

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

K.H.S.

Dr. Keatinge has resigned the post of honorary secretary and treasurer to the Khedivial Horticultural Society.

French Cable Ship.

The French cable ship Arago, which laid the cable between Mauritius, Réunion, and Madagascar, left Port Said on Saturday afternoon for Tropez and Havre.

H. M. S. Terrible.

H. M. S. Terrible, which recently damaged her propeller shaft badly in Chinese waters, is expected at Suez tomorrow in tow of a British merchant steamer.

Accident to A Liner.

The P. and O. S.S. Sardinia, from London and Marseilles, with 133 passengers, reached Port Said on Friday with a screw blade broken. She has entered Sherif Docks for repairs.

Beginning of Judicial Year.

Judge Tuck, who has just returned from leave, presided on Saturday at the first sitting of the Mixed Tribunal of First Instance of the judicial year 1906-7. Some two hundred cases are down for hearing.

Honour for Berlitz Schools.

M. Edouard Wellhoff, general manager of the Berlitz Schools, has been decorated with the Legion of Honour in recognition of the success which the Berlitz system scored at St. Louis World's Fair.

S.S. Osmanieh's Fast Steaming.

The new Khedivial Mail twin-screw steamer Osmanieh arrived at Alexandria yesterday at 4 p.m. with a full complement of passengers, having made a record run from the Piræus in 23½ hours, equal to an average speed of 20½ statute miles per hour. The vessel is remarkably steady at sea, and her absence from vibration is especially pleasing to passengers.

Exodus X, 22.

An unfortunate contretemps occurred at the evening service in St. Mark's Church yesterday, when, during the singing of that beautiful hymn of Cardinal Newman, "Lead Kindly Light," the electric light went out. The choir, however, showed great presence of mind, and sang through the hymn without a break, and after a few prayers an exit was made from the darkness, illuminated by the faint gleams of two oil-lamps.

Fallen heroes.

A dramatic scene was witnessed at Aldershot this day week, when, consequent on the War Stores Commission revelations, First-class Staff-Sergeant Major Beavan and Staff-Sergeant Mills, A.S.C., were discharged from the Army for misconduct under paragraph 1805, XI, King's Regulations, and ordered to leave the barracks at once. The blow fell very hard on the Sergeant-Major. On the breast of his tunic he could display six medals and eight clasps, including the distinguished conduct medal, the Queen and King's medals, the Sudan medal, the Khedive's Star, and the good conduct medal. All these he had to hand over to his guard. He has had twenty-two years' service, and because of his excellent career in South Africa he had been recommended for a commission, and the recommendation had been approved. He was on the point of being promoted when the War Stores inquiry shattered his hopes.

NEW EGYPTOLOGICAL BOOK.

Ancient Records of Egypt. By James Henry Breasted, Ph.D. Vol. IV. (University of Chicago Press. 13s. 6d.)—Professor Breasted completes his Egyptian work with this volume. He has now given us a history, and four volumes of the documents, from inscriptions and papyri, on which the history is founded. All that remains to make these labours generally available is the complete index which is announced to be about to follow. Vol. IV. contains the records of seven dynasties (XX-XXVI.), a period of something more than six hundred years. The Twentieth Dynasty may be fixed, with approximate accuracy, as beginning about 1200 B.C. It is the Rameside dynasty, and though it covers not much more than a century, its records occupy considerably more than half of this volume. It is to this period that the famous "Papyrus Harris" belongs. This papyrus is the largest (133 ft. long) and the most sumptuous of all that have come down to us. It gives an elaborate account of the property and income of the gods as these were on the death of Rameses III. (1198-1167). It is almost needless to say that this record, which Professor Breasted has carefully translated, is of the greatest value; the average reader, however, will find the concluding sections in which the King recounts the circumstances in which the dynasty rose into power most interesting. Another noteworthy document is the "Harem Conspiracy." This refers to the same reign. One of the Queens of Rameses III. sought to obtain the succession for her son. The story is one that occurs over and over again in Oriental records, and we are at once reminded of the intrigues which troubled the last days of David. That, too, is not a pleasing story; but the "Harem Conspiracy," so far as we are able to discern its outlines, has a far worse appearance. In \$499,556 we have legal documents relating to the tomb robberies. A list of the tombs, etc., inspected is given, beginning with that of Amenhotep I. This was found uninjured, and so were most of the others. The pyramid of King Sebekemsa, a petty Sovereign of the sixteenth century, was found to have suffered most. The later Kings left few records behind them. For the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, the latest of the native Kings, though it lasted for nearly a century and a half, about forty pages suffice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM.

