

fenses and constituted an invalid interference with admiralty jurisdiction exclusively vested in federal courts by Article III.

156. *The Robert W. Parsons*, 191 U.S. 17 (1903).

New York statutes giving a lien for repairs upon vessels, and providing for the enforcement of such liens by proceedings *in rem*, were held void as in conflict with the exclusive admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Justices concurring: Brown, White, McKenna, Holmes, Day

Justices dissenting: Brewer, Peckham, Harlan, Fuller, C.J.

157. *Allen v. Pullman Company*, 191 U.S. 171 (1903).

A Tennessee tax of \$500 per year per Pullman car, when applied to cars moving in interstate as well as intrastate commerce, imposed an invalid burden on interstate commerce.

158. *Bradley v. Lightcap*, 195 U.S. 1 (1904).

An Illinois law, passed after a mortgage was executed, that provided that, if a mortgagee did not obtain a deed within five years after the period of redemption had lapsed, he lost the estate (whereas under the law existing when the mortgage was executed, failure by the mortgagee to take out a deed had no effect on the title of the mortgagee against the mortgagor), was held void as impairing the obligation of contract and depriving the mortgagee of property rights without due process.

159. *Central of Georgia Ry. v. Murphey*, 196 U.S. 194 (1905).

Georgia statutes that imposed the duty on common carriers of reporting on the shipment of freight to the shipper were held void when applied to interstate shipments.

160. *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U.S. 45 (1905).

A New York statute establishing a 10-hour day in bakeries violated due process because it interfered with the employees' freedom to contract in relation to their labor.

Justices concurring: Peckham, Brewer, Brown, McKenna, Fuller

Justices dissenting: Harlan, White, Day, Holmes (separately)

161. *Union Transit Co. v. Kentucky*, 199 U.S. 194 (1905).

Because tangible personal property acquires a tax situs in the state where it is permanently located, an attempt by Kentucky, in which the owner was domiciled, to tax railway cars located in Indiana, was void and amounted to a deprivation of property without due process.