

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

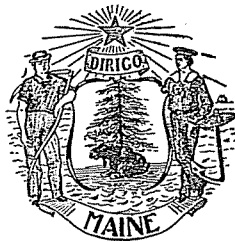
FIFTH REVISION.

THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE
STATE OF MAINE,

PASSED SEPTEMBER 1, 1903, AND TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1904.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.



AUGUSTA :
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT,
1904.

TITLE FOUR.

Corporations of various kinds, and Proprietors of Real Estate.

CHAP. 47. Corporations.

48. Savings banks. Loan and building associations. Trust and banking companies. Foreign banking companies.
49. Insurance and insurance companies.
50. Toll bridges.
51. The organization and construction of steam railroads. Crossings and bridges.
52. The management and operation of steam railroads.
53. Street railroads.
54. Corporations for navigation by steam. Unclaimed baggage and merchandise.
55. Telegraph and telephone companies, gas and electric light and power companies.
56. Aqueducts and water companies.
57. Libraries and charitable societies.
58. Proprietors of lands, wharves and other real estate, in common.
59. Mills and their repairs.
60. Agricultural institutions.

CHAPTER 47.

CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 1. This chapter applies to all corporations organized by special acts of the legislature or under the general laws of the state, except so far as it is inconsistent with such special acts or with public statutes, concerning particular classes of corporations.

SEC. 2. Acts of incorporation, passed since March seventeen, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, may be amended, altered or repealed by the legislature, as if express provision therefor were made in them, unless they contain an express limitation; but this section shall not deprive the courts of any power which they have at common law over a corporation or its officers. (a)

SEC. 3. Before commencing business, the president, treasurer and a majority of the directors of any corporation chartered by special act of the legislature, shall prepare a certificate setting forth the date of approval of its charter, the name and purposes of the corporation, the amount of capital stock, the amount already paid in, the par value of the shares, the names and residences of the owners, the name of the county where it is located, the number and names of the directors, and the name and residence of the clerk, and shall sign and make oath to it. Such certificate

Application.
R. S., c. 46, § 1.
See c. 48, § 10;
c. 49, § 1;
c. 55, § 1.
39 Me., 37.
58 Me., 20.

Acts of incorporation may be altered or repealed.
R. S., c. 45, § 23.
See c. 1, § 6,
¶ xxviii.

Corporations chartered by special statute, shall prepare a certificate to be recorded.
1891, c. 140, § 1.

(a) 16 Me., 231; 23 Me., 319; 60 Me., 174; 63 Me., 274; 66 Me., 504, 508; 69 Me., 49; 96 Me., 258; 97 Me., 207, 592.

CHAP. 47.

—when to be
a corpora-
tion.

Duties to be
paid by cor-
porations
chartered by
special stat-
ute.
1891, c. 140, § 2.
1893, c. 185, § 1.

Duties upon
filing certifi-
cates for
banking, in-
surance, rail-
roads, sav-
ings banks,
trust, safe
deposit, tele-
graph, tele-
phone, elec-
tric or gas
light, street
railroad and
water com-
panies.
1891, c. 140, § 3.
1893, c. 185, § 2.
See c. 55, § 1.

shall be recorded in the registry of deeds in the county where its principal office is to be located, in a book kept for that purpose, and a copy thereof, certified by such register, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who shall enter the date of filing thereon and on the original certificate to be kept by the corporation, and shall record said copy in a book kept for that purpose. From the time of filing such certificate in the secretary of state's office, the stockholders of said corporation, their successors and assigns, shall be a corporation.

SEC. 4. The certificate mentioned in the preceding section shall not be received and filed by the secretary of state except upon the payment to him of the sum of fifteen dollars, if the capital stock does not exceed five thousand dollars; twenty-five dollars if the capital stock exceeds five thousand dollars and does not exceed ten thousand dollars; seventy-five dollars if the capital stock exceeds ten thousand dollars and does not exceed fifty thousand dollars; one hundred and twenty-five dollars if the capital stock exceeds fifty thousand dollars and does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars; sixty dollars upon every one hundred thousand dollars or fraction thereof in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, if the capital stock exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, which sum is to be paid by the secretary of state to the treasurer of state for the use of the state, *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to corporations chartered for charitable and benevolent purposes.

SEC. 5. No certificate of organization of any corporation for banking, insurance, construction and operation of railroads, or aiding in the construction thereof, the business of trust companies, or corporations intended to derive a profit from the loan or use of money, safe deposit companies, renting of safes and burglar and fire proof vaults, telegraph and telephone companies, electric or gas light companies, street railroad companies, water companies, or any corporation authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain, shall be received and filed by the secretary of state except upon payment to him of twenty-five dollars, if the capital stock does not exceed five thousand dollars; fifty dollars if the capital stock exceeds five thousand dollars and does not exceed ten thousand dollars; one hundred dollars if the capital stock exceeds ten thousand dollars and does not exceed fifty thousand dollars; two hundred dollars if the capital stock exceeds fifty thousand dollars; and does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars; seventy-five dollars upon every one hundred thousand dollars or fraction thereof in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, if the capital stock exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, which sum is to be paid by the secretary of state to the treasurer of state for the use of the state.

ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATIONS UNDER GENERAL LAW.

How three or
more persons
may organize
themselves in-
to a corpora-
tion for
certain
enumerated
purposes.
R. S., c. 48, § 16.
See c. 55, § 1.
96 Me., 316.

SEC. 6. Three or more persons may associate themselves together by written articles of agreement, for the purpose of forming a corporation to carry on any lawful business anywhere, including corporations for manufacturing, mechanical, mining or quarrying business and also corporations whose purpose is the carriage of passengers or freight, or both, upon the high seas, or from port or ports in this state to a foreign port or ports, or to a port or ports in other states, or the carriage of freight or passengers, or both, upon any waters where such corporations may navigate; and excepting corporations for banking, insurance, the construction and operation of railroads or aiding in the construction thereof, and the business of

savings banks, trust companies or corporations intended to derive profit from the loan or use of money, and safe deposit companies, including the renting of safes in burglar-proof and fire-proof vaults; but corporations may also be formed hereunder to exercise the following corporate purposes in other states and jurisdictions, namely: the construction and operation of railroads or aiding in the construction thereof, telegraph or telephone companies, and gas or electrical companies, and in all such cases the articles of agreement and certificate of organization shall state that such business is to be carried on only in states and jurisdictions when and where permissible under the laws thereof, and such corporations heretofore organized for the transaction of such business in other states or jurisdictions, if otherwise legally organized and now existing, are hereby declared to be corporations under the laws of this state.

SEC. 7. Their first meeting shall be called by one or more of the signers of said articles, by giving notice thereof, stating the time, place and purposes of the meeting to each signer, in writing, or by publishing it in some newspaper printed in the county, at least fourteen days prior to the time appointed therefor. If all of the signers of said articles shall in writing waive notice and fix a time and place of such meeting, no notice or publication shall be necessary. At such meeting they may organize into a corporation, adopt a corporate name, define the purposes of the corporation, fix the amount of the capital stock, which shall not be less than one thousand dollars, divide it into shares and elect not less than three directors, a clerk, treasurer and any other necessary officers, and may adopt a code of by-laws.

