STATE OF VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM, to-wit:

We the pury purd the assures , felding have

quilty as charged in the molections and

big his gummbries at three mouth an

in pail and a fine of \$25000

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The grand jurors in and for the body of said county of Rockingham and now attending said court at its June term, 1921, upon their oaths, do present that Sheldon Lam within one year next prior to the finding of this indictment, in the said county of Rockingham, did unlawfully manufacture, sell, offer, keep, store and expose for sele, give away, transport, dispense, solicit, advertise and receive orders for ardent spirits, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of L.H.Bruce W. E. Lucas, a witness sworn in court and sent before the grand jury to give evidence.

Richard Bradley Tolo An W.E. Lucas That he had baught many quarks of Liquer of Lam.

.. : Commonwealth v.) Indictment Sjeldon Lam N 5dd WWW CIL Misdemean or Prok tion June term, 1921 bise NIOINS A True Bill G. R. Easthanie he the Jury find the accused quilty and fing this furnishment 3 months the Define Jun 00 tt: the 3 month pogh +> 20 Joreman 51 88 とう D. W. Earman Commonwealth's Attorney

State Normal School, Harrisonburg, Virginia

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Sample Beverage (obtained from Selden Lam)								
Presented for Analysis by Sheriff W. L. Dillard								
For Determination of Kind and Parcentage of Alcohol							Date Jun	■ 2/ , 1921
RESULTS OF ANALYSIS								
Sample	"C"							
Sample	s showed e	thyl(gr	ain) alo	ohol p	resent	to the	extent of	56.54%
	*							
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-		1						

Discussion and Interpretation of Analysis :

In terms of "proof" the strength of the alcoholic sample presented would read 113.08 proof.

tame.

I hereby certify that the above is correct to the best of my knowledge.

C. Johnston ANALYST

Dat**dune 26**, 19.21

State Kormal School, Harrisonhurg, Virginia chemical LABORATORIES

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Sumple Borrange (obtained from Selden Lan) Preseted for Analysis by Sheriff V. I. Dillard For Determination of Kinf and Percentage of Alcohol Det Jone - V. (1981 Addational Alcohol Secondard of Alcohol 1995

sands allowed other I grain alcohol present to the extent of 25.54

constants to mentantiate the mental

Destring 24

In forme of "proof" the stronger of the successive graphe and

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hereby certify that the shore a crustil to the best of the knowledg

Arrest Warrant COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, TO WIT: ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. SOP a Constable of said County : Whereas of the said County, has this day made _a Justice of the said County, complaint and information on oath before me, that day of. 197, in the said County, did of the said County, on the These are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to command you forthwith to apprehend and bring before me, or some other Justice of the said County, the body of the said Vac V to answer the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law. And you are required to summon ___ to appear and give evidence in behalf of the Commonwealth, on the examination touching the said offence. Given under my hand and seal this-____day of__ _____, in the year 1927. _I. P. (Seal) No. 38 NEWS-RECORD CO., HARRISONBURG, VA.

, in the said County, did

ommonwealth of Virginia, to command you forthwith to appre-

inte est braineen enn stor bri

in touching the said offence.

P. (Seal)

Commonwealth

vs.

Arrest Warrant

me 1921

Executed the within warrant by arresting and delivering the body of

before

VAR

a Justice of Rockingham County, and by summoning the within named witnesses in person,

. day of 192 this /

Constable of Rockingham County.

band ym roby

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM, To-wit:

Whereas

To the Sheriff of Rockingham County, Greeting.

.....appeared before me. a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County, and made complaint on oath that he has reason to believe that ardent spirits are being transported in a certain Ford Cor Operated These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth to command you forthwith to search said

for ardent spirits and if such ardent spirits are found, to take them into your possession and also to take said car into your possession and bring the said ardent spirits and the person or persons in whose possession they are found before me, or some other Justice of said County, to answer the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

..... 1921. (SEAL)

Search Warrant for Cars

COMMONWEALTH

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and made compating on orrived in a security. The Chese are therefore in B

COMMONWEALTH OF VERIL

for ardent spirits and if i to take said car into yo soris in whose possession mayor the said complet

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The Court instructs the jury that in this case, as in all criminal cases, the prisoner's plea of not guilty raises a presumption of innocence in his favor and puts upon the Commonwealth the burden of proving his guilt beyond reasonable doubt. If therefore, upon a consideration of the whole case, the testimony of the witnesses and the circumstances proven in evidence, there exists in the minds of the jury a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, they should find him not guilty.

