

pretenses now made by Henry are, according to Isaac's bill, mere shifts which H. G. resorted to to defraud I. G. of his rights.

HENRY'S ALLEGATION

that Isaac accepted the Vice-Presidency of the German National Bank at a yearly salary of \$6,000 in lieu of all share in the profits, Isaac pronounces utterly false, and says that both Henry and himself were to serve without salary, drawing only such money as was needed for their personal uses. In short, he never agreed to serve H. G. & Co. during the years 1872 and 1873 for a specific salary. Certain papers, purporting to be a dissolution of partnership and a limitation of the contract, Isaac declares to have been signed by him through error and misapprehension, and under protest made by him at the time; that they were fraudulently procured by Henry; that the statements therein are untrue, and that the papers are null and void. In the language of the bill, Henry craftily advantaged the busy Isaac, and took a wrongful advantage of him. Isaac, moreover, denies that he ever received the sum of \$21,796.45 on the 22d of January, 1874, or any other sum, as his share in the profits.

The bill gives a history of the manner in which

ELIAS GREENEBAUM

was taken into the firm, and how he answered Henry's urgent call for help at a time when there was a run on the German Savings Bank, and fears were felt that there would be a run on the German National also. These were critical times—the winter of 1873—with the Greenebaum family, and Henry had to call largely on his friends for assistance. Elias became connected with the business as a partner, and Isaac charges that Henry, in order to show Elias that everything was lovely, entered real estate upon the books, and "marked it up" so as to show a gain of several hundred thousand dollars. The end seemed to justify the means; at all events, Henry's strategy had the desired effect, and the crisis was successfully passed.

Isaac cannot get over

THESE PAPERS

which Henry induced him to sign. He repeats that he trusted to his brother's honor and integrity, and to his solemn pledge that the papers should never be used to his prejudice. The partnership was understood to be permanent, and it is untrue, he says, that he ever received any money as a bounty or gratuity or in any other way than as his share of the profits. The agreement between Henry and Elias was kept a secret from Isaac, and to this day there has been no dissolution or settlement or division. When Isaac learned of Elias' connection with the concern he was indignant at being left out in the cold and vigorously protested against it. He claims that his secret treaty was fraudulent, iniquitous, unjust, and in violation of his contract. Isaac ends in conclusion: "And your orator insists that the enormity of the wrong and injustice thus done by his brother is not palliated by ostentatious appeals to the Almighty, nor by the somewhat extravagant professions, contained in their answers, of brotherly affection and tenderness, with which said defendants attempt to cover up their conduct."

ISAAC'S ANSWER.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE GREENEBAUM WAR.

The trouble in the family of the Greenebaums, the well-known Hobrow bankers of Chicago, has attracted considerable attention, as well on account of the prominence of the parties as by reason of the interesting developments brought forth by the legal proceedings now pending. Some months ago Isaac Greenebaum filed a bill against his brothers Henry and David, setting forth the fact of his partnership in their banking operations, charging Henry with anything but brotherly treatment, and asking that they be compelled to render an account and pay over his share in the profits of the business, which has been very large and prosperous. To this bill Henry filed an answer, denying Isaac's partnership and repudiating the claim. He also published a card in the newspapers, and Isaac followed suit. Now comes Isaac with an amended bill, which he filed yesterday in the Circuit Court through his attorney, Arthur W. Windett.

Aggravated by his brother's contemptuous treatment of him, and smarting under a sense of grievous wrong,

ISAAC'S SECOND BILL

is far more spicy than the first, and contains some statements which will create surprise in a community where the name of Henry Greenebaum has always been associated with great wealth and financial capacity. Isaac, who was an active member of the firm for some years, and thus acquired a knowledge of the inside workings, is now moved to speak plainly of certain matters which have not before been made public. In his amended bill he states that Henry Greenebaum began the banking business on a very small capital, and, being active and shrewd, had kept his credit and his standing good through all sorts of financial shoals, but at last, owing to various unsuccessful speculations and heavy losses, incurred, as Isaac says, partly through Henry's temerity, and not a little through his great outlay for increasing his popularity and for realizing his political aspirations and projects, the firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., in August, 1869, found itself almost wholly without cash capital of its own, much of the capital having been consumed in starting the New York banking-house of Greenebaum Bros. & Co., while heavy losses had been met with in Chicago through advances to borrowers who subsequently became insolvent and bankrupt, one of them "sticking" the firm for \$40,000, and another for \$20,000. At this time Isaac yielded to Henry's solicitations and cut his fortunes with the struggling concern, his precarious condition of which was, he says, carefully concealed from him, nor did he learn it until long afterwards, when he discovered the worthlessness of much of the paper entered upon the books as "assets."

Isaac does not claim to have contributed any capital in money, but he was no disadvantage on this account, for the house had no capital of its own save the valueless securities above referred to. The shoals were passed with safety, and since Isaac's connection with the house a large capital has been accumulated in the way of profits, and it is the sharing of these that Isaac sues for. He complains that he has never had an accounting, or division, or settlement of any kind, and has never given a release or satisfaction, and Henry's statements to the contrary are wholly untrue.

Isaac proceeds to say that Henry and David endeavored to make up their losses by

REAL ESTATE SPECULATIONS:

among these, as has been shown before, were Henry's happy blinding of the functions of West Chicago Park Commissioner with his judgment in buying lands adjacent to the parks. While Henry was bending his energies in this profitable direction Isaac was attending to the management of the banking business, giving, he says, his entire time to it, not as a servant or beneficiary, but as a copartner. The contract between Isaac and Henry the former alleges to have been a snare into which his brother entrapped him. He trusted implicitly to Henry's good faith, but finds he was deceived and imposed upon, both as to the kind of contract he was signing and as to the actual capital of the concern, which passed out very poorly. The business, Isaac claims, was built up mainly by his own devotion and influence, and, during the six years that he thus labored, there never was a pretense or a hint that he was not a member of the firm and entitled to his full share in the profits. All such