SEC. 8. Before commencing business, the president, treasurer and majority of the directors shall prepare a certificate setting forth the name and purposes of the corporation, the amount of capital stock, the amount already paid in, the par value of the shares, the names and residences of the owners, the name of the county where it is located, and the number and names of the directors, and the name and residence of the clerk, and shall sign and make oath to it; and after it has been examined by the attorney general, and been by him certified to be properly drawn and signed and to be conformable to the constitution and laws, it shall be recorded in the registry of deeds in the county where said corporation is located, in a book kept for that purpose, and within sixty days after the day of the meeting at which such corporation is organized, a copy thereof certified by such register shall be filed in the secretary of state's office, who shall enter the date of filing thereon, and on the original certificate to be kept by the corporation, and shall record said copy in a book kept for that purpose. Before said certificate is filed in the office of the secretary of state, when the amount of capital stock does not exceed ten thousand dollars, such corporation shall pay to the treasurer of state for the use of the state the sum of ten dollars; when the amount of the capital stock exceeds ten thousand dollars and does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, it shall pay to the treasurer of state for the use of the state, the sum of fifty dollars; when the amount of the capital stock exceeds five hundred thousand dollars, it shall pay to the treasurer of state for the use of the state ten dollars for each one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock; and the treasurer's receipt for said sum shall be filed with the secretary of state as a condition precedent, before he shall be authorized to receive said certificate for filing.

SEC. 9. Any corporation organized hereunder before March fifteen, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, which caused the certificate to be

—other corporations excepted.

—corporations may be formed hereunder to exercise certain purposes, in other states.
1903, c. 182, § 2.

First meeting.
R. S., c. 48, § 17.
1901, c. 229, § 8.
See c. 55, § 1.
61 Me., 356.
64 Me., 381.
70 Me., 146.

—notice may be waived.
1901, c. 229, § 9.

—amount of capital stock, and of officers.

Certificate prepared by officers, examined by attorney general, and recorded in registry of deeds and secretary of state's office.
R. S., c. 48, § 18.
1897, c. 225.
See c. 55, § 1.
61 Me., 356.
64 Me., 381.
70 Me., 146.

—duties to be paid to the state.
See c. 117, § 17.

Certificate filed in registry of deeds

CHAP. 47.

where corporation is located, deemed compliance. 1893, c. 212, § 3. Upon filing certificate or organization complete. R. S., c. 48, § 19. See c. 1, § 6; § xxix, c. 55, § 1.

recorded in the registry of deeds of the county in which such corporation is described in said certificate to be located, shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of the preceding section.

SEC. 10. From the time of filing the copy of such certificate in the secretary of state's office, the signers of said articles and their successors and assigns shall be a corporation, the same as if incorporated by a special act, with all the rights and powers, and subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities provided by this chapter. (a)

MEETINGS.

First meeting, how called; organization valid, if made under any provision of this chapter. R. S., c. 46, § 3. R. S., c. 48, § 3.

SEC. 11. The first meeting of any corporation chartered by special act of the legislature unless otherwise provided, shall be called by a notice signed by some person named in the act of incorporation, setting forth the time, place and purpose of the meeting, a copy of which shall be delivered to each member, or published in a newspaper in the county, if any, otherwise in the state paper, seven days before the meeting; but the organization of any existing corporation made in accordance with any provision of this chapter is valid. (b)

Any meeting may be called by a justice, if no other legal mode. R. S., c. 46, § 4. 12 Me., 400.

SEC. 12. When a meeting of any corporation cannot be otherwise called, three members of the corporation may make written application to a justice of the peace where it is established, if local, or if not, where it is desired to hold the meeting, who may issue his warrant to either of such members, directing him to call a meeting by giving the notice required in the preceding section. When the law requires a notice to be published in some newspaper, or posted in some public place, the justice shall designate in his warrant the newspaper or place.

Who may preside at such meeting. R. S., c. 46, § 7.

SEC. 13. When a meeting is called by a justice of the peace, he, or the person to whom his warrant was directed, may call the meeting to order and preside therein, until a clerk is chosen and qualified, if there is no officer present whose duty it is to preside. The person presiding is not responsible for an error in judgment in receiving or rejecting the vote of a person claiming to be a member.

—person presiding not responsible for error.

Officers hold over, when; officers elected on another day, acts of, legal. R. S., c. 46, § 8. 30 Me., 559. 56 Me., 323.

SEC. 14. When a corporation fails to hold its annual meeting on the day appointed, or fails to elect officers at such meeting, the officers of the preceding year continue in the exercise of their duties, and their acts are legal, until other officers are chosen and qualified in their stead. When, upon due notice given, officers are regularly elected on any other day than that of the annual meeting, they shall hold their offices and perform their duties as if chosen on that day, unless a majority of the corporate members file with the clerk, within six months after such election, written objections thereto, and their acts shall be considered legal, until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

—proviso.

Objections to election on another day. R. S., c. 46, § 9.

SEC. 15. When such a notice is filed, the clerk shall call a meeting of the corporation, at such time and place as he appoints, and give the notice required for an annual meeting, stating in it the fact that objections have been filed, and the purpose of the meeting; and officers elected at such meeting shall hold their offices, and their acts shall be considered legal, until other officers are chosen and qualified in their stead.

Meeting, when legal by consent. R. S., c. 46, § 5. 1901, c. 229, § 17.

SEC. 16. When all the members of a corporation are present in person or by proxy at a meeting and sign a written consent on the record thereof, such meeting is legal.

(a) 61 Me., 356; 64 Me., 381; 70 Me., 146.

(b) 27 Me., 519; 38 Me., 345; 72 Me., 296.

SEC. 17. Shareholders may be represented by proxies granted not more than thirty days before the meeting which shall be named therein; they are not valid after a final adjournment thereof. They may be represented by a general power of attorney, produced at the meeting, until it is revoked. Shares hypothecated to the corporation shall not be represented. No person can give, by right of representation, a greater number of votes than is allowed to any one by the charter or by-laws.

SEC. 18. After the owner of stock in a corporation has transferred, mortgaged or in any way pledged the same to another for security merely, and it so appears in such transfer, mortgage or pledge, and on the books of the corporation, such owner continues to have the right to vote upon such stock at all meetings of the stockholders until his right of redemption ceases.

OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 19. Corporations shall have a president, directors, clerk, treasurer and any other desirable officers. Such officers shall be chosen annually, and shall continue in office until others are chosen and qualified in their stead. There shall not be less than three directors, one of whom shall be by them elected president. Directors must be and remain stockholders, except that a member of another corporation, which owns stock and has a right to vote thereon, may be a director. The treasurer shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum, and with such sureties, as are required. The clerk shall be sworn, and shall record all votes of the corporation in a book kept for that purpose; nothing herein shall prohibit corporations from providing by their by-laws for the division of their directors into classes and their election for a longer term than one year. After the certificate of organization required by law is filed in the office of the secretary of state, directors of all corporations not charged with the performance of any public duty within the state may hold meetings without the state and there transact business and perform all corporate acts not expressly required by statute to be performed within the state. Directors of such corporations may act through committees whose powers shall be defined in the by-laws. (a)

SEC. 20. All corporations, existing by virtue of the laws of this state, shall have a clerk who is a resident of this state, and shall keep, at some fixed place within the state, a clerk's office where shall be kept their records and a book showing a true and complete list of all stockholders, their residences and the amount of stock held by each; and such book, or a duly proved copy thereof, shall be competent evidence in any court of this state to prove who are stockholders in such corporation and the amount of stock held by each stockholder. Such records and stock book shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of persons interested, who may take copies and minutes therefrom of such parts as concern their interests, and have them produced in court on trial of an action in which they are interested. The above provisions as to list of stockholders shall not apply to any corporation doing business in this state and having a treasurer's office at some fixed place in the state where a stock book is kept giving the names, residences and amount of stock of each stockholder.

