

purchaser of the receipt for value without notice of the alteration shall acquire the same rights against the warehouseman which such purchaser would have acquired if the receipt had not been altered at the time of the purchase.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 14. 1912, sec. 14. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 14 (p. 49).

**14.** Where a negotiable receipt 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 sureties, to be approved by the court, to protect the warehouseman from any liability or expense which he or any person injured by such delivery may incur by reason of the original receipt remaining outstanding. The court may also, in its discretion, order the payment of the warehouseman'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 warehouseman from liability to a person to whom the negotiable receipt 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. 15. 1912, sec. 15. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 15 (p. 50).

**15.** A receipt upon the face of which the word "duplicate" is plainly placed is a representation and warranty by the warehouseman that such receipt is an accurate copy of an original receipt properly issued and uncanceled at the date of the issue of the duplicate, but shall impose upon him no other liability.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 16. 1912, sec. 16. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 16 (p. 50).

**16.** No title or right to the possession of the goods on the part of the warehouseman, unless such title or right is derived directly or indirectly from a transfer made by the depositor at the time of or subsequent to the deposit for storage, or from the warehouseman's lien, shall excuse the warehouseman from liability for refusing to deliver the goods according to the terms of the receipt.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 17. 1912, sec. 17. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 17 (p. 50).

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

An. Code, 1924, sec. 18. 1912, sec. 18. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 18 (p. 50).

**18.** If some one other than the depositor or person claiming under him has a claim to the title or possession of the goods, and the warehouseman has information of such claim, the warehouseman shall be excused from liability for refusing to deliver the goods, either to the depositor or person claiming under him or to the adverse claimant, until the warehouseman 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. 19. 1912, sec. 19. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 19 (p. 50).

**19.** Except as provided in the two preceding sections and in sections 9 and 36, no right or title of a third person shall be a defense to an action