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June 23, 1921

\$3.50

To J. F. Blackburn, Clerk of the Court, Rockingham County, Virginia:

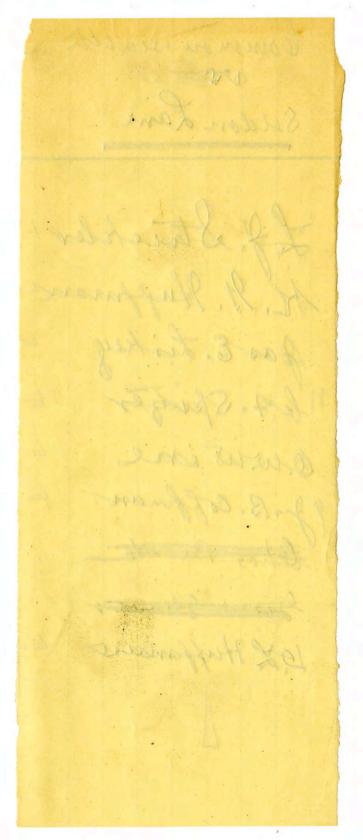
Commonwealth vs. Selden Lam

To Analysis of Beverage

C. Johnston Analyst

June 23, 1921 To J. F. Blackburn, Glerk of the Court, Rockingham County, Virginia: Commonwealth va. Salden Lem . To Analysis of Beverage..... Yamer C. Hourston

Common wealth Seldon Lam LJ. Strickler + K. H. Huffman Jas E. Liskey let. Spinger 4 Que wine 4 9 J.B. Coffman 4 the state Letters 19 L Huffansan 4



The Court instructs the jury that they are the judges of the credibility of the witnesses, and that in determining the weight to be given to the testimony of the different witnesses they are authorized to consider their interest in the result of the case, if they have any; their relationship to the parties concerned; their temper,feeling, or bias, if any has been shown; their demeaner while testifying; their intelligence; their means of information; the reasonableness or unreasonableness of their statements; and all other tire testimony of the different witnesses as under all the circumstances the jurors think they are entitled to. _.OM HOITDURTSHI

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Repuer D

INSTRUCTION NO.___.

Before the jury can convict the accused they must be satisfied from the evidence that he is guilty of the offence as charged in the indictment beyond all reasonable doubt. It is not sufficient that they should believe his guilt probable only, or more probable than his innocence. No degree of probability merely will authorize a conviction, but the evidence must be of such a character and tendency as to produce a moral certainty of the prisoner's guilt, to the exclusion of reasonable doubt.

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Repres 9

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Repair

INSTRUCTION NO.____.

The court instructs the jury that the law presumes every person charged with crime, to be innocent until his guilt is established by the Commonwealth beyond a reasonable doubt, and this presumption of innocence goes with the prisoner through the entire case and applies to every stage thereof;

Repus

Every man in the eye of the law is innocent until he is proved guilty; and not only is the burden of proving the guilt of a person charged with crime, on the Commonwealth, but to warrant a conviction his guilt must be proved to the exclusion of every reasonable hypothesis consistent with his innocence. Circumstances of mere suspicion are not sufficient, in other words, the rule as often stated is, that before the jury can convict, they must be satisfied, not only that the circumstances are consistent with the prisoner having committed the erime charged, but they must also be satisfied that the facts are such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion, than that he is guilty.

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INSTRUCTION NO.____.

The court instructs the jury, that the burden is upon the Commonwealth to prove every fact or circumstance necessary to convict the accused of every offence whatever, and if they have any reasonable doubt as to any fact or circumstance necessary to convict the accused as aforesaid, they are bound to give him the benefit of such doubt and find him not guilty and the court tells the jury that a reasonable doubt is, "that state of the case, which after the entire comparison and consideration of all of the evidence, leaves the minds of the jurors in that condition that they cannot say that they feel an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge."