SEC. 21. Any officer or member of a corporation, who prevents access to and use of the records and books as provided in the preceding section, is liable for all damages occasioned thereby, in an action on the case.

SEC. 22. Whenever there is a change in the office of clerk of a corporation, the clerk shall, within twenty days after the acceptance of the office

CHAP. 47.

Proxies and powers of attorney, and rights under them.
R. S., c. 46, § 13.

Representation of pledged stock.
R. S., c. 46, § 14.

Officers of corporation.
R. S., c. 48, §§ 1, 2.

—directors must be stockholders.
1893, c. 180.

—treasurer to give bond.

—clerk to be sworn.
See c. 4, § 27.

—directors may be divided into classes and elected for more than one year.
1903, c. 182, § 1.
—may hold meetings without this state for certain purposes.

Clerk's office, books, etc., where kept.
R. S., c. 46, § 10.
1889, c. 263, § 1.
See c. 3, § 15.

—records and stock book open to inspection and to be produced in court.

—provisions do not apply to certain corporations.

Preventing use of records and books, punished.
R. S., c. 46, § 19.
Certificate of election of clerk.

CHAP. 47.

R. S., c. 46, § 11.
1897, c. 243.

—an attested
copy evi-
dence.

Clerk of any
corporation,
may resign
at any time.
1895, c. 67, § 3.

Officers
to ascertain
residences of
stockholders.
R. S., c. 46, § 30.
1901, c. 208.
65 Me., 379.
82 Me., 189.

—no divi-
dends, unless
residence is
on books.

—return of stock
to assessors.
See c. 8, § 56;
See R. S., c. 6,
§ 30.
1891, c. 130, § 1.

file a certificate of his election in the registry of deeds in the county or district where the corporation is located, or where it has a place of business or a general agent; and an attested copy of such certificate shall be sufficient evidence that he is clerk, for service of process upon the corporation, until another certificate has been filed.

SEC. 23. The clerk of any corporation may resign his office as clerk by filing his resignation with the register of deeds in the county where the certificate of his election was filed; if no such certificate of election was filed, then his resignation may be filed with the register of deeds in the county where such certificate of election, ought according to law to have been filed; said resignation shall take effect from and after the time of the receipt of the same by such register of deeds.

SEC. 24. Cashiers of banks, treasurers of trust and banking and safe deposit companies and clerks or treasurers of other corporations shall ascertain the residences of all stockholders in either; and no dividend shall be paid to any stockholder, whose residence, for the time being, is not entered on the books thereof; and the cashiers of banks, and clerks or treasurers of all corporations holding property liable to be taxed, shall, by the eighth day of April annually, return under oath, to the assessors of each town, in which any of its stockholders reside, the names of such stockholders, the amount of stock owned by them on the first day of such April, and the amount of stock paid into such corporations, and also the value of the real estate, vaults and safe deposit plant, owned by any bank, or trust and banking or safe deposit company which is taxed as other real estate is taxed in the town in which it is located and the amount for which it is valued by the assessors of such municipality for the year previous, and such return shall contain in the body thereof, or by note annexed thereto, an abstract of section thirty-two of chapter nine; and said cashiers of banks, treasurers of trust and banking and safe deposit companies, and clerks or treasurers of such other corporations shall make like returns to the assessors of the town where such bank, company or other corporation is located or transacts its ordinary business, of all the stock in such bank, company or other corporation not returned to the assessors of other towns in the state. Such returns shall be the basis of taxation on such property, deducting the assessed value of the real estate, vaults and safe deposit plant of any bank, trust and banking or safe deposit company as herein provided.

SEC. 25. Such cashiers shall, between the first day of November and the eighth day of December, annually, make return to the secretary of state of the names of all stockholders, their residences, the amount of stock owned by each and the whole amount of stock paid in on said first day of November. The secretary shall lay the same before the legislature within the first thirty days of the session.

SEC. 26. Every corporation incorporated under the laws of this state, excepting religious, charitable, educational and benevolent corporations, and excepting such corporations as may be organized under chapter fifty-seven, and such corporations as are liable to a franchise tax other than the tax provided for in section eighteen of chapter eight, and such corporations as have been or may hereafter be excused from filing annual returns under the provisions of section thirty-one of this chapter, so long as their franchises remain unused, shall on or before the first day of June, annually, make a return to the secretary of state, signed by its president or treasurer, verified under oath, containing the names of its directors.

Cashiers to
return list
of stock-
holders to sec-
retary of
state.
R. S., c. 46, § 31.
1901, c. 229, § 16.
76 Me., 412.

Corporations
shall an-
nually file re-
turns with
secretary of
state.
1901, c. 229, § 1.

—contents of
returns.

president, treasurer and clerk, with the residence of each, the location of its principal office in this state, and the amount of its authorized capital stock; and for this purpose the secretary of state shall furnish blanks in proper form and safely keep in his office all such returns.

SEC. 27. A deposit of the return required in the three preceding sections in a post office, postage paid, properly directed, is a compliance therewith. For the neglect or refusal of its officer to make such return, the corporation forfeits five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, to be prosecuted in the name of the state by the attorney general.

SEC. 28. Whenever any corporation or its officers neglect to make to the secretary of state any return required by law, the secretary of state shall forthwith notify the attorney general, who shall proceed at once, by action of debt in the name of the state, to enforce the penalties therefor, and shall make itemized return thereof in his annual report. The secretary of state, on or before the first day of July, annually, shall furnish the attorney general with a statement showing which of said corporations, if any, have failed to comply with the preceding section, with such other memoranda from his office as will aid the attorney general in obtaining service upon such delinquent corporation. In addition to said penalties, the following costs shall be recovered in behalf of the state against said corporation, to wit: for the attorney general, for the writ, an attorney fee, and travel and attendance at court not exceeding two terms; and for the state, such other costs as are legally taxable in actions at law. Such action may be brought in any county.

SEC. 29. If within thirty days from the commencement of an action under section twenty-seven such corporation makes to the secretary of state the returns required by law, he shall forthwith notify the attorney general, who shall discontinue such suit upon payment of the costs already accrued.

SEC. 30. If any officer of a corporation, charged by law with the duty of making and causing to be published any statement in regard to such corporation, neglects to do so, such officer, in addition to penalties already provided, forfeits five hundred dollars to the prosecutor, to be recovered by action of debt, or action on the case.

SEC. 31. The attorney general, upon application by any corporation, and satisfactory proof that it has ceased to transact business, shall file a certificate of the fact with the secretary of state, and shall give a duplicate certificate to the corporation; and thereupon such corporation shall be excused from filing annual returns with the secretary of state.

SEC. 32. Dividends of profit may be made by the directors, but the capital or the debts due shall not thereby be reduced, until all debts due from the corporation are paid. Any officer or member, who votes or aids to make a dividend in violation hereof shall be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisoned less than one year; and all sums received for such dividends may be recovered by any creditor of the corporation in an action on the case.

CAPITAL, STOCK AND TRANSFER OF SHARES.

SEC. 33. The capital of corporations incorporated by special act of the legislature shall be fixed within the limits of the charter and divided into shares; and the names of owners, and the number of shares owned by each, shall be entered of record at the first meeting. The capital may be subsequently increased to the amount allowed by the charter, by adding to the number of shares.

Deposit of return in post office sufficient.
R. S., c. 46, § 32.
—penalty for neglect.
76 Me., 411.

Secretary of state to notify attorney general of neglect of corporations to make returns.
R. S., c. 46, § 33.
1901, c. 229, § 2.

—costs in behalf of state.

Suits may be discontinued.
R. S., c. 46, § 34.

