

person injured by such delivery from any liability or loss, incurred by reason of the original bill remaining outstanding. The court may also in its discretion order the payment of the carrier's reasonable costs and counsel fees.

The delivery of the goods under an order of the court, as provided in this section, shall not relieve the carrier from liability to a person to whom the negotiable bill has been or shall be negotiated for value without notice of the proceedings or of the delivery of the goods.

See art. 13, sec. 11.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 18. 1912, sec. 18. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 18 (p. 37).

18. A bill upon the face of which the word "duplicate" or some other word or words indicating that the document is not an original bill is placed plainly, shall impose upon the carrier issuing the same the liability of one who represents and warrants that such bill is an accurate copy of an original bill, properly issued, but no other liability.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 19. 1912, sec. 19. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 19 (p. 37).

19. No title to goods or right to their possession, asserted by a carrier for his own benefit, shall excuse him from liability for refusing to deliver the goods according to the terms of a bill issued for them, unless such title or right is derived, directly or indirectly, from a transfer made by the consignor or consignee after the shipment, or from the carrier's lien.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 20. 1912, sec. 20. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 20 (p. 38).

20. If more than one person claims the title or possession of goods, the carrier may require all known claimants to interplead, either as a defense to an action brought against him for non-delivery of the goods, or as an original suit, whichever is appropriate.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 21. 1912, sec. 21. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 21 (p. 38).

21. If some other than the consignee or person in possession of the bill has a claim to the title or possession of the goods, and the carrier has information of such claim, the carrier shall be excused from liability for refusing to deliver the goods either to the consignee or person in possession of the bill, or to the adverse claimant, until the carrier has had a reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claim or to bring legal proceedings to compel all claimants to interplead.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 22. 1912, sec. 22. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 22 (p. 38).

22. Except as provided in the two preceding sections and in section 12, no right or title of a third person, unless enforced by legal process, shall be a defense to an action brought by the consignee of a non-negotiable bill or by the holder of a negotiable bill against the carrier for failure to deliver the goods on demand.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 23. 1912, sec. 23. 1910, ch. 336, sec. 23 (p. 38).

23. If a bill of lading has been issued by a carrier, or on his behalf by an agent or employee, the scope of whose actual or apparent authority includes the issuing of bills of lading, the carrier shall be liable to—

- A. The consignee named in a non-negotiable bill; or
- B. The holder of a negotiable bill,