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Maxham & Wing

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Waterville Mail.

RPH MAXHAM, DAN L. B. WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, MAR. 1, 1867.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

A. N. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 87 Park Row, New York; R. N. Niles, Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston; Geo. F. Howell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 23 Congress Street, Boston, and 68 Cedar Street, New York; and T. C. Evans, Advertising Agent, 129 Washington Street, Boston, are Agents for the Waterville Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office.

At W. A. & CO., Advertising Agents, 174 Middle Street, Portland, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required by us. Advertisers abroad are referred to the Agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

relating either to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING," or "WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE."

[HOW IT IS DONE.—Those who read accounts of the immense amount of money it takes, to support the liquor shops, will be gratified to learn that by vigilant efforts a portion of it is returned to the pockets of the people. It seldom comes back to the same persons who drink the liquor, but is returned to towns, county and State treasuries, to work in for the reduction of taxes. At Lewiston, at a late session of the court, several hundred dollars were secured to the county treasury in fines upon rum sellers. On Saturday last some three thousand dollars worth of liquors, seized at various times, was forfeited to the city of Bangor. Most of it was the result of a single seizure at the Maine Central depot. About 300 gallons of it was seized nearly ten years ago. Jarvis Barney, of Waterville, paid last week \$200 into the treasury of Kennebec county—fines and costs for liquor selling. All over the State and throughout the country, there is a marked revival of the energies needed to oppose the sale of liquors. The movement in the legislature to alter the law, so as to make imprisonment the penalty for the first offence, is an evidence of this. The great rally "Congressional Temperance Society," shows that the heart of the nation is beginning to quake in view of the growing ravages of drunkenness. All this is encouraging: and the comparatively few zealous men who, all through the dark days of the rebellion, held on, and looked and prayed for better days, are finding their hands stayed up by recruits on the right and on the left. The eyes of the people of this nation are yet to be opened to look upon rum-selling as a crime, which God and man are to condemn in proportion to the evils resulting from it. Till that time the rum-seller may thank his lucky stars that money can be made to pay the legal penalty of his crimes—leaving the moral retribution to gnaw his soul, even as his works have preyed upon the heart of society.

The good fathers and mothers of Bath are somewhat excited just now by a late case of whipping in one of the city schools. And why not?—a great many of them, for many years past, have been making great complaint about whipping poor ignorant black slaves at the South; and it is time they looked to see why that is any worse than whipping well educated white children at the North. The plain truth is, that this old system of whipping in our schools is a relic of barbarism more abhorrent to cultivated humanity—to say nothing of Christianity—than many of the heathen sins for which we send missionaries abroad. We can hardly think of a home sin so sadly overlooked. Only a short time ago a "young lady" was whipped in one of the schools of Cambridge, Mass.; some of the assistant teachers holding her while another whipped her. The court decided that this was no violation of the laws of the venerable anti-slavery State of Massachusetts! It is not strange that in most cases of whipping of scholars by teachers, the parents and other relatives are drawn into the contest. No father of any spirit could stand and see a daughter whipped before a school; and the brother that would not show fight would justly lose reputation by his tameness. The school room is no place for these brutal exhibitions. They always excite sympathy and antagonism, and call into exercise the bad passions of the school. Pupils that cannot be controlled in school without whipping should be committed either to their parents or to the school committee, for such discipline as law and propriety may provide. What has been the final conclusion of public sentiment in regard to legal whipping of men for crime? That it was barbarous—neither reformatory or rational. Then why publicly whip the pupil—for to him it is virtually public—for trespasses against the arbitrary rules of the teacher? Rarely is such punishment approved by the parents; and the child is almost sure to find himself endorsed at home, as well as by his fellow pupils. The effect is degrading to the school and to the family of the pupil, and how can it be otherwise than brutalizing to the scholar?

We beg our Superintending School Committee to present this subject in their coming report, and not wait till some outrageous case of whipping occurs in our schools, and produces

an excitement that disqualifies everybody for forming a candid judgment.