Penalty for neglect to publish statement.
R. S., c. 46, § 35.
See c. 48,
§§ 42, 90;
c. 49, §§ 28, 91.
77 Me., 492.

Corporations ceasing to do business may be excused from filing annual returns.
R. S., c. 46, § 36.
1901, c. 229, § 19.
See c. 117, § 17.
Dividends may be made; but not to reduce capital or debts due.
R. S., c. 48, § 8.
See §§ 75, 88, 93.
—penalty.

Capital fixed and divided.

—names of owners and their shares, to be entered of record.
R. S., c. 48, § 4.

CHAP. 47.

Transfer of shares, how made.
R. S., c. 46, § 12.
R. S., c. 48, § 5.
1893, c. 200.

—what shall constitute a sufficient delivery.
1897, c. 293, § 1.
See c. 52, § 31;
c. 122, § 10.

20 Me., 305.
49 Me., 317.
68 Me., 68.

Transfer shall not affect holder of record, until recorded.
1897, c. 293, § 3.

May change par value of shares.
1901, c. 229, § 12.
See § 45.

Assessments may be made and shares sold, for neglect to pay.
R. S., c. 48, § 6.

Notice of sale, how given; title, how transferred to purchaser.
R. S., c. 48, § 7.

Certain corporations may increase capital and change number of directors.
R. S., c. 48, § 20.
1901, c. 229, § 18.

—secretary of state to be notified.

—duties.

SEC. 34. When the capital of a corporation is divided into shares, and certificates thereof are issued, they may be transferred by indorsement and delivery. The delivery of a certificate of stock of a corporation to a bona fide purchaser or pledgee for value, together with a written transfer of the same or a written power of attorney to sell, assign and transfer the same, signed by the owner of the certificate, shall be a sufficient delivery to transfer the title against all parties. Certificates of shares with the seal of the corporation affixed, shall be issued to those entitled to them by transfer or otherwise, signed by the president or vice-president, and by the cashier, clerk or treasurer. Neither shall sign blanks and leave them for use by the other, nor sign them without knowledge of the apparent title of the person to whom they are issued. In case of the absence or disability of either of said officers, the signature of a majority of the directors in his stead is sufficient.

SEC. 35. No transfer shall affect the right of the corporation to pay any dividend due upon the stock, or to treat the holder of record as the holder in fact, until such transfer is recorded upon the books of the corporation or a new certificate is issued to the person to whom it has been so transferred.

SEC. 36. Any corporation organized under this chapter may change the par value of its shares at a meeting of the stockholders called for the purpose by a vote representing a majority of the stock issued, and a certificate thereof signed by the president or clerk shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state in the same manner as provided by law for changes in charter or certificate of organization.

SEC. 37. Assessments, not exceeding the amount originally limited for a share, may be made on all shares, subscribed and not paid for, to be paid to the treasurer, in such instalments and at such times as are ordered. If a stockholder neglects to pay such assessments on his shares for thirty days, the treasurer may sell at public auction a sufficient number of them to pay the same with incidental charges.

SEC. 38. The treasurer, before the sale, shall give notice of the time and place thereof, and of the amount due on each share, in a newspaper printed in the town, if any, if not, in the county where the office of the clerk of such corporation is established, otherwise in the state paper, three weeks successively; and the treasurer's certificate of the sale of such shares, recorded as other transfers, passes the title to the purchaser.

SEC. 39. If the stockholders of any corporation created by special charter and not charged with the performance of any public duty, or organized under the general laws of the state, find that the amount of its capital stock is insufficient for the purposes for which said corporation is organized, or that the number of directors is inconvenient for the transaction of its business, the stockholders may by a vote representing a majority of the stock issued, increase the amount of its capital stock to any amount, and may change the number of directors in like manner, and the corporation shall file a certificate thereof with the secretary of state within ten days thereafter, and thereupon said vote shall take effect. When the capital stock is increased from ten thousand dollars or less to not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, the corporation shall pay to the treasurer of state for the use of the state the sum of forty dollars. When the capital stock is increased to any amount exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, it shall pay to the treasurer of state for the use of the state the sum of ten dollars for each one hundred thousand dollars of such increase, and the treasurer's receipt for the same shall be filed with the secretary of

state before he shall be authorized to receive any certificate of any increase of capital stock.

SEC. 40. If the stockholders of any corporation organized under this chapter shall desire to decrease the amount of its capital stock, the stockholders, at a meeting duly called for the purpose, or at any annual meeting, when notice shall have been given of such proposed action in the call therefor, may by a vote representing a majority of all the stock issued, decrease the amount of its capital stock to any amount desired, and the corporation shall give notice of such change to the secretary of state within ten days thereafter. And each stockholder shall, within three months after such meeting, surrender such a proportion of his stock as the amount of decrease shall bear to the amount of the capital stock before the decrease, so that each stockholder shall have the same proportion of the whole capital stock of the company as before the decrease. This section shall not affect or prejudice in any way the rights of creditors of such corporation existing at the time when the reduction of its capital stock authorized hereunder shall be consummated.

Reduction of capital stock. 1895, c. 67.

—rights of creditors not prejudiced.

SEC. 41. Whenever the assets of a corporation have been so diminished by losses or depreciation of property, that its capital is impaired, such corporation, at any meeting of the stockholders legally called therefor, with the consent of not less than two-thirds in amount of all its outstanding stock, expressed at such meeting or at any adjournment thereof, may reduce such stock to the extent of such impairment, and thereupon the par value of all shares issued or to be issued shall be reduced proportionally.

When capital of company is impaired, stock may be reduced. R. S., c. 46, § 15.

—par value of shares reduced proportionally.

SEC. 42. Within thirty days after such reduction any stockholder who has not agreed thereto, may file a bill in equity in any county in which said corporation has an established place of business, or in which it held its last stockholders' meeting, for a revision of its proceedings in making said reduction, upon which bill such proceedings may be annulled or modified, so that such reduction shall not exceed the actual impairment of capital. The action of the court, or, if no bill is filed as aforesaid, the action of the corporation, as provided in the preceding section, shall be conclusive upon all parties, whether stockholders or creditors, and such reduction shall not create any personal liability of any stockholder or officer thereof.

Remedy for any stockholder who has not agreed thereto. R. S., c. 46, § 16.

—proceedings may be annulled or modified.

—proceedings conclusive.

SEC. 43. The clerk of said corporation shall file with the secretary of state a certified copy of such proceedings, within thirty days after they are taken, or forfeit one thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in favor of any existing or future creditor of such corporation first suing therefor in any court or county in which a transitory action between the same parties may be brought.

Copy of proceedings, filed with secretary of state. R. S., c. 46, § 17. —penalty for failure, how recovered.

SEC. 44. Simultaneously with or after such reduction of its stock, such corporation may from time to time authorize the issue of new shares, of the reduced par value, until the gross capital equals the gross capital authorized by its charter or articles of association before such reduction was made, although the new shares increase the whole issue beyond the number authorized by such charter or articles.

Corporation may authorize issue of new shares. R. S., c. 46, § 13.

SEC. 45. Whenever a corporation shall make a change in its charter or certificate of organization, in any manner, for the more convenient transaction of its business, it shall forward a notice of such change to the secretary of state, who shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose.

Notice of change in charter, to secretary of state. 1885, c. 361. See c. 117, § 17.

CHAP. 47.

CORPORATE POWERS.

General powers of corporations.
R. S., c. 46, § 2.
See c. 1, § 6,
¶ xvii.

By-laws, what they may determine.
R. S., c. 46, § 6.
Sec § 19.
31 Me., 476, 576.
79 Me., 443.

