

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

The tendency of the local money market is still toward an easier condition. Products are moving more freely, exchange is becoming more plenty, and country bank balances with their correspondents here are increasing. The large amounts of money that have been sent into the country during the last month to pay for hogs and cattle are having the effect to make collections easier, and are clearing off indebtedness rapidly. There is, however, a very large demand for ready money here yet. Currency has become comparatively scarce, and the demand for it has helped to depress the price of New York exchange, though the main cause of the decline is the increase of bills drawn against shipments. The price between banks to-day was 50c per \$1,000 discount.

THE SAVINGS BANK RUN.

The run on the German Savings Bank of this city has been stimulated by injudicious articles, published in two of our morning cotemporaries, and has assumed a more serious aspect. On Tuesday afternoon there was no time when there was over twenty or thirty persons in the line to the paying-teller's window, and it seemed not at all improbable that if the bank had offered to pay everybody in full, and the affair was not exaggerated by the newspapers, the run might have subsided to-day. This was the experience of a Savings Bank on Archer avenue two weeks ago: The bank was sound, it offered to pay everybody in full, and after paying out about \$50,000 the run subsided, confidence was restored, and scarcely anybody in the city but the depositors and the officers of the bank knew there had been a run.

The German Savings Bank has adopted the plan of paying no depositor more than \$100 on any one account. Depositors that demand more than \$100 are required to give 30 days' notice. At the present rate of payment the bank is not disbursing over \$25,000 or \$30,000 per day.

As far as the ability of the German Savings Bank to pay all its depositors is concerned, we have the following figures from Mr. Henry Greenebaum, the President of the bank:

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus.....	\$ 212,000
Deposits.....	1,500,000
Total.....	\$1,712,000

RESOURCES.

Loans on real estate, mostly on the North Side and northwest quarter of this city....	\$1,000,000
West Chicago Park bonds.....	300,000
Cook County bonds.....	100,000
West Chicago Town bonds.....	50,000
Chicago City bonds.....	50,000
United States 6 per cents.....	40,000
State of Illinois 6 per cents.....	5,000
On deposit in German National Bank.....	130,000

The \$1,000,000 of real estate loans are, of course, not convertible at once, but with a little time the bank will be able to get money on them. The \$300,000 of West Chicago Park bonds are not readily salable, but they represent real value, and, though there might be a little delay, they can be turned into money. The other securities mentioned by Mr. Greenebaum can be turned into cash at once in the market.

About one-third of the \$200,000 capital stock of the German Savings Bank is held by Messrs. Greenebaum Brothers. The remainder is held in average amounts of \$5,000 each by the following persons, Directors names being marked with a *:

*Franz Arnold, Room 4, Greenebaum's Bank Building; August Beck, of Beck & Wirth; Henry Bahe, Constable, 93 West Randolph; Charles Becker, 550 West Madison; Thomas Courtney, builder, 56 Union Park place; *B. G. Caulfield; H. I. Christoph, at the German National Bank; Matthias Cossman; J. Deschauer, dentist, 156 Lake; Conrad Folz, Jailor, Court House; *Simon Florsheim, Secretary Germania Fire Insurance Company, 99 LaSalle; Furst & Bradley, plow-makers, corner Fulton and Jefferson; Marshall Field, of Field, Leiter & Co., State and Washington; H. Geselbracht, cigar-maker, 129 Michigan; *Henry Greenebaum, banker, corner Lake and LaSalle; David S. Greenebaum, New York; Elias Greenebaum, banker, 42 Clark; *Thomas Hoyne; John Honf, cigars and tobacco, 250 Randolph; Ferdinand Hotz, M. D., 53 South Clark; John Herting, 307 Chicago avenue; Abraham Hart, *Henry N. Hart; Charles Herroin, Cashier Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; Cornelius Hau, saloon, 139 and 141 Randolph; F. & E. Jaeger, 73 Wabash avenue; Henry Kenkel, saloon, 64 Clark; Richard Lotholz, 95 and 87 North Clark; *Joseph Liebenstein, 183 Lake; O. P. Levy; F. Zinsenbarth; J. M. Lambin, 173 Milwaukee avenue; Leopold, Kuh & Co., 21 Lake; *F. Leiz; Otto Lob, 94 Dearborn; *A. A. Munger, Otto Mutschlechner; John McEwen, corner Wells and Pearson; Mrs. E. H. Magnus, 107 South Jefferson; C. D. Mayer, North Division; F. Madlener, 64 West Lake; George M. Miller, 563 West Taylor; L. J. J. Nissen, 164 Randolph; L. J. J. Nieuwenkamp, Teller German Savings Bank; W. J. Onahan; M. Roach, ship-owner; Reuben Kubel, 162 South Green street; Rothschild, Panziger & Schroeder, 23 Lake street; H. Regensburg & Co., 32 and 34 North Wells; *Charles Rietz, 27 North Canal street; Charles R. Steele, President First National Bank, Waukegan, Ill.; Chas. A. Spring, Jr., with C. H. McCormick & Bro.; Sisters of Mercy, 133 Wabash avenue; Louis Sues, 41 West Lake street; *Peter Schuttler; Sol. A. Smith, President Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; *Charles Wirth; David Walsh; Theo. B. Weber; *A. Wise, Cashier German Savings Bank.

STATE VS. NATIONAL BANKS.

The recent annual report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New York gives some indications of a reviving popularity of the State bank system. In the last five years 9 National Banks of the State of New York have voluntarily abandoned the National system and reorganized as State banks, and 6 other new banks have been organized under State banking laws in the last twelve months. The Superintendent assumes that, in the event of the repeal by Congress of the prohibitory tax on circulation, the banks of New York would resume their former high position, and be enabled to furnish the facilities extended to the business interests of the people of the State, previous to the change in the banking systems of the country.

From the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency we learn also, that New York State had only 229 National Banks on Oct. 3, 1872, against 231 on Dec. 16, 1871, while New York City had 50 National Banks on Oct. 3, 1872, against 51 on March 1, 1869.

The Legislature of New York at its last session, passed an act requiring that, before any bank should commence business, satisfactory evidence should be furnished the Superintendent that its capital had been paid in, in cash; and upon being furnished with such evidence, the Superintendent was authorized to issue a certificate of authority enabling the bank to commence business; and a remedy was provided, by which the Superintendent is enabled to force a compliance with the law, in case of banks reporting a capital reduced by impairment, or otherwise below the legal limit. All banks organized since the passage of this act have furnished the required evidence of the paying in in full of their capital.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62.....	113 3/4	113 1/2
5-20s of '64.....	113 3/4	114
5-20s of '65.....	114 3/4	114 1/2
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int..	113 3/4	113 1/2
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int..	114 3/4	115
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int..	114 3/4	114 1/2
10-40s.....	110 3/4	111
U. S. 5s (new issue).....	111 3/4	111 1/2
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s.....	.....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s.....	.....	99 3/4 & int.
Cook County 7s.....	.....	99 1/2 & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	.....	95
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)....	.....	109 3/4-110 1/4
Gold Exchange.....	.....	112 1/2
Gold and Gold Coupons.....	111 3/4	112 1/2