

Not far from the city of Tunis is the site of Carthage, the capital of the great Phœnician Empire of old—a state which made wars and imposed conditions upon Rome herself, and under its renowned general Hannibal actually invaded Italy and maintained a footing in that country for fifteen years. The Romans were revenged, however, in 146 B.C., when, after six days' street fighting, Carthage was razed to the ground, and the country became a Roman province. Wherever we travel in Tunisia, we find the most wonderful ruins as evidence of the Roman occupation.

Morocco.

THE empire of Morocco, if we consider it geographically, is simply a westward extension of Algeria. It has the same three main surface divisions—the coast strip of the Tell, the High Plateau, and the desert fringe with its oases. The products of the country, where vegetation can exist, are also similar. In all other respects, however, Morocco presents a complete contrast. It is the last state in Africa to remain under complete Mohammedan rule, and compared with the other states we have visited, we may describe it as a relic of barbarism, though not quite so barbarous as it was in former years. France has now extended her influence over the empire, and much improvement may be looked for under her civilizing rule.

The country is still extremely backward. There is not a mile of railway nor a single good road in all the land. The sultan is the most absolute of rulers, but his authority scarcely extends beyond the range of his guns. The country is rarely free from some more or less serious rebellion. Fez is the most important inland town, and has some manufactures of leather and carpets. There is a palace of the sultan, and two famous mosques, one of which has a university where little besides the Koran is studied. Fez has likewise a slave-market,