—name may be changed and effect thereof.
68 Me., 81.

Corporations may do business out of the state.
1901, c. 229, § 10.

May create two or more kinds of stock.
1901, c. 229, § 11.

Stock may be issued for property and stock of other corporations, or for services, and shall not be liable for further payment thereon.
1901, c. 229, § 13.
See § 87.

May hold shares of other corporations, and exercise rights of ownership.
1901, c. 229, § 14.

SEC. 46. Corporations may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in their corporate name; have a common seal alterable at pleasure; elect all necessary officers; prescribe their duties and fix their compensation; make by-laws consistent with the laws of the state and their charters; and hold and convey lands and other property. (a)

SEC. 47. Corporations may among other provisions, determine by their by-laws, the manner of calling and conducting meetings; the number of members that constitute a quorum; the number of votes to be given by shareholders; by whom any or all officers, except president and directors, shall be elected; the tenure of the several offices; the mode of voting by proxy; and of selling shares for neglect to pay assessments; and may enforce such by-laws by penalties not exceeding twenty dollars. A corporation, at a legal meeting of its stockholders, may vote to change its name and adopt a new one; and when the proceedings of such meeting, certified by the clerk thereof, are returned to the office of the secretary of state to be recorded by him, the name shall be deemed changed; and the corporation, under its new name, has the same rights, powers and privileges, and is subject to the same duties, obligations and liabilities as before, and may sue and be sued by its new name; but no action brought against it by its former name, shall be defeated on that account, but on motion of either party, the new name may be substituted therefor in the action.

SEC. 48. Any corporation of this state may conduct business in other states, territories or possessions of the United States, or in foreign countries, and have one or more officers out of the state, and may hold, purchase, mortgage and convey real estate and personal property out of this state.

SEC. 49. Every corporation may create two or more kinds of stock with such classes and with such designations, preferences and voting powers, or restrictions or qualifications thereof, as shall be fixed and determined in the by-laws, or by vote of the stockholders at a meeting duly called for the purpose.

SEC. 50. Any corporation may purchase mines, manufactories and other property necessary for its business, and the stock of any company or companies owning, mining, manufacturing or producing materials or other property necessary for its business, and issue stock to the amount of the value thereof in payment therefor, and may likewise issue stock for services rendered to such corporation and the stock so issued shall be full paid stock and not liable to any further call or payment thereon; and in the absence of actual fraud in the transaction, the judgment of the directors as to the value of the property purchased, or services rendered, shall be conclusive.

SEC. 51. Any corporation organized under this chapter and any corporation organized for manufacturing, mechanical, mining or quarrying business, under special act of the legislature, may purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of the shares of the capital stock of, or any bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness created by any other corporation or corporations of this or any other state, territory or country, and while owners of such stock may exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon.

(a) 16 Me., 229; 17 Me., 442; 20 Me., 46; 23 Me., 41; 29 Me., 126; 43 Me., 182; 50 Me., 550; 56 Me., 420; 58 Me., 20; 61 Me., 167; 68 Me., 43.

CHAP. 47.

SEC. 52. Any corporation organized under this chapter at a legal meeting of its stockholders, by a vote representing a majority of the stock issued, may change its location from one county to another in the state, and the corporation shall file, by its clerk or other officer, in the registry of deeds in each of said counties, within twenty days after such change of location, the certificate required by section twenty-two.

May change location from one county to another.
1893, c. 182.

TRUSTS PROHIBITED.

SEC. 53. It shall be unlawful for any firm or incorporated company, or any number of firms or incorporated companies, or any unincorporated company, or association of persons or stockholders, organized for the purpose of manufacturing, producing, refining or mining any article or product, which enters into general use and consumption by the people, to form or organize any trust, or to enter into any combination of firms, incorporated or unincorporated companies, or association of stockholders, or to delegate to any one or more board or boards of trustees or directors the power to conduct and direct the business of the whole number of firms, corporations, companies or associations which may have formed, or which may propose to form a trust, combination or association inconsistent with the provisions of this section and contrary to public policy.

Formation of trusts forbidden.
1889, c. 266, § 1.

SEC. 54. No certificate of stock, or other evidence of interest, in any trust, combination or association, as named in the preceding section, shall have legal recognition in any court in this state, and any deed of real estate given by any person, firm or corporation, for the purpose of becoming interested in such trust, combination or association, or any mortgage given by the latter to the seller, as well as all certificates growing out of such transaction, shall be void.

Evidence of interest in any trust, shall not have legal recognition.
1889, c. 266, § 2.

SEC. 55. Any firm, incorporated or unincorporated company, or association of persons or stockholders, who shall enter into or become interested in such trust, combination or association, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five, nor more than ten thousand dollars.

Penalty for being connected with any trust.
1889, c. 266, § 3.

RIGHTS OF MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. 56. No corporation shall sell, lease or in any manner part with its franchises except with the consent of its stockholders at an annual or special meeting, the call for which shall give notice of the subject matter of the proposed sale, lease or consolidation. All such sales, leases and consolidations shall be subject to the provisions of this and the eleven following sections, and to the prior liens of stockholders as therein defined.

Corporations shall not sell franchises without consent of stockholders.
1891, c. 84, § 1.

SEC. 57. If any stockholder in any corporation, which shall vote to sell, lease or consolidate its franchise, shall vote in the negative and shall file his written dissent therefrom with the president, clerk or treasurer of such corporation within one month from the day of such vote, the corporation in which he is a stockholder may within one month after such dissent is so filed, enter a petition with the supreme judicial court, sitting in equity, in the county where it held its last annual meeting, in term time or in vacation, setting forth in substance the material facts of the transaction, the action of the corporation thereon, the names and residences of all dissenting stockholders whose dissents were so filed, making such dissenting stockholders parties thereto, and praying that the value of the shares of such dissenting stockholders may be determined, and for other appropriate relief.

Dissent of stockholders shall be filed, and petition entered, with S. J. Court, that value of shares shall be determined.
1891, c. 84, § 2.

CHAP. 47.

If corporation fails to enter petition, dissenting stockholder may enter and prosecute the same.
1891, c. 84, § 3.

Court shall determine value of shares and secure rights of stockholders.
1891, c. 84, § 4.

—corporation shall deposit amount of award in some bank.

—when shares shall become property of corporation.

Either party may enter appeal, and trial had before a jury.
1891, c. 84, § 5.

—award, how paid.

—appellant shall have lien on property of corporation.

If dissent is not filed, stockholder shall be deemed to have assented.
1891, c. 84, § 6.

—guardian may be appointed for incapacitated stockholder.

—proviso.

Stockholders shall deposit in court, certificates of shares.
1891, c. 84, § 7.

SEC. 58. If any such corporation shall fail to enter such petition as aforesaid, any stockholder dissenting as aforesaid may within one month thereafter enter such petition and prosecute the same, making such corporation party defendant. In either case the court shall fix the time of hearing and shall order notice thereof to all parties interested, by publication in some newspaper or newspapers at least two weeks successively, and such personal service as is required upon bills in equity.

SEC. 59. The court, or any justice thereof in term time or in vacation, shall hear the parties and determine as soon as practicable the value of the stock of such dissenting stockholders; and shall make and enforce all such orders and decrees as may be necessary to secure to such stockholders all their rights. Such corporation shall, notwithstanding any appeal as hereinafter authorized, forthwith deposit the amount so awarded, in some bank or trust company designated by the court, to be by it held until final judgment, and paid to the parties as thereafter ordered by the court directing such deposit. Upon such deposit and upon compliance with final judgment as hereinafter provided, the shares of such stockholders shall become the property of such corporation, and the court may make and enforce such orders as may be necessary to secure its title thereto.