Cologne, October 21.

The "Cologne Gazette" refutes the assertion that before the commencement of the Wireless Telegraphy Conference the German Government had asked the French Government to insist on stations employing the Marconi systems on board French ships accepting wireless messages of other systems. This information is baseless, as well as the assertions concerning the pretended anti-British controversies. The German delegates are endeavouring, as well as the rest, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in this matter.

This international problem is one of the most difficult. No negotiations have been carried on with any Power which have not been entered into with the others at the same time. It is a great error to pretend that a German victory at the Conference would mean a British defeat. It is hard to see in what sense this could be. (Reuter)

SELBY ABBEY.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, October 20.

Selby Abbey has been completely destroyed by fire. The flames spread from the gas engine working the organ. An explosion occurred which blew out the north transept window. The famous Norman nave and beautiful choir were gutted. (Reuter)

Selby Abbey is part of an abbey built by the Benedictine monks in the 10th century, and founded by William the Conqueror, being the only mitted abbey, except St. Mary's Abbey, whose ruins are one of the sights of York, north of the Trent. It is a magnificent cruciform structure 300 feet long and 60 feet wide. The nave is one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture, the choir is noted for its handsome decorations, and beyond it is a very beautiful lady chapel. Near the close of the 17th century the south transept was destroyed by the fall of the upper part of the central tower.

NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, October 20.

It is understood that General Sir William Nicholson will be appointed Chief of the General Staff. (Reuter)

General Sir William Nicholson, K.C.B., gained his commission in the Royal Engineers in 1865 at the age of twenty. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80 and with the Candahar field force in the following year. He displayed great bravery on the march to Candahar, which gained for him the brevet rank of major, the medal with three clasps, and the bronze decoration. He was also conspicuous in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and was decorated with the fourth class order of the Osmanieh and the Khedive's Star. He was assistant adjutant general to headquarters during the Burmese expedition of 1886-87, when he was promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel and received the medal with clasp, and he was chief of the staff of the Tirah expeditionary force of 1897-98, for which services he was made K.C.B. From 1898 to 1899 he was adjutant general in India and from 1899 to 1900 he served in South Africa as military secretary to the commander-in-chief, during which period he was twice mentioned in the despatches, received the medal with five clasps, and was promoted to the rank of major-general. From 1904 to 1905 he was director-general of mobilisation and military intelligence, and he spent the following year as chief British military attaché to the Japanese army.

DEATH OF AN IRISH M.P.

LONDON, October 11.

Colonel E. J. Sanderson, M.P., is dead. (Reuter)

Colonel the Rt. Hon. Edward James Sanderson had been Conservative Member of Parliament for Armagh County, North, since 1885, and Cavan County Lieutenant since 1900. He was the son of Colonel A. Sanderson, M.P., Castle Sanderson, and grandson, by his mother, of the 6th Lord Farnham. He was born in 1837 and at the age of twenty-eight married Helena Emily de Moleyns, daughter of the 3rd Lord Ventry. He served for several years in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and in 1859 was High Sheriff of Cavan County. He commenced his political career as M. P. for Cavan County, which he represented from 1865 to 1874. From 1901 to 1903 he was Grand Master of Belfast Orangemen, which post he resigned owing to lack of support.

APPOINTMENT FOR ALEXANDRIAN

PARIS, October 20.

M. Montille, acting Consul at Alexandria not installed, has been appointed secretary to the Berlin Ambassador. (Havas)

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS

Every Night

On the Verandah of the

WINDSOR, HOTEL

ALEXANDRIA.

FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.

5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah

TRAIN ON FIRE.

ACCIDENT TO LUXOR EXPRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Keneh, Monday.

A first-class carriage of the express train which left Luxor for Cairo at half-past five yesterday caught fire by the explosion of a lamp in one of the compartments. The train was immediately brought to a standstill and the burning carriage detached about three kilometres south of Kift.

The villagers were called out to assist in getting the flames under, and the inspector in charge of the Assuan district appeared on the scene very promptly. Energetic measures were taken and after hard work met with success. Three Italians distinguished themselves by the coolness and the effectiveness with which they worked. The carriage was put into a siding at Kift, and the train arrived at Keneh after a delay of two hours. No one has been injured.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

PROBABLE VISIT TO EGYPT.

It is rumoured that after the opening of the newly-constituted Transvaal Parliament at Pretoria, which will be attended in State by the Prince and Princess of Wales, their Royal Highnesses will again honour Egypt with a visit.

PRINCE GEORGE AT PORT SAID.

The Danish S.S. Birmania is expected to arrive at Port Said on Friday next, having on board Prince George of Greece, ex-High Commissioner of Crete, accompanied by Prince Valdemar and other princes of the Royal House of Denmark, who embarked on the steamer at Copenhagen. Prince George and his companions are to make a long journey in the Far East, and will first of all visit Siam.

A CONSTITUTION FOR EGYPT.

"Al Moayad" and "Al Lewa" publish a petition, which was submitted to Lord Cromer on the 19th inst., by a number of natives asking for the grant of a Constitution in accordance with the principles of Western civilisation. This step is strongly criticised by Farid Bey in "Al Lewa" on the ground that, inasmuch as Great Britain's position in Egypt is illegal, the presentation of the petition to Lord Cromer was tantamount to a recognition of the British here.

THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

Miralai Ahmed Muzafir Bey and Mohamed Elhendy Fahmi, Ottoman delegates of the Frontier Commission, are en route to Maan, whence they will proceed by way of the Hedjaz railway to Damascus. From there they will continue to Beyrut, where they will embark for Constantinople.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

Judge de Sigoyer and Judge Antoniadis, of the Alexandria Mixed Courts, have sent in their resignations.

Judge Prunieras and Judge Pangalos are spoken of as their respective successors.

BREAKDOWN ON S.S. SCOTTISH PRINCE.

News has just come to hand of the safe arrival at Malta of the S.S. Scottish Prince, which left this port on the 9th inst. bound for Manchester with a cargo of cotton.

It appears that on Saturday week, at 4 a.m., when about 120 miles off Malta, the web of the lower pressure crank shaft broke, leaving the ship practically helpless. An attempt was made to work her slowly into port, but at noon it had to be abandoned, and it was decided to make an effort to repair the damage done, by putting a strap around the shaft. This was successfully done with a band of a mast and steel rod, and by 6.30 that evening everything was ready and a start again made. The weather being fine at the time, no difficulty was experienced, and the engines were worked slowly with frequent stops, until within 9 miles of Malta, when a fresh strap had to be put on, but as this had been made ready in case of emergency it did not take long to place, and by midnight on Sunday the vessel was safely moored.

The place where the accident occurred is in the track of steamers from Malta to Alexandria and where there is very little traffic, and had the weather not been fine at the time, or had the ship drifted to the southward, she would have stood a very poor chance of obtaining any assistance, in the event of her needing it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. City of Cambridge sailed hence for Manchester on Saturday evening with a general cargo, including 8,017 bales of cotton.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. Equateur passed through the Straits of Messina on Saturday afternoon, and is due here to-morrow morning with mails from Europe.

The Moss liner Menepshah left Alexandria yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, via Malta, with passengers, mails and general cargo, including 4,344 bales of cotton.

DRINK IN THE SUDAN.

ENORMOUS YEARLY INCREASE.

