## ANNIE PRINDLE'S STORY.

### An Entire Day Is Devoted to Her Cross-Examination.

#### SEARCHING QUESTIONS BY ATTORNEY RAWLINS.

#### Ex-Warden Vanderook and Maggie Forkner Give Their Testimony on the Witness Stand.

When on request of the Parsons investigation, in Commissioner Pratt's court, closed at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a point of law was under discussion by counsel as to the admissibility of certain evidence relating to the reputation of the witness, and ruled upon by the commissioner during the morning. It was taken up by one of the attorneys for the defense, Mr. Rawlins, who proceeded to cite authorities to show that it was proper to prove specific acts of unchastity on the part of Annie Prindle.

Mr. Varian replied in support of his position and Mr. Rawlins closed, expressing himself in plain terms with regard to the evident desire of the prosecution to limit the scope of the investigation after launching a heinous charge against the marshal.

The commissioner declined to change his original ruling.

The witness Annie Prindle was then further cross-examined by Mr. Rawlins. She stated that when Warden Vanderoock left the penitentiary Mr. Wright, one of the turnkeys, took his place. She believed Prosecuting Attorney Stephens first told her she would have to go before the grand jury, after she had made her statements to him. Mr. Stephens propounded certain questions to her. After testifying before the grand jury the only person to whom she spoke about Marshal Parsons' story was Maggie Forkner, on reaching the penitentiary, but other female prisoners were around and could hear what she said. The next person to whom she spoke on the subject was Mr. Ward, one of the guards. She told him that he had better be careful as to what he said to her and not make any "breaks," as she was under the protection of the court. District Attorney Varian, in the presence of the governor, after she went before the grand jury, told her that she was under the court's protection. She had no special reason for saying what she did to Mr. Ward. No one had ever told her what she should or should not say in this matter. The question of her pardon was not discussed in the presence of the governor, or elsewhere.

Mr. Rawlins—Have you petitioned the governor for a pardon?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Rawlins—Hasn't the question of a pardon ever been mentioned to you?

Witness—No, and no one has ever thought of or spoken to me about starting a petition.

Mr. Rawlins—Then what did you mean by testifying yesterday that the man Daniels called at Mrs. Geyesy's house to see you about getting up a petition for a pardon?

Witness—He asked me if he should start a petition and I told him no.

Mr. Rawlins—Do you deny that you ever had any conversation on the subject with Judge Powers?

Witness—No, sir. I don't. Judge Powers did speak to me about it.

Mr. Rawlins—Yes and you spoke first, didn't you, and didn't he say you hadn't been in the penitentiary long enough for that?

Witness—I don't know whether it occurred exactly like that.

Mr. Rawlins—Hadn't you mentioned the matter of a pardon to Marshal Parsons?

Witness—He mentioned it to me, and I said that if my friends thought proper to get a pardon for me they could do so. There is no petition gone in to the Governor for a pardon for me that I am aware of, so one has ever named such a thing to me.

Mr. Rawlins—Have you and the other girls, among yourselves, often discussed the question of getting a pardon?

Witness—No, not often; something was said about a pardon for the Banks girl.

To other questions witness said she nursed the late Attorney Keaus in his illness. She denied ever having sent invitations to an attorney named Williams—whom she met during that engagement—to meet her at night. She met Mr. Hamilton, as well as Mr. Williams, while nursing the late Attorney Keaus, but denied most positively that she ever went with him to a house of assignation. She had on very rare occasions met a saloon keeper named Philpott.

Mr. Rawlins handed to witness a copy of the Salt Lake Tribune of Dec. 2, 1888, containing an article headed "One of the Parsons Cases." She said she saw this on the Saturday after issue. She gave no one the information contained in the article as part of her testimony before the grand jury.

Mr. Rawlins—Then it could only have come from the governor, the district attorney, his assistant, or members of the grand jury?

Witness—I didn't tell anybody else.

In further cross-examination she said she did not know a man named Daly, or Dailey, in the tailoring shop at the penitentiary. She never told any man in the penitentiary that if he wanted anything from Mr. Stark he had only to mention her name, or cause to her.

Mr. Rawlins next called the witness' attention to another article in the Salt Lake Tribune of Dec. 2nd, headed "The case of Marshal Parsons." She said she read this at the penitentiary, but did not remember who handed the paper into her cell. Papers were sent in occasionally for the prisoners to read. Whether a prisoner obtained a paper or not depended upon "the favor" of the guard. She had had papers addressed to other prisoners to read.

This concluded the cross-examination, and Assistant District Attorney Stephens then took the witness in hand. To him she said—When Mr. Williams called on me at Mr. Geyesy's he had a young lady with him.

Mr. Stephens — Will you explain why you did not state in your mother which had conceived?

Witness—My mother felt as though I had disgraced her when I was sent to the penitentiary, and that she never wanted to see my face again. After that I thought I would keep my troubles to myself, and that is the reason I did not tell her of this matter.

Mr. Stephens—You were asked with reference to the offense for which you were put in the penitentiary. Will you tell the commissioner way it was that you pleaded guilty instead of being tried?

Mr. Rawlins objected to the question as immaterial.

The Commissioner — What is the object of the question?

