

congenial climes. About 250 men remained and lived in hastily constructed log cabins on Bannock bar, which burg was given the very original and fitting name of "Logtown." During the winter but little work was done, as the snow fell to the depth of five feet. When spring opened, however, every man went to work with a vim under the encouragement of such prospects as he had never seen before. The dirt was fabulously rich, the gravel near the bedrock yielding from a few cents to \$5.00 and \$10 to the pan. As soon as the snow had disappeared, or sufficiently so to admit of travel, men flocked into the new camp by the thousands, and a city of several thousand inhabitants rapidly built up, receiving the name of "Bannock,"

their lives by doing so), and gamblers and robbers connived to secure the gold without giving anything in return. Those were days of great excitement, and, as cut-throats and toughs of every section of the Pacific coast flocked to the new camp, a great many murders and highway robberies were committed.

On the roads leading to Owyhee, South Boise and other mining districts discovered in 1863, Indians were very troublesome, as well as along the emigrant road in Boise valley, across Camas prairie and along the Malad. On the receipt of the news of massacres of emigrants and travelers between the different camps volunteer companies were hastily organized and equipped and sent to deal out retaliation on the



IDAHO CITY (FIRST NAMED "BANNOCK"), IDAHO.

which was discarded in 1865 for the present one of "Idaho City," to avoid confusion of mail matter with Bannock, in Eastern Idaho, now Montana. The new town in a few months became one of the most characteristic and wealthy on the Pacific side of the Rocky mountains. Stores, saloons, music halls, dance houses, theatres, etc., sprang up almost like mushrooms. Fortune seekers—merchants, actors, musicians, proprietors of dance houses and theatres, Simon Slades and hotel men—vied with each other in securing the bushels of gold coming out of the ground by the hard work of the hardy miner, while men who had not the courage to go into the mountains in search of new diggings "jumped" their neighbors' ground (many times losing

troublesome tribes, the Snakes and Shoshones. Jeff Standifer, who died in the Black hills a few years ago, headed several such expeditions.

Besides the gold bars sent out through the express companies during the first two or three years of placer mining, millions in dust were taken on pack animals, concealed among blankets and camping outfits, and on the persons of miners who had become satisfied to leave for their old homes in every part of the world without searching after more when their claims were worked out.

Wages were \$7.00 per day and \$8.00 per night for laborers, while skilled mechanics received \$10 and \$12, and the necessaries and luxuries of life were propor-