KENDALL'S MILLS ITEMS.

The Levee last week, for the benefit of the Soldier's Monument Association, was a decided success. It was held four evenings with unabated interest, having a crowded house every evening. The theatrical performances were decidedly good, and the Ethiopian Minstrels it is thought were never excelled in the valley of the Kennebec. The gross receipts was about fifteen hundred dollars, netting something over a thousand. It is expected that the "Minstrels" will play at the Levee at West Waterville next week.

Mr. Jordan T. Stinson, from Aroostook, has purchased the Store lot next south of the "Philbrick House," and is expecting to erect a block of Stores there early in the spring. There will, perhaps, be a new Masonic Hall in the third story.

Our friend "Spectator" gives a pleasant account of the levee of the Fairfield Monument Association; but we clip it a little, not only "for short," but to remind him that his pleasant experience among "the prettiest girls you ever saw" is something most of our readers have passed through for themselves, and dislike to review. We very gladly allow him to say—

"We must not forget to mention the stage exercises of the Levee, for they were of a superior character. The entertainment opened on Tuesday evening (19th) with a choice piece of music, selected for the occasion, which was followed by an excellent speech by Atty Gen. Frye. Then came a drama, entitled the 'Revolutionary Soldier.' This is an excellent piece and it was well played. The exercises of the first evening closed with a unique exhibition by the improvised Ethiopian Minstrels who were received with a perfect storm of applause."

Wednesday Evening opened propitiously with the entrance of Gov. Chamberlain, who was saluted with a patriotic song entitled "The Goddess of Liberty," a beautiful piece of music and well sung. After some excellent remarks by the Governor, there was played a drama, entitled "Sylvia's Soldier," a very appropriate selection which was universally admired. The "Minstrels" then gave another exhibition of their rare talents, when we were excused till the next evening.

An entire new programme had been prepared for Thursday evening, but so loud was the clamor for "Sylvia's Soldier," that this drama was repeated after some well timed remarks by Col. Boynton. The last theatrical piece of Thursday evening was a farce, entitled "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

have gone off well if the Doctor's whiskers had not dropped off. However, the "Dr." soon recovered his equanimity (but not his whiskers) and the play went off in good shape. "Friday evening was the occasion for the distribution of the 'Gift Enterprises,' and those who did not draw anything else, had a good chance to 'draw' their wallets and 'vote.' The closing act was a grand social dance for old and young, which was well improved. The net proceeds of the Levee, after paying all bills, is a little over eleven hundred dollars. All passed off pleasantly.

"Yours, &c., SPECTATOR."

The "Constabulary Bill," reported by committee to the legislature provides for the appointment by the Governor and Council of a "State Constable," to hold office for two years; who shall have power, on application of ten legal voters of any city or town, to appoint one or more deputies, not exceeding ten for the county in which said city or town is located—and not more than thirty at any one time in the State. He and his deputies are to have the usual constabulary powers, except that of serving civil processes. Their duties are to see that all the laws of the State are everywhere enforced, and to co-operate with other officials in effecting this object.

Railroad consolidation, which is said to have had very thorough lobby discussion at the state house, has gone by the board at the very first move, by the summary process of indefinite postponement, on motion of Mr. Foster, of Waterville. There is great reason to believe that this scheme came before the people of Maine at too late an hour to stand much chance for success. They have too general an interest in the price of fare and transportation to put it into the power of any corporation to gouge them without restraint; as would be the case if consolidation were to take place. We trust that the few over-wise and over-sharp men who have had the scheme in their management will conclude to give it up. A more wicked piece of legislation was never asked for.

We are indebted to Hon. Mr. Dillingham, president of the board of trustees of the "Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," for the annual report of that institution. We shall use it next week for more extensive extracts than we have room for now. The subject is one of vast educational importance, and should have the close attention of the mass of the people, whose special favor it expects.