SEC. 60. Within thirty days after filing the decree determining such values, as aforesaid, either party may enter an appeal therefrom, to be heard at the next term of the supreme judicial court in the county where such petition is pending. The issue may thereupon, at the request of any party thereto, be submitted to a jury. If upon such trial the amount of such award is increased, the stockholder shall have judgment and execution against the petitioning corporation or corporation defending, for such increase with interest and costs; and if not increased, such corporation may withdraw from said deposit, the amount of the decrease with interest and costs. During the pendency of such appeal, the appellant shall have a lien upon all the property of the corporation interested in such sale or lease, or consolidation for thirty days after judgment on appeal. Such lien shall have precedence over any mortgages or leases made after any vote of sale, lease or consolidation. All such liens may be released upon filing with the court, a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the court may approve. Two or more stockholders may join in the same appeal.

SEC. 61. Any stockholder failing to file his dissent as required in section fifty-seven shall be deemed to have assented to such vote. If it appears that any stockholder is legally incapacitated from giving such assent or waiver, the court shall appoint suitable guardians or representatives for such persons, and the case shall then be heard and determined as if such stockholders had filed their dissent as required by section fifty-seven. *Provided, however,* that, if the proceedings hereby authorized are not had, then as against any stockholder who is a minor, or otherwise legally incapacitated, and who has no guardian, the period of one month in which to file the written dissents aforesaid shall not begin to run until the removal of the incapacity, by the appointment of a guardian or otherwise and actual notice of the vote of sale, lease or consolidation.

SEC. 62. Every stockholder appearing in answer to, or filing any petition, by himself, guardian or other legal representative, shall simultaneously therewith or within such time as the court may allow, deposit in court his certificate of shares duly indorsed to the corporation of which he is a shareholder, or some other sufficient transfer thereof, which shall

CHAP. 47.

there remain subject to the order of the court. All attachments and transfers of such shares shall be subject to the final decrees in such proceeding; and any such attaching creditor or transferee shall be allowed to become a party to the proceedings to protect his interests; and if such person, so claiming under such transfer or attachment omits or fails to intervene in such proceedings, his omission as a party shall not bar or impair the proceedings.

SEC. 63. If none of the corporations interested in such petition shall pay or deposit the amount as herein ascertained and decreed, with interest thereon, within such time as the court shall order, any stockholder, entitled to such amount, may at his option take judgment and execution therefor, with interest and costs, against such corporation or withdraw his stock aforesaid; and after such withdrawal or if said execution is returned unsatisfied within thirty days after judgment, the owner of such shares shall retain all the rights of a dissenting stockholder as though no proceedings had taken place. All stockholders entitled to a remedy hereunder, shall have a lien upon the property of the corporations in which they are stockholders which shall take precedence of all mortgages or leases, of any kind made after any vote of sale, lease or consolidation. Such liens may be released as provided in section sixty.

SEC. 64. The supreme judicial court, or any justice thereof, may in term time or vacation hear and determine said petitions, and make all orders for giving notice to non-resident parties, and taking action with reference to them, for the enforcement of the rights of any party to the proceedings, for the consolidation of two or more petitions, for the payment of interest on the adjudged value of the shares, for the payment of dividends, pending the proceedings, for interest upon the deposit aforesaid, for the distribution of costs between the parties and for enforcing its orders and decrees, as are consistent with the principles of equity practice, and as the convenient and speedy settlement of the controversy may require.

SEC. 65. If any petition shall fail for any matter of form, any party interested therein may file a new petition within two months thereafter. No petition shall be abated by the death of any party, but may thereupon be summarily revived by suggestion and amendment.

SEC. 66. The proceedings hereby authorized shall not apply to nor affect any special act relating to the rights of minority stockholders in any particular corporations enacted before April four, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, nor any mortgage legally made.

SEC. 67. If either of the corporations interested has consolidated its stock with corporations created by any other state or states, or the stock therein is held by virtue of concurrent legislation of one or more states, and proceedings have been commenced for valuing the stock and paying the value thereof in any state having jurisdiction, such proceedings, shall, while pending, be a bar to any under this chapter; but if such proceedings in any other state shall fail for any reason not touching the merits, a petition may be filed as herein provided, within two months thereafter.

—transfers shall be subject to final decrees.

If corporation fails to pay amount decreed, stockholder may take judgment and execution or withdraw stock.
1891, c. 84, § 8.
—after withdrawal, or if execution is not satisfied, owner shall retain all rights.
—lien of dissenting stockholders.

Court may hear and determine petitions, and make orders for enforcement of rights of all parties.
1891, c. 84, § 9.

If petition fails for any matter of form, new petition may be filed.
1891, c. 84, § 10.

Exceptions.
1891, c. 84, § 11.

Proceedings for valuing stock under the laws of other states, shall be a bar to any under this chapter.
1891, c. 84, § 12.

CORPORATE CONTRACTS AND LIABILITIES.

SEC. 68. Corporations are bound by parol contracts made by an agent authorized by vote or by their by-laws. Contracts may be implied from corporate acts, or from the acts of the general agent. (a)

(a) 7 Me., 120; 24 Me., 38, 502; 26 Me., 435; 29 Me., 126.

Contracts.
R. S., c. 46, § 21.

CHAP. 47.

Provisions of law relating to foreclosure of railroad mortgages given to trustees, applicable to mortgages of all corporations so given.
1837, c. 85.

Service of process on foreign corporation, trustee in mortgage by domestic corporation.
1897, c. 200.
See c. 117, § 17.

Property and franchise may be taken for debts.
R. S., c. 46, § 20.

Names of directors, clerk and schedule of property, to be furnished to an officer.
R. S., c. 48, § 9.

Officer, having an execution, may elect to take debts due to corporation.
R. S., c. 48, § 10.
—proceedings.

Penalty for refusing to comply with sections 72 and 73.
R. S., c. 48, § 11.

Books to be produced on trial.
R. S., c. 48, § 12.
—refusal punished.

Foreign companies may sue and be sued here, and property attached.
R. S., c. 46, § 22.
—effect of agents' acts.

SEC. 69. The provisions of chapter fifty-two, sections forty-two to sixty-three inclusive, shall apply to and include all mortgages of franchises, lands or other hereditaments, or of all of them, heretofore or hereafter given by any corporation to trustees to secure scrip or bonds of said corporation; and the holder of said scrip or bonds shall have the benefit of all said provisions, whether the said mortgages have been or may be foreclosed in the manner provided by section forty-two of said chapter, or in any other legal manner, and to the extent of and with reference to the property covered by the mortgage; the new corporation, when organized, shall have the rights and privileges of the original corporation.

SEC. 70. In case of the mortgage of franchises, lands or other hereditaments by any domestic corporation to a foreign corporation as trustee, service of process may be made on any authorized agent of such foreign corporation in the state; or if no such agent can be found, such service may be made upon the bank examiner, who shall immediately notify the corporation by mail. Service made in either of said methods shall be valid and binding upon the corporation in every respect.

SEC. 71. The property of any corporation, and the franchise of one having a right to receive a toll established by the state, with its privileges and immunities, are liable to attachment on mesne process and levy on execution for debts of the corporation, in the manner prescribed by law. (a)

SEC. 72. Every agent or person having charge of corporate property, shall, on request, furnish to any officer having a writ or execution against the corporation for service, the names of the directors and clerk, and a schedule of all property, including debts known by him to belong to the corporation.

