

103. *Wabash, St. L. & P. Ry. Co. v. Illinois*, 118 U.S. 557 (1886).

An Illinois law that prohibited long-short haul rate discrimination, when applied to interstate transportation, encroached upon the federal commerce power.

Justices concurring: Miller, Field, Harlan, Woods, Matthews, Blatchford

Justices dissenting: Bradley, Gray, Waite, C.J.

104. *Robbins v. Shelby County Taxing Dist.*, 120 U.S. 489 (1887).

A Tennessee law taxing drummers not operating from a domestic licensed place of business, insofar as it applied to drummers soliciting sales of goods on behalf of out-of-state business firms, was an invalid regulation of interstate commerce.

Justices concurring: Bradley, Miller, Harlan, Woods, Matthews, Blatchford

Justices dissenting: Waite, C.J., Gray, Field

105. *Corson v. Maryland*, 120 U.S. 502 (1887).

A Maryland law licensing salesmen, insofar as it was applied to a New York resident soliciting orders on behalf of a New York firm, was an invalid regulation of interstate commerce.

106. *Barron v. Burnside*, 121 U.S. 186 (1887).

An Iowa law that conditioned admission of a foreign corporation to do local business on the surrender of its right to invoke the diversity of citizenship jurisdiction of federal courts exacted an invalid forfeiture of a constitutional right.

107. *Fargo v. Michigan*, 121 U.S. 230 (1887).

A Michigan act, insofar as it taxed the gross receipts of companies and corporations engaged in interstate commerce, was held to be in conflict with the commerce powers of Congress.

108. *Seibert v. Lewis*, 122 U.S. 284 (1887).

A Missouri law requiring certain petitions, not exacted when county bonds were issued, before taxes could be levied to amortize said bonds, impaired the obligation of contracts.

109. *Philadelphia Steamship Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 122 U.S. 326 (1887).

A Pennsylvania gross receipts tax on public utilities, insofar as it was applied to the gross receipts of a domestic corporation derived from transportation of persons and property on the high seas, was in conflict with the exclusive federal power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.