PRICES.—Richardson Brothers & Co.'s New York Price Current quotes Vermont and New York fleece wool at 50 to 55 cts., coarse, 45 to 50 cts. "Some demand for best grades." Pea beans \$3 to 3.50. Butter 30 to 33. Cheese 15 to 20. Corn, western mixed, \$1.09. Back wheat flour \$3 per barrel. Oats 67 to 68. Hops, best, 62 to 65.

Rev. Dr. Peck's lecture, of which we gave notice last week, will be given on Monday evening next, at the Baptist church.

OUR TABLE.

THE GALAXY.—The purchasers of the number for March 1st will get their money's worth, sure, as it contains twenty extra pages, in order to complete "The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope. The number also contains the second instalment of Rebecca Harding Davis's new story, "Waiting for the Verdict;" "Nemesis," by H. H. The Temple and Lincoln's Inn, by George Spencer; Her Answer, by Mrs. W. H. Palmer; Mazzini's Last Manifesto, by W. L. Alden; "Rien ne va Plus," by Edward Gould Buffum; Hints to Visitors to Paris, by Edward H. House.

The second of the series of papers by Richard Grant White, on "Words and Their Uses," will be given in the next (March 15th) number. It will consider "Why the Exception proves the Rule." In the number for April 1st will be commenced the new novel by Mrs. Edwards, author of "Archie Lovell." It will be entitled, "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," and will be printed from the author's advance MS.

Published, fortnightly, by W. C. & F. P. Church, 39 Park Row, New York, at \$5 a year.

EVERY SATURDAY for March 2d contains Part 2 of "Charles Edward and the Countess of Albany;" "Snowed Up," from Reading by Starlight; "Reminiscences of Alexander Smith," from Macmillan's Magazine; the conclusion of Miss Tackery's "Village on the Cliff;" a selection from Temple Bar on "The Yorkshire Hills about Haworth;" more of "Black Sheep" and chapter first of "A Girl at a Railway Junction," which is based on Dickens's Christmas Story. Published, weekly, by Ticknor & Field, Boston, at \$5 a year.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE for March has a brilliant display in the fashion department, as usual, including all the desirable novelties of dress and ornament. The full size paper pattern for cutting, is an evening dress body cut a la princess. In the literary and miscellaneous department there is the usual abundance and variety, with numerous illustrations. Published by Frank Leslie, New York, at \$3.50 a year and sold by all periodical dealers.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—The January number has the following attractive table of contents:—Charles Lamb and some of his Companions; The Chorus Conference; Books of Fiction for Children; Crime in the State of New York; The Week's Republic in Palermo, 1866; Game and Game Laws; Ultra Ultra; Yankee Humor; English Democracy and Irish Fenianism.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly are promptly issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 88 Walker Street, New York, the terms of subscription being as follows:—For any one of the four Reviews, \$4 per annum; any of the two Reviews, \$7; any of the three Reviews, \$10; all four Reviews, \$13; Blackwood's Magazine, \$4; Blackwood and one Review, \$7; Blackwood and two Reviews, \$10; Blackwood and any three of the Reviews, \$13; for Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$15—with large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage.

New volumes of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews commence with the January numbers. The postage on the whole far exceeds the new rates will be but 56 cts a year.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March has a colored double fashion plate, with numerous minor embellishments in the same department; a steel engraving, "Making Card Houses;" and an abundance of good stories, including continuations of "Married by Mistake," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; and "A Long Journey," by the author of "Margaret Howth."

Published by C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

gives another chapter of "Ragged Dick, or Street Life in New York," a very entertaining story, that will open the eyes of the young to the tricks of city rogues. There are other good stories and much interesting reading, including a piece for declamation, a temperance dialogue, etc. This work is very neatly printed, and each number contains numerous embellishments.

Published by Joseph H. Allen, 203 Washington Street, Boston, at \$1.50 a year.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—T. S. Arthur's new juvenile magazine, in prose with each succeeding issue. The March number is full of nice reading for the little ones, prettily illustrated.

Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., at \$1.25 a year.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY.—An attractive feature in this magazine is a series of "Autobiographic Notes," by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, the number for March being devoted to N. P. Willis and Fannie Kemble. A reply to her sketch of Edgar A. Poe, by Dr. Snodgrass, will be read with interest. Of the illustrated articles, the best is occupied with architectural sketches of "Our National Capitol," of which we are to have another instalment next month.

Published by Beadle & Co., New York at \$3 a year.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—The March number contains portraits of Hon. B. F. Wade, John A. Allen, B. F. Boyer, J. W. Patterson, J. H. Farquhar, R. B. Hayes, R. P. Backlund, Wm. Lawrence, Martin Walker, & E. A. Acorn. Also, Mr. Thomas C. DuPont, N. P. Willis, with Portraits, Biographies, and Character. Indian legends; Mental Telegraph; Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs; Plain Words to Big Boys; The Teacher; Hints to Travellers; Visiting the Sick; Health at Home; a Trip to Omaha; Flogging; Parental influence; Going to Paris; Pope's Essay on Man, etc.

Published by Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway, New York, at \$2 a year.

Rev. B. F. SHAW, of Benton, will preach at the Baptist Church next Sabbath afternoon. The Sabbath School will be held in the forenoon as formerly.

The annual meeting of the Me. Central Railroad was held in this place on Wednesday. A vote was passed pledging the road to take a lease of the proposed road from Newport Dexter, at six per cent. of construction. The following board of directors was elected—R. B. Dunn, George K. Jewett, E. T. Little, J. H. Drummmond, M. G. Palmer, F. W. Hill, James W. Emery. A dividend was voted of two per cent. on the original stock of the road. Subsequently Mr. Dunn was elected president of the road.

The second annual levee of the West Waterville Soldier's Monument Association is to commence on Tuesday evening, March 5th, at Mechanic's Hall, to continue three evenings. Two good dramatic pieces each evening, with other rich attractions, promise "a genuine good time."

METHODIST MEETING.—Rev. Mr. Moor, of West Waterville, will preach in the Hall in Marston Block next Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WATERVILLE NATIONAL BANK, by a sign, just displayed upon the corner of their building, corner Maine and Silver Streets, signals its whereabouts to the passing throng. It was painted by Savage, and is unique, tasteful and attractive.

REMEMBER the exhibition of the "Best Trained Horse in the World" on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, in front of the Williams House.

The people of Skowhegan, not satisfied with the gas furnished by the Clarion, are taking measures to supply themselves with another sort, with which to illuminate their benighted town.—[Bath Times.

Gas! Pool! the Clarion man furnishes nothing but lard oil.

CATTLE MARKETS.—The Boston Advertiser says that only 988 cattle were reported at Market this week, with an advance of 50 cts per 100 lbs. Seven thousand sheep were reported with last week's prices well sustained. Extra beef is quoted at 13 1-2 to 14 1st quality, 13 to 13 1-2; second, 12 1-2 to 13; third, 11 1-2 to 12. Daniel Wells sold 21 fine 12 cwt. Maine oxen at 13 1-2 cts; 14 at 12 1-2; 4 at 13 2-4 cts, 35 sk. I. W. Frost sold one pair at 12 1-2 cts and one at 11 1-2 cts. Sheep sold for 5 3-4 to 7 cts; extra, 6 1-2 to 8 1-2.

The legislature have appropriated \$20,000 to the Agricultural College.

The letter of ex-Governor Brown of Georgia, urging the people of his State to accept the conditions of reconstruction imposed by Congress, has been alluded to in our telegraphic despatches. He takes the ground that the South will never have any better terms offered them, and that it is better to comply with these and be ready to be presented in Congress as soon as possible. He suggests that the people of the State who favor the proposal should at once hold meetings and use their influence upon the legislature, who, thus approached, will be unable to oppose the public desire. Governor Brown says finally:—

"If we reject the terms proposed in the Sherman bill, I confess I see no hope for the future. Should we accept them, I trust the example of Georgia may be followed by other States, and that this vexed question may soon be permanently settled upon the best terms which we will ever be able to get."