Mr. Stephens — It bears upon the question of reputation upon which she has been assailed in cross-examination. She preferred to serve the term in the penitentiary rather than make a defense which was suggested as the only defense upon which she could be acquit.

The question was ruled to be admissible, and the defendant replied—I was told that the only line of defense which could be taken up in my behalf would bring things up about my character which I did not care to have raked, and rather than that I preferred to plead guilty and go to prison.

Answering Mr. Rawlins, the witness said her mother was in no position to do anything for her, and she did not care, therefore, to burden her with her trouble. That was the reason I did not confide in her over this matter. She has no reason for thinking that she would not have received her mother's sympathy had she told her of her trouble.

Mr. Rawlins next asked what was the line of defense which witness did not wish to have discussed, remarking—It was on account of the character that you had been maintaining that led your mother to make the observation she did, was it not?

Witness—No, sir, I don't know that it was.

Mr. Rawlins—Your conduct has been such as to and including the Masterson shooting as to bring disgrace upon your family?

Witness—No, sir, it had not.

Mr. Rawlins—And your mother felt this, didn't she?

Witness—No, sir, she did not.

Mr. Rawlins—That character was with respect to illicit relations with certain men, so that among sporting men you had acquired the reputation of being a common woman, and your mother knew that, didn't she?

Witness—No, sir; it was not a fact, and my mother did not know it, and would not believe it.

Mr. Rawlins—That line of defense you speak of involved the question of your chastity, did it not?

Witness (after a pause)—Yes, sir.

Mr. Varian asked the witness a few questions in redirect examination. Among others he said—Did you intend to convey the idea that your character in this community was not above reproach?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Varian—When you learned how your mother had expressed herself with regard to you, how did it effect you?

Witness—It made me feel badly.

To Mr. Rawlins—My sister's name is Mattie Quinn. She is twenty years of age and has been married five years. I have seen my father once since I have been in the penitentiary. That was the day Mr. Vanderoock brought me down town and I went home. I did not tell him anything of this. He is sixty-four years of age and in poor health.

Ex-Warden Vanderoock was next called, but on his being informed that he was not present, the commissioner issued a subpoena for his attendance at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Maggie Forkner, a prisoner at the penitentiary, whose name has so often been mentioned in the course of this inquiry, was then brought into the room and requested to take the witness stand. She has generally been known as Maggie "Faulkner" since the opening up of the Parsons scandal, but when called yesterday afternoon she stated that Forkner was her proper name. Before any questions were put to her, a conversation took place as to the advisability of suspending the inquiry, at this stage, until Wednesday morning, and it being now 4:30, an adjournment till then was agreed upon.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## Interesting News.

The only reason why many persons fail to make such sets as pecan, hickory, English walnuts and chestnuts germinate seems plainly to be that they allow them to get thoroughly dried before they are placed in the ground, says American Agriculturist. For pecans, shellbark hickory, butternuts, filberts and other hard shell kinds there is no better place to store them during winter than in boxes of sand piled up in some shady spot in the open ground. First place a layer of the nuts, then a layer of sand, then a layer of nuts, and proceed in this way until your stack of nuts is exhausted, and cover the heap with six inches of good soil or sods and keep all unfortunate until spring, then take out the nuts and plant in drills.

If there is danger of mice and squirrels carrying away the nuts place them in well stoned boxes, covering with wire netting. Chestnuts may be stored in the same way, but the sand should be clean and the boxes set where the water from melting snows will quickly drain off. From innumerable English walnut trees in the fall or any time in the early winter will usually germinate quite freely. Imported filberts are sometimes gathered before quite mature, and for this reason fail to grow. Not if the kernels are plump when cleaned there is no danger of failure if kept cool and moist during the winter.

### Chrysanthemums.

According to Popular Gardening, through thinning is of greatest importance. Plants should not be crowded. Plants that are backward should be placed in a very light house and subjected to a little fire heat after a few days' housing. Push them on with a little manure water. To swell the buds to the largest possible size, take half an ounce of sulphate of ammonia to a gallon of water and give a copious watering twice or thrice times each week. If plants are infested with black or green fly, it will be well to fumigate two nights in succession before the flowers begin to show color.

### Horticultural Notes.

Popular gardening comments for low spots the common elder as a common blossom.

J. M. Samuels of Kentucky has been appointed chief of horticulture of the World's fair.

There appears to be a permanent and active demand for American apples for European markets.

The orange crop of Florida, according to Florida exchanges, will be the largest in the history of the state.

## A Warning

### To Horse-Owners.

The Nail Nail in this Shoe accidently bared the hoof from which it was recently taken in Winnemucca, Nev. One point of the nail came out in the proper place for clinching, and as desired the blacksmith who shod the horse. The other point went in the direction shown in the illustration, piercing the tender part of the foot called the "quick," from which the horse was made lame for not less than two weeks.

This is not an isolated case. The same thing is happening every day with the horses of this country. Every time the nailer was lame it is dangerous. To avoid this, use the Putnam Nail. It is the only nail that cannot cause DANGEROUS CORNS. Horses shod with the Putnam Nail are free from corns, quittor, sore shoulders, and all other diseases caused by the pressure of the shoe upon the foot. Every nail is guaranteed to be of the same uniform quality and hardness throughout, so that it will hold the shoe firmly and holds the clinch.

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3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints, and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe, and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

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