

An. Code, 1924, sec. 13. 1912, sec. 13. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 13 (p. 36).

13. Where a carrier delivers goods to one who is not lawfully entitled to the possession of them, the carrier shall be liable to any one having a right of property or possession in the goods, if he delivered the goods otherwise than as authorized by subdivisions (b) and (c) of the preceding section; and, though he delivered the goods as authorized by either of said subdivisions, he shall be so liable if prior to such delivery he—

A. Had been requested by or on behalf of a person having a right of property or possession in the goods, not to make such delivery; or

B. Had information at the time of the delivery that it was to a person not lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods.

A request or information to be effective within the meaning of this section must be given to an officer or agent of the carrier the actual or apparent scope of whose duties includes action upon such a request or information, and must be given in time to enable the officer or agent to whom it is given, acting with reasonable diligence, to stop delivery of the goods.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 14. 1912, sec. 14. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 14 (p. 36).

14. Except as provided in section 27, and except when compelled by legal process, if a carrier delivers goods for which a negotiable bill has been issued, the negotiation of which would transfer the right to the possession of the goods, and fails to take up and cancel the bill, such carrier shall be liable for failure to deliver the goods to any one who for value and in good faith purchases such bill, whether such purchaser acquired title to the bill before or after the delivery of the goods by the carrier, and notwithstanding delivery was made to the person entitled thereto.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 15. 1912, sec. 15. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 15 (p. 37).

15. Except as provided in section 27, and except when compelled by legal process, if a carrier delivers part of the goods for which a negotiable bill had been issued, and fails either—

A. To take up and cancel the bill, or

B. To place plainly upon it a statement that a portion of the goods has been delivered, with a description, which may be in general terms, either of the goods or packages that have been delivered or of the goods or packages which still remain in the carrier's possession, he shall be liable for failure to deliver all the goods specified in the bill, to any one who for value and in good faith purchases it, whether such purchaser acquired title to it before or after the delivery of any portion of the goods by the carrier, and notwithstanding such delivery was made to the person entitled thereto.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 16. 1912, sec. 16. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 16 (p. 37).

16. Any alteration, addition or erasure in a bill after its issue without authority from the carrier issuing the same, either in writing or noted on the bill, shall be void, whatever be the nature and purpose of the change, and the bill should be enforceable according to its original tenor.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 17. 1912, sec. 17. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 17 (p. 37).

17. Where a negotiable bill has been lost or destroyed, a court of competent jurisdiction may order the delivery of the goods upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction, and upon the giving of a bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the court, to protect the carrier or any