I am aware of the rapidity of the changes which we are required to make, and of the natural prejudices which our people entertain against negro suffrage; but we should not forget that in yielding to an inevitable necessity, these people were raised among us and naturally sympathize with us. Their conduct during the war proved this. If, then, we treat them kindly, pay them their wages promptly, and in all respects deal justly by them, we shall seldom have cause to complain of their refusal to respect our wishes or consult our interest at the ballot-box."

It is easy to be seen that southern politicians when they acquiesce in negro suffrage, do not give up all hope of political power. However, it is gratifying to see the beginning, at least, of a return to common sense. When the South finds that sulking is worse than useless, and gets tired of it, then it will come out of its corner and we may look for some settlement of the national difficulties.—[Boston Advertiser.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, a bill relating to the government of Montana, and removing all distinction based on color in the qualifications for voters was passed.

In the House, a resolution was passed declaring that the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 should be placed on the pension rolls of the present Congress.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, amendments to the army appropriation bill, directing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to prohibit whipping and maiming in the South, and disbarring militia organizations in the lately rebel States, were adopted.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION, held in Rev. Mr. Penny's church in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, was largely attended.—ministerial and lay delegates from nearly all the churches in Kennebec and Somerset counties being present. Rev. C. F. Penny was chosen President, and C. C. Mason and T. B. Perkins, Secretaries. The exercises consisted of social assemblies for prayer, business sessions, and public meetings for the consideration of important, earnest religious and moral subjects. Among these were one concerning the methods of inducing a larger attendance upon Sabbath preaching, the Sabbath Schools cause, the tendency of holding Levees by religious societies, a more stringent prohibitory Liquor Law, and others of a more directly practical character. The benefits resulting from such meetings in promoting good feelings between different sects, and harmonizing unfounded prejudices between them, can not be over estimated.—[Maine Farmer.

A SENSATION IN BUFFALO.—Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Five dead bodies,—two males, two females and one new-born infant,—were found by the detective police at the Grand Trunk Railroad station this afternoon. They were shipped through the American Express Co. for Ann Arbor, Mich. The bodies were packed in flour barrels, in a nude state, and not been dead over a week. They were not decomposed and bore no marks of violence. The bodies are now being cleansed of filth and will be exposed for identification tomorrow morning. The city is wild with excitement to know whose relatives have been thus desecrated by body-slayers.

In Skowhegan, a few evenings since, a party of gentlemen and ladies were driving on the river in a large double sleigh, when the horses taking fright, became unmanageable, and finally in their terror overturned the sleigh, throwing the whole party out. One young lady, daughter of Mr. Robert Tuttle, received injuries to the spine which it was feared might prove serious. Another, whose name our informant did not learn, had her ankle badly hurt. Mr. S. Lealand received some injuries, not, we understand of a serious nature, and others of the party were treated to a variety of cuts and contusions more or less severe.

GOVERNMENT WITH THE MORMONS.—Gen. Hazen has addressed a letter to Mr. Bidwell, who has requested reports of his observations upon affairs in Utah while there in October last. He thinks it important that the government should strengthen its authority in that Territory, increase its friendly relations with that people and elevate their intelligence until they come to find that they are part of us and that we are their friends. Harsh measures will only consolidate them. The lands of the Territory are still held by the government, and if it is the intention to give a title to the Mormon settlers on the same grounds as to other emigrants, and he does not see how it can do less,—a land office should be opened and a commission appointed to settle claims. The longer this is neglected the more trouble may be expected in reconciling claims.

Maine Legislature.

On Thursday, in the Senate, legislation was reported in expedient on resolve for providing elevators for the State House, on the ground, probably, that the members had attained the height of their ambition when they arrived at the Capitol. Resolve providing for an investigation of the management of the Insane Asylum finally passed.

In the House, resolve in favor of procuring portrait of Abraham Lincoln was finally passed. Bill in relation to taxation (providing that taxes after four months, shall draw interest) passed to be engrossed.