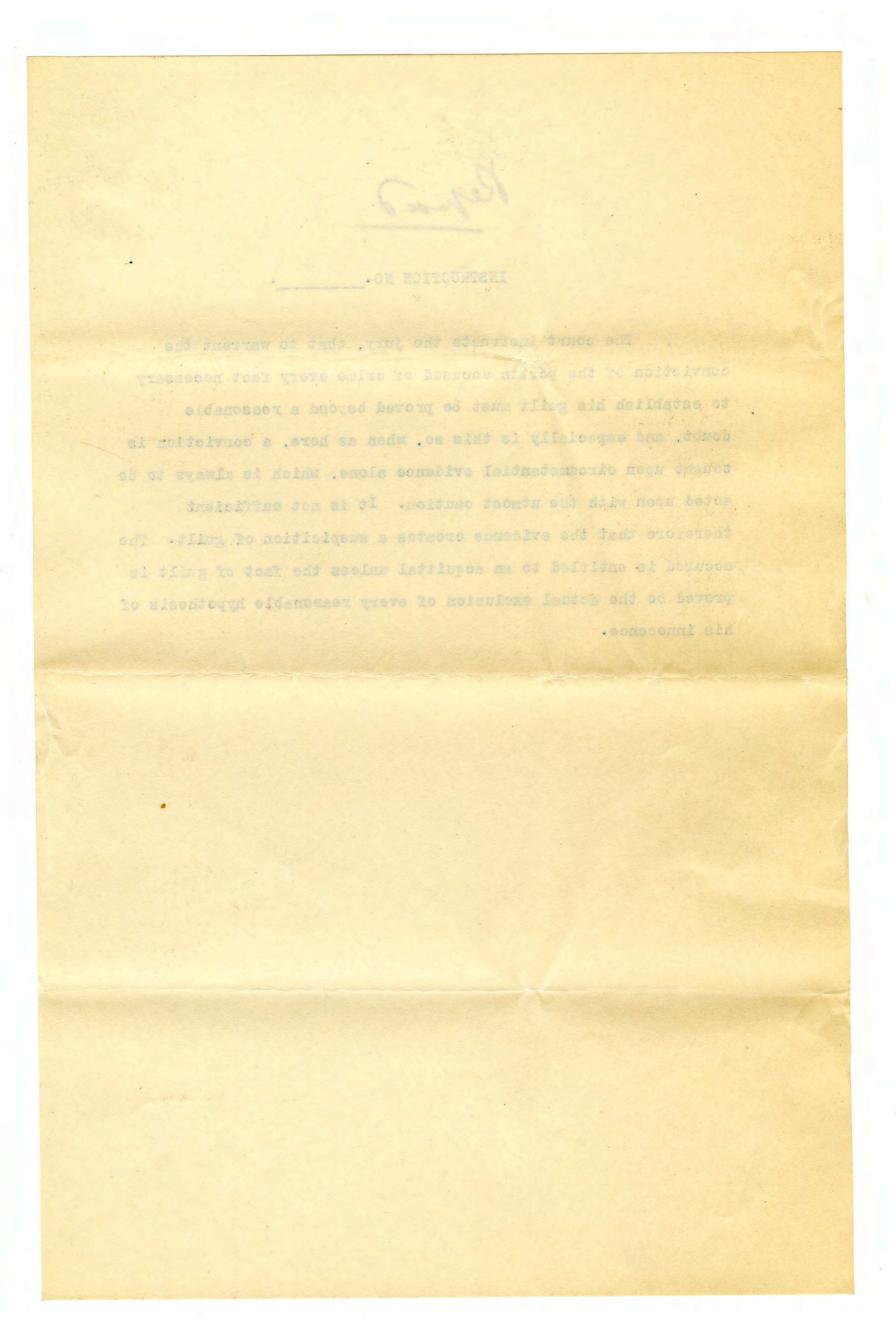
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The court instructs the jury, that the burden is apon the formonivelth so prove every foot or circumstence becausery to souviet the socuest of every offence whetever, and if they have any reasonable doubt as to any fact or circumstance necessary to convict the accused as aforesseid, they are bound to give him the benefit of such doubt and find him not guilty and the court talks the jury that a reasonable doubt is. "that state of the case, which after the entire comperison and consideration of the state, they cannot say that they feel an abiling soncondition that they cannot say that they feel an abiling son-

