

110. *Western Union Tel. Co. v. Pendleton*, 122 U.S. 347 (1887).

An Indiana statute concerning the delivery of telegrams, insofar as it applied to deliveries sent from Indiana to other states, was an invalid regulation of commerce.

111. *Bowman v. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.*, 125 U.S. 465 (1888).

An Iowa liquor statute that required interstate carriers to procure a certificate from the auditor of the county of destination before bringing liquor into the state violated of the Commerce Clause.

Justices concurring: Matthews, Field (separately), Miller, Bradley, Blatchford
Justices dissenting: Harlan, Gray, Waite, C.J.

112. *California v. Pacific R.R.*, 127 U.S. 1 (1888).

A California tax levied on the franchise of interstate railway corporations chartered by Congress pursuant to its commerce power is void, Congress not having consented to it.

113. *Ratterman v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 127 U.S. 411 (1888).

An Ohio law that levied a tax on the receipts of a telegraph company was invalid to the extent that part of such receipts levied on were derived from interstate commerce.

114. *Asher v. Texas*, 128 U.S. 129 (1888).

A Texas law that imposed a license tax on drummers violates the Commerce Clause as enforced against one who solicited orders for the purchase of merchandise from out-of-state sellers.

115. *Stoutenburgh v. Hennick*, 129 U.S. 141 (1889).

A clause of a District of Columbia act that required commercial agents selling by sample to pay a license tax was held a regulation of interstate commerce when applied to agents soliciting purchases on behalf of principals outside the District of Columbia.

Justices concurring: Fuller, C.J., Field, Bradley, Harlan, Matthews, Gray, Blatchford, Lamar
Justice dissenting: Miller

116. *Western Union Tel. Co. v. Alabama*, 132 U.S. 472 (1889).

An Alabama tax law, as applied to revenue of telegraph company made by sending messages outside the state, was held to be an invalid regulation of commerce.

117. *Medley, Petitioner*, 134 U.S. 160 (1890).

A Colorado law, when applied to a person convicted of a murder committed prior to the enactment and that increased the penalty to be imposed, was void as an *ex post facto* law.