On Friday, in the Senate, resolve in favor of Maine State Agricultural Society, was indefinitely postponed; resolve in favor of procuring a portrait of Abraham Lincoln was finally passed; resolve in favor of Northern Pacific Railroad was refused a passage. The minority report on Assumption of town war debts was adopted.

On Saturday, in the Senate, the reconstruction resolves passed unanimously; and resolve in favor of claimants under resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, was finally passed.

In the House, resolve in aid of the Norman School; resolve in favor of Northern Pacific Railroad Co., and resolve in favor of Agricultural College, were finally passed.

On Monday, in the Senate, resolve in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad, resolve in favor of the Agricultural College, and resolve in aid of the State Normal School at Farmington, were finally passed.

In the House, an act additional to the acts which constitute the charter of Maine Central Railroad Company; an act to amend section 36 of chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, relating to pressed hay; an act additional to an act to establish the Dexter & Newport Railroad; an act additional to an act to establish the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts were passed to be enacted. The railroad consolidation bill was indefinitely postponed; also bill relating to towns and their meetings. The death of Jonathan Sterling, Esq., member from Carrabunk, was announced.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, the resolve providing for the enlargement of the capital building came from the House indefinitely postponed; but the Senate refused to concur and insisted upon its former vote. Resolve of sympathy with the Cretans, as amended by the House, was passed in concurrence. An act to revise an act to incorporate the Bangor and Moosehead Lake Railway Co. and a resolve relating to the assassination of Dr. Robbins, of Salt Lake City, were passed to be engrossed; also act to provide for a State police, act to ascertain the will of the people concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors and a State police, and an act additional to establish the Bangor Female Orphan Asylum. An act authorizing any city or town in this State to raise money to aid in the construction of any railroad in this State, and an act to increase the salary of the Governor, passed to be enacted. Resolve in favor of East Maine Conference Seminary was finally passed.

In the House, the minority report on capital punishment, which leaves the matter as it now stands, was adopted in concurrence. An act to increase the salary of the Governor was passed to be enacted. Resolve in favor of East Maine Conference Seminary was finally passed. Resolve in relation to the assassination of John King Robinson at Salt Lake City passed to be engrossed; also resolve providing for a hydrographic survey of the rivers in this State; also bill providing for inspection of petroleum. The House insisted on its former vote postponing the resolve for the enlargement of the Capitol building. Bill to incorporate the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railway Co. passed to be engrossed. Bill amendatory of the Liquor Law passed to be engrossed, 100 to 8. Resolve providing for publication of the statutes of the State was referred to the next Legislature.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—New York, Feb. 26.—A terrible tragedy occurred last night at Newmarket, N. J. During the evening two strangers called at the residence of Dr. Corville and inquired if he was at home. The servant girl replied that he was not. Late in the evening they returned and awoke Mrs. Corville, who went to the door. As soon as the door was opened they seized her by the throat and tried to strangle her screams. The servant girl hearing the noise, seized an infant and fled through the rear door to the next house, which was occupied by a Methodist clergyman, and aroused him. Several neighbors were at once summoned. On reaching the place the house was discovered to be on fire by the minister, and on opening the door of an inner apartment he was almost stifled by the dense smoke. Placing himself on the floor to avoid suffocation, his hand came in contact with the body of Mrs. Corville, which was apparently covered with blood. The corpse was taken from the room, when it was found that she had been strangled and also stabbed in the breast. Facts have come to light which cast suspicion on the servant girl hearing the noise, seized an infant and fled through the rear door to the next house, which was occupied by a Methodist clergyman, and aroused him. Several neighbors were at once summoned. On reaching the place the house was discovered to be on fire by the minister, and on opening the door of an inner apartment he was almost stifled by the dense smoke. Placing himself on the floor to avoid suffocation, his hand came in contact with the body of Mrs. Corville, which was apparently covered with blood. The corpse was taken from the room, when it was found that she had been strangled and also stabbed in the breast. 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