

the Powder near the Dry Fork in the SE part of Johnson County, Wyo. where he estab. Fort Connor (later Fort Reno) and then pushed on to the Tongue.

Here on Aug. 29 he surprised a large village of Apapaho, winning a signal victory. But the other two columns, unprovided with equipment, supplies or accurate maps, lost their way and after suffering terrible privations, disintegrated.

On Sept. 6 Connor started to return. Before reaching Ft. Connor he learned that he had been made the scapegoat for the failure of the campaign and had been relieved of his command. Incensed at this treatment, he returned to Utah without making an official report. In the general promotions dated March 13, 1865, he had been brevetted a major-general of volunteers. On April 30, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of the service.

He estab. the first daily newspaper in Utah, the Union Vidette; he was the owner of the first steamboat on Great Salt Lake; and he was an indefatigable promoter of the mining industry of the territory.

Reverses came to him, for his business judgment was unequal to the task of conducting the many and ambitious enterprises he initiated. In territorial affairs he was steadfastly anti-Mormon. The Mormons disliked him greatly; and Mormon histories, while conceding his courage and military skill, portray him as prejudiced, bellicose and overbearing. The Gentiles, on the other hand, made him their leader and acclaimed him with the titles "Father of the Liberal Party" and "Liberator of Utah." He was, said the Salt Lake Tribune the day after his death, "a mighty factor in the last 25 years' history of Utah."