A few days ago we drew attention to the questions that had recently been asked in the House of Commons on the extraordinary growth of drink imports into the Sudan. That the question fully deserves the attention of the House of Commons nobody will deny, and its serious aspect becomes more apparent when the figures are contrasted with the extent of the population of the Sudan. Spirits to the amount of 561 tons, valued at L.E. 119,738, came into the Sudan in 1904, while the value of the liquor imports last year was L.E. 84,000.

According to Lord Cromer's latest report the population of the country is estimated at a total of 1,853,000 persons, of whom 10,996 are foreigners, viz., 2,787 Europeans, 8,209 Abyssinians, Egyptians, Indians, etc. His Lordship remarks: "The point most to be noted in the calculations submitted by the local authorities is the very large proportion of children. Thus, of 90,000 persons in the province of Dongola it is estimated that over 43,000, or thirty-two per cent. of the total, are children under nine years of age."

The adult male population of the Sudan bears, therefore, a very small proportion to the estimated total of 1,853,000 given by Lord Cromer, and yet in 1904 spirits to the value of L.E. 119,738 were imported. It need scarcely be pointed out that this immoderate use of spirits by savage or semi-civilised people in a tropical climate is a far deadlier and more insidious foe than plague, pestilence, or famine. Savage races are not decimated but exterminated by strong drink, and the enormous increase in this class of imports is a terrible reflection on the evils attendant on what is called civilisation. Lord Cromer recognised the significance of these figures, and in a penultimate report he remarked: "The valuation of L.E. 119,738 would appear to be unusually high. I am, however, informed that the bulk of spirituous liquors, which come into the Sudan, is of good quality."

But surely this is only the palliation of an evil which ought to have been checked long before it assumed its present gigantic proportions. If it is possible for the authorities to stop a newspaper like "Al Minbar" from entering the Sudan on the ground of the dangerous character of its political opinions, surely it is far more incumbent on them to prevent the huge growth in the imports of spirits! But the official standpoint probably is that the criticism of "Al Minbar" is far more deleterious to the mind of the Sudanese than £119,738 worth of spirits can be to their bodies, which is an indirect compliment to "Al Minbar."

CONSTANZA TO ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVAL OF IMPERATUL TRAJAN.

The Imperial Trajan, the first of the new Roumanian line steamers between Constanza and Alexandria, arrived in Alexandria at seven o'clock this morning from the former port by way of Constantinople and Smyrna. The vessel is a splendid steamer of 12,000 tons displacement net register and 7,300 H.P. She is quite new, having been built this year at St. Nazaire, and has accommodation for 115 first class and 45 second class passengers, with splendid stowage accommodation. She will leave on Wednesday at 6 p.m. on her return journey. Her arrival at Constanza will be in connection with the Orient and Ostend expresses.

Captain Commander John Coanda, director-general of the company, was on board.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive arrived at Ras el Tin from Montazah at 9.30 a.m. He will entertain this evening to an *iftar* Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha and a number of high officials on the retired list, after which he will return to Montazah.

KHEDIVIAL DECORATIONS.

The Khedive has conferred the second class of the Order of the Medjidieh on Morgan Agha, who attended the Khedivah Mother during her stay at Constantinople. His Highness has also conferred the 3rd class of the Order of the Osmanieh on his physician, Dr. Kautzki, and the 4th class of the Order of the Osmanieh on Sheikh Mohamed Osman, of the Ma'ieh Sanieh. The 4th class of the Order of the Medjidieh has been conferred on Mustapha Rahmi, moawen to the Khassa; Sheikh Hamidallah, chief of the Montazah Yakieh, and Malazim Sani Mohamed, of the Ma'ieh staff.

THE PLAGUE.

Through a clerical error on Saturday, we announced that a case of plague and two deaths therefrom had occurred at Cairo, whereas it should have been Suez. No cases of plague have occurred in Cairo for some time.

To-day's bulletin records a death at Alexandria, a fatal case at Port Said, and a recovery at Suez.

MUSEUM FOR TEWFIKIEH COLLEGE.

