee's representative accompanied the party.

It was a delightful drive of some eight miles, skirting beautiful groves and crossing the crests of many of the highest though gently sloping elevations to be found anywhere in the state.

The immediate scene of that ghastly find of February 14, then in the dreary and bleak setting of winter, was found richly framed in all the fresh, rare beauties of joyous springtime and dazzling sunshine. It was indeed a charming little retreat, nestled amid leafy poplars and tall green hedges. Bird notes and the hisses of myriads of birds had been heard. Violets and white roses bloomed about the door of the neat and comfortable little cottage. Gone with the winter's snow and buried beneath springtime's grasses were every trace of that most horrible crime.

Immediately upon arriving at the farm the visitors divided into two groups. The jurors, sheriff and bailiff formed one, and the lawyers into another. Each viewed the barns, hay stacks and other points separately, not exchanging a word during the entire time.

The trial will be resumed at 9:30 this morning, when the taking of testimony will begin.

Through coaches—Pullman palace sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening points via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam.

The Only One.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the only line running solid vestibuled, electric lighted and steam heated trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha.

The berth reading lamp feature in the Pullman sleeping cars run on these lines is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced.

Sleeping cars leave the Union Pacific depot, Omaha, at 6 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago at 9:30 a. m. Passengers taking this train are not compelled to rest to prove the cars at Council Bluffs and wait for the train to be cleaned. Get tickets and sleeping car berths at Union ticket office, 1501 Farnam st.

F. A. NASH, Gen. Agt. J. E. PRESTON, Pass Agt.

District Court.

The suit of George A. Hoagland against the Omaha & Council Bluffs bridge company has come up again before Judge Doane. The suit is for the return of the property by reason of the erection of the bridge. The case was tried at the last term of court and decided in favor of the bridge company, but a new trial was granted.

County Court.

Michael Storan has brought suit against Alexander Green and H. C. Hitt to recover \$145. The plaintiff alleges that he engaged the defendants to defend him in police court for a fee of \$30, which was paid, but the defendants afterwards persuaded him to give them a check for \$145 as security for bail. They refused to return him the check after the case had been tried, hence the suit.

Fits, spasms, St. Vitus dance, nervousness and hysteria are soon cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free samples at Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME

To be Rendered Tonight at the Coliseum.

March—"President Kendrick"..... Reeves Selection—"Opera Capriccio"..... by Woldemar Schottische—"Den Golden Wings"..... Rollinson Waltz—"Wien, Wien und Gesang"..... Strauss Favorites—"Louis College"..... Zimmerman Medley—"Recollections of the War"..... Byer Serenade—"In a Hurry"..... Schmitt Galop—"In a Hurry"..... Rosenberg Extra numbers.....

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record during yesterday:

J. A. Blanchard to Orlando Blanchard, lots 13 and 14, blk 19, Shinn's 1st add, w. d. \$15,000

C. A. Coe and wife to Samuel Cutner, and 500

I. S. Hascall to Henry Lehman, lot 4, blk 2, Alabonno Park, w. d. 2,350

Morse & Brunner to J. W. Furnas, lot 4, blk 4, Morse & Brunner's add, w. d. 150

Morse & Brunner to J. W. Furnas, lot 4, blk 4, Morse & Brunner's add, w. d. 150

J. W. Marshall to Mrs. M. L. Harmsen, lot 2, blk 5, Solomon's add, w. d. 150

M. A. Murphy to Maggie Vandenberg, 300

lot 5, blk 15, West Side add, w. d. 500

W. S. Marr and wife to T. H. Taylor, lot 3, blk 3, Omaha Park, w. d. 1,000

W. J. Paul to Heckerman & Wilson, lot 23, blk 3, Wise & Parmelee's add, w. d. 2,900

Heirs of S. Hall to C. F. Spooner, lot 3, blk 15, Sullivan's add, w. d. 2,900

W. L. Schley trustee, to Nellie Anderson, lot 29, blk 1, W. L. Schley's 1st add to South Omaha, w. d. 400

Peter Stroud and wife to Narcissus Flanagan, 36x150 feet on the island known as the Van Orman lot, q. d. 375

T. Thomas and wife to T. Olsen, lot 3, blk 5, Hammond Place, w. d. 300

Ole Thorndal and wife to Nellie Taylor, lot 2, blk 4, Haswell's add, w. d. 1

L. A. Taylor and husband to R. L. Ash, lot 5, blk 7, Central park, w. d. 3,500

T. H. Taylor and wife to F. R. Belden, lot 2, blk 4, South Omaha park, and lot 4 to 7, 11 and 12, Kittellen & Waugh's sub, w. d. 2,350

M. A. Upton et al to Alex. Finlayson, w. d. 57 ft of lot 7, block 76, South Omaha, q. d. 1

Ellen Schaller to T. C. Hendryx, 25 ft of a 25 ft of lot 2, blk 76, South Omaha, q. d. 1

M. A. Upton et al to Alex. Finlayson, w. d. 57 ft of lot 7, blk 76, South Omaha, q. d. 1

D. P. Patterson and wife to H. O. Johnson, lot 7, blk 1, Pierce's sub, w. d. 625

H. O. Johnson and husband to J. E. Johnson, lot 7, blk 1, Pierce's sub, w. d. 500

A. J. Poppleton and wife to Swedish Congregational church, lot 5, blk 21, Omaha, q. d. 450

G. S. Hengen and wife to H. C. Ballard, lot 15, blk 27, Omaha, w. d. 400

Johanna Risse et al to Emma and John Walker, 1/2 lots 2 and 5, Credit Foncier's add, w. d. 1

C. E. Mayne and wife to G. E. Parker, lot 13, blk 4, lot 20, blk 15