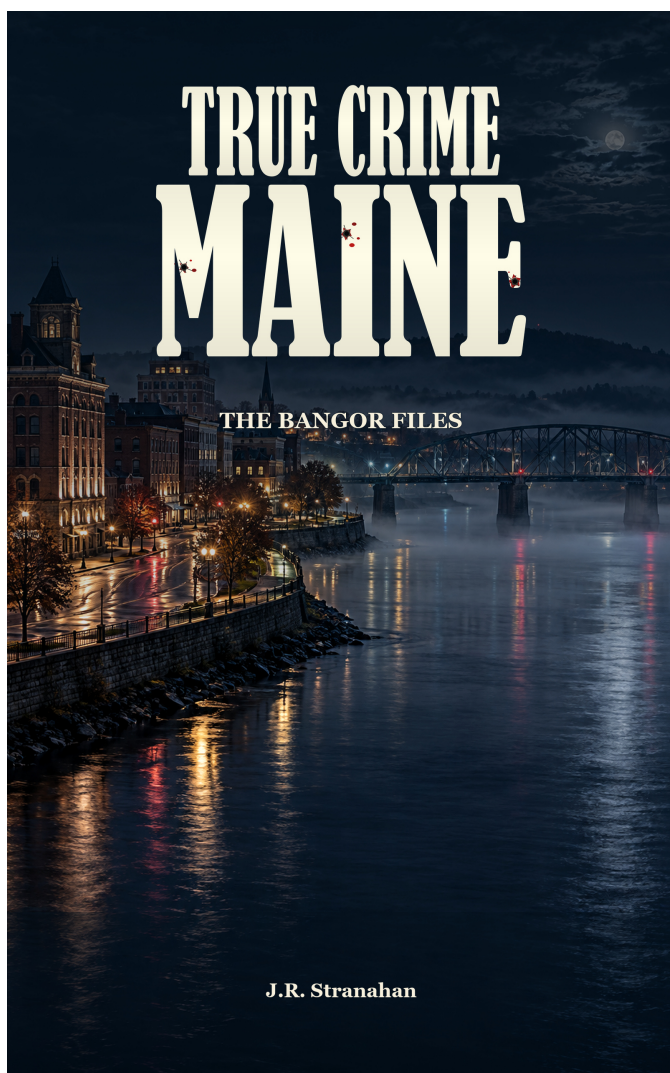




True Crime Maine: The Bangor Files

J.R. Stranahan

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The Murder of Nichole Cable

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File 1: The Murder of Nichole Cable

Place and period: Glenburn, 2013-2016

Present legal status: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed.

This file belongs first to Nichole Cable and her family. The public record is necessarily organized around investigation and adjudication, but a criminal case is not the measure of a life. The account uses the available record to describe what happened and how institutions responded, while avoiding invented biography where sources are silent.

The human scale

Using a false Facebook identity, Dube arranged to meet fifteen-year-old Nichole Cable near her home. That fact is the fixed point for this portion of *The Murder of Nichole Cable*. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. In Glenburn, later retellings sometimes collapse the investigation and the judgment into one continuous story. The public record does not. It preserves the order in which information appeared and the forum in which it was tested. The present legal posture is stated separately: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed.

For Nichole Cable and her family, the procedural vocabulary cannot be allowed to eclipse consequence. The trial record established that he seized and choked her, transported her, and concealed her body. The detail belongs here because it changes the chronology, not because it supplies atmosphere. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. Keeping that boundary visible lets the reader understand both the

institutional response and the loss that made the response necessary.

The 2013-2016 record from Glenburn contains a point that resists shorthand: Digital evidence, cell-site data, DNA, witness testimony, and Dube's statements connected the chronology. The present legal posture is equally specific: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. One proposition may be established while a neighboring proposition remains disputed. Treating them separately is not hesitation; it is accurate reporting.

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. A handwritten account became a contested evidentiary issue. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Nichole Cable and her family privately thought.

Location matters in this file. Glenburn determined which agencies, courts, and communities carried the case, while 2013-2016 marks the span over which the public learned it. The Law Court affirmed both convictions after reviewing the handwriting and closing-argument claims. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. The result is a chronology with identifiable custodians rather than a collection of free-floating claims.

This part of the account begins with a modest question: what did the cited source actually establish? Its answer is plain: Using a false Facebook identity, Dube arranged to meet fifteen-year-old Nichole Cable near her home. The answer does not automatically prove motive, identity, or every charge in the case. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. The remaining status is stated without embellishment: Kyle

Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed.