A small museum is being added to the Tewfikieh College, where a scientific society was recently formed. The society is divided into four branches, antiquarian, geological, botanical and entomological, and will be of considerable value if it teaches Egyptian boys how to use their eyes take and interest in and scientific problems.

EGYPTIAN EDUCATION.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The circular of the committee formed for the establishment of a national university, a translation of which was recently printed in the "Egyptian Gazette," is remarkable for its restraint and for its common sense. When the proposal was first mooted there were not lacking those among us who spoke of Pan-Islam; and it is probable that there were some who may have thought that the movement offered further scope for political intrigue. The committee, however, have proved themselves to be influenced by a higher patriotism, and to have the true interests of their country at heart. "The university that we desire to create is to be absolutely scientific and literary. Its doors will be wide open for all desirous of learning, irrespective of origin and religion. It will have no connection at all with politics, or even with men who occupy themselves with politics. There indeed is true patriotism: a patriotism which considers the welfare of 'Egyptians,' and not of any particular sect or section of the very composite Egyptian nation. A patriotism which is above party."

The national university movement is not another proof of "unrest." Those who are most closely connected with the present educational system of Egypt are most aware of its defects; and among the first to admit the inadequacy of the present system are those most largely responsible for it. The Adviser to the Ministry of Education and Lord Cromer both admit that the Government system does not meet all the requirements of the country. The Government primary, secondary, and higher schools are maintained for a special purpose—the education of a class of men who will be able to fill posts in the different Government departments. The education policy of the Egyptian Government is to provide for itself a class of young Egyptians who will be able to assist in the administration of the State. These men are theoretically dedicated to the service of the State, and the cost of their education is, for the most part, borne by the State, the student only paying L.E. 15 out of L.E. 78. This being the Government policy, the education provided is directed almost entirely towards the special end in view, and is, therefore, not entirely suited to the student who does not intend to enter Government service. In Lord Cromer's words: "The Government system of schools, which dates back to a period long before the British occupation, is designed to provide in the main a European education. The system was not conceived, and cannot be regarded, as a complete expression of the national needs in the matter of education, nor can it be taken as representing the lines along which educational development should advance indefinitely."

Present System of Education.

Lord Cromer has repeatedly said that the system of education, at present provided by the Government, is of a special character and intended for a special purpose: that it is not a system which is suited to all; that a more "national" system is necessary, but the finances of the State do not admit of this more popular education being provided by the Government, that it must be provided by private effort.

"To-day," we read in the circular before us, "Egyptians are beginning to feel that there is in their education a very large gap which must be filled." Egyptians realise that there is something wanting, something that is not given by the Government; but until something better is provided Egyptians must be content with what they can get in the Government schools. Not is the position of the Egyptian reformer an easy one. The Government provide education at a fifth of its cost; is it surprising that private enterprise finds it difficult to compete with the State? Is it, under these circumstances, surprising that the committee for the establishment of the national university are doubtful of the success of their movement?

What is it that our education reformers desire? And could not the Government itself do something to "fill the gap?" "In order that Egypt may be admitted to the ranks of civilised countries, it does not suffice that the majority of its population know how to read and write, nor, further, that a class be found for professional knowledge, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc." There must be encouragement given to those who desire to study for the sake of "Knowledge" alone, who desire that Egypt should take a place in the world among those states which produce the great writers, the great scientists, the great historians, the great discoverers of this age. "But what is truly astonishing is this: There is not in the whole of Egypt a class where are taught the literary, scientific, and philosophical works of the best known and most appreciated in Europe of the ancient Arab authors." Is a great historic language to be allowed to die without an effort on the part of this enlightened Government of Egypt? A language with its vast treasury of literature and philosophy. Is there no room for such a study in the Government curriculum?

An important Reform.

An important reform has recently been made in the Government education system. The Primary certificate has ceased to have its ancient value, and the Secondary schools have undergone an important modification. A student who has obtained the Primary certificate now finds that the Government offices are not yet open to him, that he must prolong his studies yet a little longer; he must enter the Secondary schools.

