

examine into its affairs whenever he saw fit to do so. For this service he was entitled to charge \$5 per day and three cents per mile mileage.

ORGANIZED.

The charter lay dormant for fully a year after its passage, when Henry Greenebaum undertook to organize the bank. During the summer of 1870 he succeeded in placing all the stock, and on Aug. 1, 1870, the bank was opened for business, with Henry Greenebaum President and Abraham Wise Cashier. It was located on the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets, diagonally opposite the Marine Bank Building. Having a well-known and responsible Directory, and its President being on the tidal-wave of popularity and prosperity, the bank at once became a favorite among our industrial and frugal German population. Nothing occurred to produce a jar in the management of the bank until the "big fire," a short time after which the institution was reopened for business in the Hale Building, on Canal street, just north of Randolph. Here its business rapidly extended. During the summer of 1872 the bank purchased the property on Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, having a frontage of eighty feet, on which it erected one of the most commodious and best arranged banking-offices in the city. In January, 1873, a run was started on the institution. It only lasted a few days. The vaults were full of currency, and each depositor was paid off in full on presentation of his book. In the fall of the same year occurred the panic, from the effects of which the country has not yet fully recovered. In common with the other savings-banks, the German Savings insisted on a rigid adherence to the rule that thirty days notice should be given. The panic was gone through without any serious difficulty, and nothing occurred to mar the felicity of the institution, save the gradual decline in the value of real estate, until the failure of a large savings-bank in St. Louis in July last. The deposits on the 1st of that month amounted to \$179,000. The St. Louis tidings had a depressing effect on savings-bank depositors generally, and a gradual run commenced. During the months of July, August, and September the deposits ran down a little over \$250,000. Since then the run acquired increased speed, as in a little over ten weeks the deposits were reduced some \$300,000, or at the rate of \$20,000 per day.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPARISON

the following tables are given showing the condition of the bank Sept. 20 and Dec. 6. At the close of business on the first-mentioned date the balance sheet exhibited:

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 9,794
Cash on deposit with Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company.....	20,000
Cash on deposit with Corn Exchange National Bank.....	20,000
Cash on deposit with German National Bank.....	30,939
Cash on deposit with Greenebaum Bros. & Co., New York.....	16,549
\$50,000 United States new 6, market value.....	52,500
\$1,500 United States '74, registered, market value.....	1,674
\$500 City of Chicago 8 per cent certificates.....	500
\$140,000 West Chicago 7 per cent bonds at par; market value 143, and interest since July 1.....	140,000
Loans on available collateral.....	65,430
First mortgage loans on improved city real estate.....	\$17,120
Furniture and fixtures, including burglar-proof safes.....	5,266
Cost of real estate obtained under foreclosure, on which there will be no loss.....	50,290
Cost of bank building, netting 6 per cent over and above taxes.....	297,000
	\$642,615
LIABILITIES.	
Paid-up capital.....	\$200,000
Surplus capital.....	16,000
Undivided profits.....	1,228
Dues depositors.....	723,156
	\$940,387

At the close of business Thursday evening the condition of the institution was:

ASSETS.	
Investments, etc.....	\$299,893
Bills receivable.....	250,873
Time loans on collateral.....	22,350
Real estate.....	54,290
Cash on hand.....	1,402
Furniture.....	5,298
Expenses.....	4,711
Tax.....	1,328
H. Greenebaum & Co.....	11,409
Interest.....	6,981
	\$642,615
LIABILITIES.	
German National.....	\$ 6,274
Greenebaum Bros. & Co.....	5,677
Bills payable.....	50,000
Stock capital.....	200,000
Reserve funds.....	16,000
Profit and loss.....	3,501
Savings deposits.....	252,512
Time certificates.....	4,984
Dividend unpaid.....	2,289
Call loans.....	8,079
Rents.....	363
	\$642,615

From an inspection of the two tables it will be seen that the cash on hand dwindled from \$97,000 to \$1,402, the Government bonds from \$55,000 to nothing, and the other bonds from \$140,000 to \$0,000. The bills receivable, which are secured by first mortgage, show a reduction of \$60,000. The entire capital stock is invested in the bank building, which, it is stated, nets 6 per cent over and above taxes.

