

able in Confederate notes, the measure of recovery was to be the value of the land at the time of sale rather than the value of such notes at that time, impaired the obligation of contracts (Art. I, § 10).

96. *Louisville Gas Co. v. Citizens' Gas Co.*, 115 U.S. 683 (1885).

A Kentucky act of 1872 that chartered a corporation and authorized it to supply gas in Louisville, Kentucky, impaired the obligation of contract resulting from the grant of an exclusive privilege to an older company in 1869.

97. *Fisk v. Jefferson Police Jury*, 116 U.S. 131 (1885).

When a public officer has completed services (1871–1874), for which the compensation was fixed by law, an implied obligation to pay him at such rate arises, and such contract was impaired by a Louisiana constitutional provision of 1880 that reduced the taxing power of a parish to such extent as to deprive the officer of any effective means of collecting the sum due him.

98. *City of Mobile v. Watson*, 116 U.S. 289 (1886).

An Alabama law that deprived Mobile and its successor of the power to levy taxes sufficient to amortize previously issued bonds impaired the obligation of contracts.

99. *Walling v. Michigan*, 116 U.S. 446 (1886).

A Michigan law taxing nonresidents soliciting sale of foreign liquors to be shipped into the state imposed an invalid restraint on interstate commerce.

100. *Royall v. Virginia*, 116 U.S. 572 (1886).

When a Virginia law provided that coupons on state bonds were acceptable in payment of state fees, a subsequent law requiring legal tender in payment of a professional license fee impaired the obligation of contract between the coupon holder and the state. A law that imposed a penalty for practice without a license was void when applied where the license had been denied for failure to pay in legal tender.

101. *Pickard v. Pullman Southern Car Co.*, 117 U.S. 34 (1886).

A Tennessee privilege tax on railway sleeping cars was void insofar as it applied to cars moving in interstate commerce.

102. *Van Brocklin v. Tennessee*, 117 U.S. 151 (1886).

A state cannot validly sell for taxes lands that the United States owned at the time the taxes were levied, but in which it ceased to have an interest at the time of sale (Art. VI).