The work in the Secondary schools is now divided into two parts. A student on entering first follows what is practically the old syllabus for two years, when he finds that he must take an examination. If he is successful in this he finds himself at the parting of three ways: he may apply for a government post of minor importance, or he may elect to remain at the Secondary school either on the literary or scientific side. The first leads to the School of Law and thence either to a professional life, or to a post of some importance in one or other of the Ministries of Law, Interior, or Finance; if, however, he elects to follow a more scientific form of study, he chooses the second, and ultimately finds himself qualified to enter the School of Medicine or the School of Engineering, with ultimately a career before him either in government service or as a professional man. To put it shortly, the three years' study of the Secondary schools has been reduced to two years, and an intermediate school has been added between the Secondary and Higher schools with a two years' course of study.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha, who will act as General of the Sudan until Sir Reginald Wingate Pasha's arrival at Khartoum early next month, left Cairo for the Sudan capital yesterday. He will afterwards leave for Kordofan.

Henry Pasha, Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army, has been suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, and left for England yesterday on sick leave.

Among the arrivals by the S.S. Semiramis from Trieste this morning were the Premier, Mustapha Pasha Fahmy, Judge Sandars, Padoa Bay and Mme Padoa, Mr. V. Aghion, Mr. Mallison, Mr. Bauer, Mr. J. Pina, etc.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd S.S. Hohenzollern, which arrived from Marseilles and Naples this morning, had a large number of passengers, including Princess Pawka Foud, Princess Iemal, Hassan Pasha Rafki, Count and Countess de Crailsheim, Baron Jacques de Menasse, Baron and Baroness E. de Menasse, Hon. Iddings, Osman Bey Cherif, Consul Wunderlich, Dr. Valensin, Captain Brackenridge, Mr. César Aghion, Mr. Joseph Aghion, Mr. A. Tilche, Mr. G. B. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. de Vries.

The King of Italy has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy on H.E. Saba Pasha. The Postmaster General is to be heartily congratulated on his well-merited decoration.

We are glad to learn that Jonkheer Van der Does de Villebois, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescent, and will be able to return to Cairo about the end of next month.

The salary of Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., has been raised to L.E. 2,000.

Mr. Dupuis will leave for the Sudan early in November.

Miralai Owen Bey and Naoum Bey Shukfir are expected to arrive at Cairo next Thursday from Nekhl Fort.

Crookshank Pasha and Mrs. Crookshank will leave Marseilles on Saturday for Cairo via Port Said by the P. & O. S.S. Caledonia.

Judge H. W. Halton is on his way out to Egypt, returning from leave.

The marriage recently took place at Christ Church, Cincinnati, of Judge Kershaw, Cairo, to Miss Anne Winston Price, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Rodgers, of Covington, Ky. The bridegroom is the son of the late Sir John Kershaw, who was a close friend of King Edward. He met Miss Price in Cairo when she was travelling abroad a year ago.

MM. Raphael, Léon, and André Snares are expected back in Cairo on the 7th November. The date of Mme Félix Snares' return has not yet been fixed.

Mme Luigi Steinschneider is leaving Marseilles for Egypt by the North German Lloyd S.S. Hohenzollern on the 31st inst.

Among the latest arrivals at the Savoy Hotel, Port Said, we notice: Mr. Roux de Vence, Capt. Wettra, Capt. Lonsdale, Capt. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Collinson Morley, Mrs. and Miss Shakoor, Mr. B. J. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Giulio de Castro, Cav. Enrico Macchia, Mr. Maynard, Pasteur Morrel, Mr. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Crossland, Mr. Griwa, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Knight, Lieut. R. E. Platt, Lieut. E. R. Pratt, Mr. D. Seaton and family, Dr. Voronoff, Major Wynne, Col. Bingley, Capt. Low, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Chesham, Mr. Vincore, Mr. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Dr. and Mrs. Murie, Miss Howes.

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL CAIRO.

Built in 1904. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light Lift. Pension P.T.T. 26. Arrangements for families. Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25. — Meals in Suite 20/00-25/00.