SEC. 73. An officer, having an execution against a manufacturing corporation and unable to find property liable to seizure, or the creditor, may elect to satisfy it, in whole or in part, by a debt due to the corporation not exceeding the amount due to the creditor, and the person having custody of the evidence of such debt shall deliver it to such officer with a written transfer thereof to him for the use of the creditor, which shall constitute an assignment thereof, and the creditor, in the name of the corporation, may sue for and collect it, subject to any equitable set-off by the debtor.

SEC. 74. Any officer or other person, who unnecessarily neglects or refuses to comply with the two preceding sections, forfeits not exceeding four times the amount due on such execution, and may be imprisoned less than one year.

SEC. 75. When a suit or prosecution is pending for a violation of section thirty-two or either of the three preceding sections, the clerk or person having custody of the books of the corporation, shall, upon reasonable written notice, produce them on trial; and for neglect or refusal so to do, he is liable to the same fine or imprisonment as the party on trial would be.

SEC. 76. Corporations existing by the laws of another state or of a foreign jurisdiction, may sue or be sued by their corporate name in this state; and if they have property in this state it may be attached and appraised and set off on execution, as the property of non-resident individuals. The acts of their agents have the same effect as the acts of agents of foreign private persons, unless prohibited by law. (b)

(a) See c. 78, § 32; c. 86, § 17; 97 Me., 302.

(b) 17 Me., 36; 29 Me., 467; 55 Me., 294.

DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 77. Corporations, whose charters expire or are otherwise terminated, have a corporate existence for three years thereafter; to prosecute and defend suits; to settle and close their concerns; to dispose of their property; and to divide their capitals.

SEC. 78. When the charter of a corporation expires or is terminated, a creditor or stockholder may apply to the supreme judicial court, which may appoint one or more trustees to take charge of its estate and effects, with power to collect its debts, and prosecute and defend suits at law; and to sell and convey its real estate; and if sold at auction, the same notice shall be given as in the sale of lands of corporations on execution. The court has jurisdiction in equity of all proceedings therein, and may make such orders and decrees, and issue such injunctions as are necessary.

SEC. 79. The debts of the corporation shall be paid in full by such trustees, when the funds are sufficient; when not, ratably to those creditors, who prove their debts, as the law provides, or as the court directs. Any balance remaining shall be distributed among the stockholders or their legal representatives in proportion to their interests.

SEC. 80. Except where otherwise provided by statute, whenever at any meeting of its stockholders, legally called therefor, such stockholders vote to dissolve such corporation, a bill in equity against the same for dissolution thereof, may be filed by any officer, stockholder or creditor in the supreme judicial court, in the county in which it has an established place of business, or in which it held its last stockholders' meeting; upon said bill, such notice shall be given as may be ordered by any justice of said court, in term time or vacation, and upon proof thereof, such proceedings may be had according to the usual course of suits in equity, that said corporation shall be dissolved and terminated. Upon proof that there are no existing liabilities against said corporation, and no existing assets thereof, requiring distribution among the stockholders, said court may dissolve said corporation without the appointment of trustees or receivers.

SEC. 81. Said court has jurisdiction in said cause to appoint receivers, issue injunctions, and pass interlocutory decrees and orders, according to the usual course of proceedings in equity; and shall, moreover, upon dissolving said corporation, or upon terminating its charter, appoint one or more trustees, who shall have all the powers conferred upon similar trustees by sections seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine and eighty-nine, or by any other law of the state, with such special powers as may be given them by said court. But, notwithstanding the appointment of such trustees, said court may superintend the collection and distribution of the assets of said corporation, and may retain said bill for that purpose.

SEC. 82. Nothing in the two preceding sections relieves any officer, shareholder or other person from any liability, except as provided therein.

SEC. 83. A copy of every decree or judgment dissolving a corporation or forfeiting its charter shall be forthwith filed by the clerk of the court in the office of the secretary of state and there recorded.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. 84. Persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, shall not be personally subject to any liabilities as stockholders; but the estates and funds in their hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward or person

Existence after charter expires.
R. S., c. 46, § 24.
55 Me., 293.
92 Me., 476.

Court may appoint trustees; their powers.
R. S., c. 46, § 25.
60 Me., 173, 182.
79 Me., 316.
111 U. S., 110.

Trustees to pay debts; and divide balance.
R. S., c. 46, § 26.
60 Me., 173, 182.
79 Me., 316.
111 U. S., 110.

Bill in equity against corporations for dissolution.
R. S., c. 46, § 27.
79 Me., 316.

—notice and proceedings.

—if no liabilities, dissolution may be had without trustees.

Jurisdiction of court.
R. S., c. 46, § 28.

—trustees.

—powers and duties.

—court may superintend collection and distribution of assets.

No relief from liability.
R. S., c. 46, § 29.
Decree of dissolution shall be filed with secretary of state.
1901, c. 229, § 15.

Executors, etc., holding stock not personally liable as stockholders.
1897, c. 293, § 4.

CHAP. 47.

Pledgee or stock not liable as a stockholder. 1897, c. 293, § 2.

Except in banks, stockholders not liable beyond amount or stock. R. S., c. 46, § 44. 1885, c. 359, § 10. See c. 48, § 36. 75 Me., 521. 86 Me., 66. 89 Me., 127. 92 Me., 444.

Capital stock subscribed, is for security of creditors; payment of subscription to be bona fide. R. S., c. 46, § 45. See § 50.

Withdrawal of capital stock, void as against judgment creditor, receivers or trustees. R. S., c. 46, § 46.

Proceedings may be by action on the case, or bill in equity. R. S., c. 46, § 47.

—stockholder not liable unless debt was contracted during his ownership of stock.

—action limited to one year.

interested in such trust funds would be if they were respectively living and competent to act and hold the stock in their own names.

SEC. 85. A pledgee for value, holding a certificate of stock of a corporation for security merely, shall not, while he so holds such stock, be subject to any of the liabilities of a stockholder, unless he appears on the books of the corporation as the absolute owner of such stock.

SEC. 86. No stockholder in any corporation, except in banks, trust and banking companies, and when otherwise provided by the act of incorporation has, after February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, been liable for the debts of or claims against such corporation beyond any amounts withdrawn or not paid in, as provided in the two following sections; but neither this section nor the four following, affect past or future liabilities of any officer of any corporation; nor any liability of any person or corporation or remedy therefor, existing on said twenty-fourth day of February.

SEC. 87. The capital stock subscribed for any corporation is declared to be and stands for the security of all creditors thereof; and no payment upon any subscription to or agreement for the capital stock of any corporation, shall be deemed a payment within the purview of this chapter, unless bona fide made in cash, or in some other matter or thing at a bona fide and fair valuation thereof. (a)

SEC. 88. No dividend declared by any corporation from its capital stock or in violation of law, no withdrawal of any portion of such stock, directly or indirectly, no cancelation or surrender of any stock, and no transfer thereof in any form to the corporation which issued it, is valid as against any person who has a lawful and bona fide judgment against said corporation, based upon any claim in tort or contract or for any penalty, or as against any receivers, trustees or other persons appointed to close up the affairs of an insolvent corporation. (b)

SEC. 89. Any person having such judgment, or any such trustees, receivers or other persons appointed to close up the affairs of an insolvent corporation, may, within two years after their right of action herein given accrues, commence an action on the case or bill in equity, without demand or other previous formalities, against any persons, if a bill in equity, jointly or severally, otherwise severally, who have subscribed for or agreed to take stock in said corporation and have not paid for the same; or who have received dividends declared from the capital stock, or in violation of law; or who have withdrawn any portion of the capital stock, or canceled and surrendered any of their stock, and received any valuable consideration therefor from the corporation, except its own stock or obligation therefor; or who have transferred any of their stock to the corporation as collateral security or otherwise, and received any valuable consideration therefor as aforesaid; and in such action they may recover the amount of the capital stock so remaining unpaid or withdrawn, not exceeding the amounts of said judgments or the deficiency of the assets of such insolvent corporation. But no stockholder is liable for the debts of the corporation not contracted during his ownership of such unpaid stock, nor for any mortgage debt of said corporation; and no action for the recovery of the amounts hereinbefore mentioned shall be maintained against a stockholder unless proceedings to obtain judgment against the corporation are commenced during the ownership of such stock, or within

(a) 64 Me., 382; 78 Me., 178; 82 Me., 403, 511; 86 Me., 66; 92 Me., 451; 93 Me., 163.

