

some, at least, of these truncated pyramids were temples. They have often the essential features of the temple at Jerusalem by being built in successive terraces.

The most remarkable pyramid of this character yet discovered is that of Cahokia, Ill. It has been often described. A gentleman named W. D. Hass, in a report to the Peabody Institute, vol. 2, page 471, says:

"This great mound has a height of ninety-one feet. Its base measures 720 by 550 feet. The platform surrounding it is 146 by 810. The mass is estimated to contain no less than twenty-five millions of cubic feet of material used in its construction. It must have taken thousands of workmen many years to build it. It must have required a most powerful and absorbing animus, such as religion or ethical ardor alone can inspire to have prompted and completed such a gigantic work. There are traces of other buildings upon the platform, used, perhaps, by priests, as the remains of an altar, with the signs of offerings and sacrifices have been found among the debris. All the approaches to the mound were defended by smaller mounds facing east, west, north and south."

Another at Seltzertown is described by Squier and Davis, in "Ancient Monuments in the Mississippi Valley," page 117. The base is a parallelogram, 600 feet long by 400, with a height of 40 feet. The platform is reached by a flight of stairs, and contains an area of three acres. Here the Mosaic design is varied, but yet preserved in essentials. Upon the platform there rises three mounds of different heights; the tallest is 40 feet.

Another specimen mound is situated at Matontle; it is of considerable size, and surrounded by a circle of smaller mounds.

General Harrison mentions some stone structures at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. There are two parallelograms of unequal size. The walls are 27 feet wide at their base. In the center of the larger enclosure there stands four pyramids. The summit of three can be reached by a flight of steps, whilst the fourth is inaccessible.

These careful designs and appointments call to mind the "Tabernacle in the Wilderness," with its courts, altars and holy of holies. What other appendages and adornments have disappeared we have no means of determining; but there is enough, even in these dilapidated ruins, to distinguish their Hebraic character.

Sometimes the graded or terraced style is indicated in a single eleva-

tion. Messrs. Bertand and W. Maklinley speak of conical mounds in the State of Georgia, constructed of three or four layers or strata of different substances, laid one upon the other. Travels in North America, page 223.

Besides these temples or sacred enclosures, there are generally found in connection with them, other mounds, which are always within enclosures, and these are admitted by all explorers to be altars of sacrifices and burnt offerings. They are decidedly Mosaic; but their consideration will be deferred to another article.

(To be continued.)

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FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

THE large number of prominent elopements that are taking place in this country are suggestive of a few thoughts upon the relationship which should exist between parent and child. This is in every sense a fast generation, in which the prediction of the Apostle Paul is being fully verified regarding a large class that would live in the latter days. That ancient worthy describes them in part as being heady, high-minded, disobedient to parents.

We regret that truth compels us to admit that this spirit of insubordination in the domestic circle more or less exists even in this community, which should be exceptionally free from it. Of course it does not prevail to a large extent, but sufficiently to be noticed, as an evil requiring correction. There is no excuse for the exhibition of this genius, especially in cases where parents are not only intelligent and therefore capable of giving wise counsel to their families, but are stable of character and in every way morally upright.

Some youths are imbued with the fallacious idea that to treat their parents with a lack of consideration and respect is indicative of independence of character. The reverse is the case. They oppose a natural law, the consequence of whose infraction must fall upon their own heads sooner or later. A stream cannot rise higher than its source.

There can be no peace nor happiness where such a condition exists in the family circle. No amount of solicitude on the part of the parent for the child will eradicate the disturbing element when there is not a return or response on the part of the object of it. Union and peace are the result only of the action of re-

ciprocation between the parties thus harmonized. When the child ceases to consider himself morally bound to be directed by the counsel of the parents who were the means of bringing him into being, the house is "divided against itself," and peace can only be produced by the removal of the disturbing cause.

It is important that there should be an understanding in families concerning proposed unions between the sexes among young people. Some young men are so conceited and, at the same time, disregarding of the rights of parties associated with such contracts, that they never think it is incumbent upon them to consult with their own parents in making advances in the direction of matrimony, nor with those of the lady to whom they pay their addresses with that object in view. Before a young gentleman makes advances toward a young lady, it is his imperative duty to make it one of the first considerations to consult her parents in respect to the gaining of their approval. Every gentleman will do this. If he does not, he is not worthy of that title. No man who is worthy to be considered a gentleman will ignore the rights of others.

It would be well if some of our young people would be more considerate in matters of this kind than they are. What is here said in regard to the sterner sex applies with equal force to ladies, who should on matters of such great moment never fail to consult their natural guardians.

On the other hand, parents should be careful not to infringe upon the rights of their children in relation to these and all other affairs. Unless there be some decided and glaring objection to one of the parties to a prospective matrimonial alliance, it is a good rule to allow the principals to make their own choice. Parental interference that is too stern, strong and obtrusive, being necessarily irksome, tends to invite the spirit of disobedience.

In this community, especially, great care should be taken to preserve the natural and proper relationship between parent and child. It constitutes one of the foundation-stones of domestic happiness, and its effects are far-reaching into the future.

Remember that without faith you can do nothing, therefore ask in faith. Trifle not with these things; do not ask for that which you ought not.—*Doc. and Cov.*