Repused

The court instructs the jury, that to warrant the conviction of the person accused of crime every fact necessary to establish his guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and especially is this so, when as here, a conviction is sought upon circumstantial evidence alone, which is always to be acted upon with the utmost caution. It is not sufficient therefore that the evidence creates a suspicition of guilt. The accused is entitled to an acquittal unless the fact of guilt is proved to the actual exclusion of every reasonable hypothesis of his innocence.



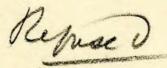
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INSTRUCTION NO.

The law presumes the prisoner to be always innocent of the charge alleged against him till he is proved to be guilty, and the burden rests upon the Commonwealth to prove the guilt of the accused beyond all reasonable doubt. Nothing is to be presumed or taken by implication against him. No mere preponderance of evidence will suffice, as in the trial of a civil case, nor is it enough that by conjecture or speculation he may be supposed to be guilty, but the jury must be satisfied by the evidence that he is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

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The law presumes the prisoner to be always innocent of the charge alleged against him till he is proved to be guilty, and the burden reats upon the Commonwealth to prove the guilt of the accused beyond ill reasonable doubt. Nothing is to be presumed or taken by inclication against him. No mere preponderance of evidence will suffice, as in the trial of a civil case, nor is it enough that by conjecture or speculation he may be supboard to be guilty, but the jury must be satisfied by the evicence that he is guilty coyond a responsible doubt.



The jury are instructed that where the prosecution relies upon circumstantial evidence alone for a conviction, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the crime has been committed by someone, in manner and form as charged in the indictment; and then they must not only be satisfied that all the circumstances proved are consistent with the defendant's having committed the act, but they must also be satisfied that the facts are such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion than that the defendant is the guilty person. If there is any one single fact proved to the satisfaction of the jury by a preponderance of evidence which is inconsistent with the defendant's guilt, this is sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt, and the jury should acquit the defendant. In order to justify the inference of legal guilt from circumstantial evidence, the existence of inculpatory facts must be absolutely incompatible with the innocence of the accused upon any rational theory, and incapable of explanation upon any other reasonable hypothesis than that of his guilt.

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The jury and imstructed that where the proceedian relles upon circumstantial evidence alone for a conviction. the jury must be activited beyond a reasonable doubt that the orime has been committed by someone. in menner and form as charged in the indictment; and then they must not only be estimized that all the sircumstances proved are consistent with the defendant's having committed the act. but they must also as estimited that the facts are such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion than the tofendant is the guilty person. If there is any one single fact proved to the satisfaction of the ineference of delive ecceptive to concerning a g with the defendant's guilt, whis is sufficient to raise a ressonable doubt, and the jury should acquit the defendant. In leitnetemovic mort tling legal to concerni add vitued of redro vidence, the existence of inculpatory facts must be absolutely incompatible with the innocence of the secured upon any rational theory, and incepable of explanation upon any other reasonable itypoinesis than that of his guilt.

Repused

INSTRUCTION NO.____.

The court instructs the jury that the Commonwealth must prove everything essential to the establishment of the charge in the indictment to the exclusion of a reasonable doubt; and if it fails so to do, then they must find for the defendant.

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The court instructs the jury that the Componwealth and prove everything expected to the establishment of the charge in the individent to the exclusion of a responsble doubt: and if it fails so to do, then they must find for the defendant.

It Shuther 2.60 K. M. Huffman !! 1.50 J. Z. fister, le 7, Spilter 2.60 Que, wince 1.5 J.B. Coffman 2.02 1.51 D.L. Huffman 13.20 2.6.4

SELDON LAM

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Fine

Upon an Indictment for a Misdemeanor

June Term 1921

COMMONWEALTH

June 28 1921

3 months in ford

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 15.20 \\
 16.02 \\
 26.40 \\
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