(b) 64 Me., 382; 78 Me., 178; 82 Me., 402; 86 Me., 66; 93 Me., 163.

one year after its transfer by such stockholder is recorded on the corporation books. (a)

SEC. 90. A defendant in such suit may prove that he has already in good faith paid by himself or through another person who has assumed his stock or subscription, to any person holding a bona fide judgment, or to any such trustee or receiver, or other person authorized to receive it, or to the corporation itself, the whole or any part of any amounts for which he would be liable under this chapter; or that he has already in good faith and without collusion been sued for, and is still in peril of being compelled to pay, such amounts in whole or in part, to some other person, in which latter case the suit may be continued to await, on payment of defendant's costs from term to term; or he may prove that the amounts illegally received by him from said corporation were received more than two years before the claim arose on which such judgment was obtained, or if the suit is by trustees, receivers or other such person, more than two years before the commencement of the legal proceeding by virtue of which such corporation passed into the hands of trustees or receivers; or he may prove the invalidity of such judgment in any particular which could avail the corporation on a writ of error, or that said judgment was not bona fide; or he may prove that he has bona fide claims in contract or tort, several, or joint with other persons, against said corporation, absolute or contingent, or which could be availed of by set-off in court or on execution, for the whole or any part of the amounts for which he would be liable under this chapter; or in case his stock was transferred to such corporation as collateral security or as payment, he may either prove that the same was so transferred in good faith as security or payment for, or of, an anterior liability incurred without any concurrent agreement for the transfer of such stock, and for which the corporation was unable to obtain other sufficient security or payment, or in such case he may prove that whatever sum was received thereon, has been in whole or part repaid to such corporation; and proof of any of such matters is a full or partial defense for such defendant.

SEC. 91. When members of a corporation are liable for its debts, or for any acts of its officers or members, or to contribute for money paid on account of such debts or acts, the amount due may be recovered of such corporation by an action at law, or a bill in equity; and the court may make all necessary orders and decrees.

SEC. 92. Corporations, not created for literary, benevolent or banking purposes, shall not so divide any of their corporate property as to reduce their stock below its par value, until all debts are paid, and then only for the purpose of closing their concerns.

SEC. 93. When such a corporation has unlawfully made a division of any of its property, or has property which cannot be attached, or is not by law attachable, any judgment creditor may file a bill in equity in the supreme judicial court, setting forth the facts, and the names of such persons as are alleged to have possession of any such property, or choses in action, either before or after division; names of defendants may be struck out or added by leave of court; costs awarded at discretion, and service made on the defendants named, as in other equity suits. They shall in answer thereto, disclose on oath all facts within their knowledge relating to such property in their hands, or received by a division among stock-

What may be proved by any of the defendants.
R. S., c. 46, § 48.
78 Me., 178.
84 Me., 73, 75, 76.
86 Me., 60.
89 Me., 488.

Stockholders, paying for corporation, may recover contribution.
R. S., c. 46, § 49.
36 Me., 84.

Not to divide capital until debts paid.
R. S., c. 46, § 51.
59 Me., 474.

Judgment creditor may file bill in equity in certain cases.
R. S., c. 46, § 52.
77 Me., 474.
111 U. S., 110.

(a) 64 Me., 382; 78 Me., 178; 82 Me., 402; 83 Me., 323; 84 Me., 75; 86 Me., 66, 75, 492; 88 Me., 612; 92 Me., 451; 93 Me., 163.

CHAP. 48.

Proceedings,
trial and
decree in the
suit.
R. S., c. 46, § 53.
111 U. S., 110.

On dissolu-
tion, estate
vests in
shareholders.
R. S., c. 46, § 54.

Property of
inhabitants
of counties,
towns, etc.,
may be taken
for debts.
R. S., c. 46, § 55.

holders. When either of them has the custody of the records of the corporation, he shall produce them and make extracts therefrom and annex them to his answer, as the court directs.

SEC. 94. The court shall determine, with or without a jury, whether the allegations in the bill are sustained, and it may decree, that any such property shall be paid to such creditor in satisfaction of his judgment, and cause such decree to be enforced as in other chancery cases. Any question arising may, at the election of either party, be submitted to the decision of a jury under the direction of the court.

SEC. 95. When a corporation is dissolved, its real and personal estate is vested in the persons who were at the time shareholders, as tenants in common according to their interests. (a)

SEC. 96. The property of the inhabitants of counties, towns, cities and other quasi corporations, may be taken to pay any debt due from the body politic, of which they are members. All sums so paid, with interest and costs, may be recovered of such body politic. (b)

Note. Proceedings for sale on execution of titles of banks or corporations as mortgagees of lands, c. 78, § 39.

Proceedings for sale on execution of shares of stockholders in a corporation, c. 86, §§ 12-16, 23.

Proceedings for sale on execution of franchise of corporations having right to receive toll, c. 86, §§ 17-20; of franchises of railroad corporations, § 21.

CHAPTER 48.

SAVINGS BANKS, LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS, TRUST AND BANKING COMPANIES, FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATIONS.

Examiner,
appointed.
R. S., c. 47, § 48.
72 Me., 556.

Private, asso-
ciated, and
foreign bank-
ing prohibited,
unless author-
ized by legis-
lature.
R. S., c. 47, § 83.

—penalty.

—proviso.

SEC. 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint a bank examiner, who shall hold his office for three years, subject to removal at any time by the appointing power, and shall not during his continuance in office hold any office in any bank in the state.

SEC. 2. No person shall issue any drafts, bills, notes or other evidences of debt payable to bearer or order, as a private banker, for the purpose of loaning them or putting them in circulation as money; nor, unless specially authorized thereto by the legislature, shall he contribute to the funds or become a member of any association for the purpose aforesaid; nor transact any other business that banks may do by their charters, except making discounts and receiving deposits; nor hold any agency for the purpose of receiving, issuing, loaning or putting in circulation, as money, the bills, notes, orders or other evidences of debt of any company not incorporated in the state, or of any private banker not resident therein, under a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offense, to be recovered by indictment for the use of the state, or by action of debt, half to the state and half to the prosecutor. This section does not prohibit banks, from receiving and paying out, in the usual course of business, the bills of foreign banks, the circulation of which is not prohibited by law.

ORGANIZATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings
banks, cor-
porations.
R. S., c. 47, § 84.

SEC. 3. All savings banks or institutions for savings, lawfully organized, are corporations possessed of the powers and functions of corporations generally, and as such have power:

(a) 16 Me., 318; 29 Me., 134; 36 Me., 190; 66 Me., 400; 79 Me., 316.

(b) See c. 86, §§ 30-32; 1 Me., 364; 47 Me., 141; 49 Me., 328; 68 Me., 507.