The case file gives different kinds of information different weight. The trial record established that he seized and choked her, transported her, and concealed her body. A contemporaneous observation, a laboratory result, a charging allegation, and an appellate finding do not perform the same job. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. Describing those jobs plainly is especially important when the story concerns Nichole Cable and her family.

The first account

By the time *The Murder of Nichole Cable* reached public memory, sequence had become easy to lose. A handwritten account became a contested evidentiary issue. Restoring sequence shows what investigators knew, what prosecutors alleged, what the defense contested, and what a court or jury ultimately resolved. Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. An older headline cannot replace the current status: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed.

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The public record speaks most reliably when attribution travels with the claim. Here is the supported proposition: Using a false Facebook identity, Dube arranged to meet fifteen-year-old Nichole Cable near her home. The source may recount an allegation, summarize trial proof, or

state a judgment, and the language must match that function. Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. That practice protects the accuracy of the case and the dignity of Nichole Cable and her family at the same time.

At this stage of the file, absence is also information. The available materials establish this much: The trial record established that he seized and choked her, transported her, and concealed her body. They do not establish every rumor that accumulated during 2013-2016. Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. Refusing to bridge those gaps with speculation keeps the unresolved portions visible instead of disguising them as narrative momentum.

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The language of this chapter changes when the legal posture changes. A handwritten account became a contested evidentiary issue. If the proposition came from an accusation, it remains attributed; if it survived adjudication, the judgment is named; if review altered the result, the alteration is carried forward. Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. The controlling endpoint is recorded separately: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed.

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reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. Reading across them carefully prevents a later summary from erasing an earlier uncertainty or a later reversal.

Building a chronology

The most useful context is the context that changes interpretation. The trial record established that he seized and choked her, transported her, and concealed her body. In the Glenburn record, that detail helps explain why a particular investigative or legal step followed. Dates and sequence matter because later knowledge can make early decisions seem more certain than they were. General crime lore would add volume but not understanding, so it is left outside the account.

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Physical evidence

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Witness evidence

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Digital and documentary trails

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Charging choices

By the time *The Murder of Nichole Cable* reached public memory, sequence had become easy to lose. A handwritten account became a contested evidentiary issue. Restoring sequence shows what investigators knew, what prosecutors alleged, what the defense contested, and what a court or jury ultimately resolved. An indictment states allegations; a plea or verdict resolves only the counts and defendants actually adjudicated. An older headline cannot replace the current status: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed.

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The courtroom

What happened to Nichole Cable and her family generated records made for different audiences: investigators, lawyers, judges, jurors, officials, and the public. The trial record established that he seized and choked her, transported her, and concealed her body. Those records overlap, but they are not interchangeable. A trial is structured proof under rules, not a complete replay of every event or every rumor surrounding it. Reading across them carefully prevents a later summary from erasing an earlier uncertainty or a later reversal.

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Appeal and review

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. The Law Court affirmed both convictions after reviewing the handwriting and closing-argument claims. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. An appellate court tests legal error and the governing record, not whether judges would retell the case the same way. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Nichole Cable and her family privately thought.

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This part of the account begins with a modest question: what did the cited source actually establish? Its answer is plain: The trial record established that he seized and choked her, transported her, and concealed her body. The answer does not automatically prove motive, identity, or every charge in the case. An appellate court tests legal error and the governing record, not whether judges would retell the case the same way. The remaining status is stated without embellishment: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed.

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Uncertainty

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Institutions

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After the judgment

This part of the account begins with a modest question: what did the cited source actually establish? Its answer is plain: A handwritten account became a contested evidentiary issue. The answer does not automatically prove motive, identity, or every charge in the case. Sentencing, resentencing, parole, dismissal, or an open investigation can change the legal status without changing the human loss. The remaining status is stated without embellishment: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed.

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Status at manuscript lock

The controlling status for this account is: Kyle Dube was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and the Maine Supreme Judicial Court affirmed. That sentence is deliberately narrower than a television summary. It does not merge co-defendants, convert accusations into findings, or imply that an appeal erased a human death. Later proceedings may change the legal posture, but they should not be projected backward onto the record described here.

Sources from the edition

The Murder of Nichole Cable

- State v. Dube, Maine Supreme Judicial Court: <https://law.justia.com/cases/maine/supreme-court/2016/2016-me-50.html> - Maine Supreme Judicial Court opinions: <https://courts.maine.gov/courts/sjc/opinions.html>

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