THE STOCKHOLDERS,

as appears from the stock ledger, are as follows: August Beck, 10 shares; Mina Bahr, 1; Charles Becker, 10; Matthias Cosman, 1; John Deschauer, 3; Lambert Elliot, 7; Conrad Folz, 30; Furst & Bradley, 20; J. L. Gatzert, 2; Matilda Greenebaum, 2; Emma Greenebaum, 5; Emily Greenebaum, 6; Elias Greenebaum, 5; Henry Greenebaum & Co., 68; Henry Greenebaum, 1,130; Greenebaum Bros. & Co., 50; F. G. Hoyne, 25; J. T. Hoyne, 65; John Hanf, 10; John Herting, 50; Hart Brothers, 20; Henry Kerber, 5; Joseph Liebenstein, 10; H. F. Leopold, 50; Leopold, Kuh & Co., 10; Otto Lob, 5; Otto Mutschlechner, 5; C. D. Mayer, 2; F. Madlener, 5; G. Newhall, Jr., 47; M. Roach, 2; R. Rubel, 10; J. Rothschild, 6; C. R. Steele, 50; Louis Sues, 20; C. A. Spring, Jr., 50; Peter Schuttler, 50; Louis Schroeder, 7; Wolf Schaefer, 1; Charles Wirth, 50; T. H. Weber, 50; Conrad Wikowski, 2; Barbara Wise, 10; Abraham Wise, 31.

The officers and Directors are: Henry Greenebaum, President; Charles Wirth, Vice-President; Elias Greenebaum, Comptroller; A. Wise, Cashier; Peter Schuttler, Joseph Liebenstein, Simon Florshelm, Henry N. Hart, John Herting, James T. Hoyne, and the bank officers named above, Directors. Mr. Thomas Hoyne was the First Vice-President until about ten days ago, when he sold his stock and retired.

HISTORICAL.

A SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION.

The career of the German Savings Bank extends over a period of not quite eight years. It obtained its charter from the Legislature in 1869. And it was only after a bitter and protracted struggle that the act was passed. When Henry Greenebaum went to Springfield to secure the passage of the charter, he found an exceedingly active and well organized opposition against him. Sidway, Haines, and others who were largely interested in the State Savings Institution, did not want another Richmond in the field, and they moved heaven and earth to prevent Henry from obtaining an ordinary charter. He had, however, some strong political backing, and his opponents discovered that they could not crush him out, so they finally agreed upon a compromise by which he was granted a cast-iron charter loaded down with provisions and technicalities. This Greenebaum accepted, to the surprise of the other fellows, who believed that he would abandon the field and leave them to the enjoyment of what they believed to be a monopoly.

THE CHARTER.

The corporators mentioned in the charter were Peter Schuttler, A. C. Heaing, Francis Hing, Edward N. Salomon, Reuben Rubel, Charles Wirth, and Anton Schott. The charter provided that the capital stock should be \$200,000, though the company was empowered to increase it to \$500,000 if they saw fit. The bank could own real estate in perpetuity sufficient to accommodate the building in which the business of the institution was conducted. No other real estate should be held by the bank save that which it might take in payment of loans, and this could not be held for any longer time than was necessary to dispose of it. It was further provided that there should be ten Directors, each of whom should be a stockholder, and also a resident and freeholder to the extent of \$5,000 worth of unincumbered real estate in the county. The capital stock and any increase thereto was to be invested in United States bonds, or State, county, or city obligations. It was further provided that one-third of the deposits should be invested in similar securities, and at no time should the deposit liability exceed ten times the amount of the capital and surplus. Another provision fixed the liability of the stockholders to the amount of their stock, making them responsible therefor for six months after the sale, and publication thereof in a Chicago newspaper. It was further provided that once a year the bank should make a sworn statement of its condition to the Auditor of State, and he was empowered to