Translate the following unseen material from Cicero *De Natura Deorum* 3.80-1

*Cicero’s interlocutor Cotta gives instances from ‘recent’ Roman history when good men, including his uncle, one of his friends, and also many of his political allies suffered bad things, while bad men committed crimes against others, yet remain unpunished (by the gods). Cotta claims that there would not be enough time to list all such cases of inverted fortune. He goes on to counter the argument that two bad men of that time, Cinna and Varus, did get their just deserts, by arguing that Cinna should have been stopped before he began, while Varus suffered for the wrong crimes.*

Cur avunculus meus, vir innocentissumus idemque doctissumus P. Rutilius, in exilio est? cur sodalis meus interfectus domi suae Drusus? cur temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen ante simulacrum Vestae pontifex maximus est Q. Scaevola trucidatus? cur ante etiam tot civitatis principes a Cinna interempti? cur omnium perfidiosissimus C. Marius Q. Catulum praestantissuma dignitate virum mori potuit iubere?

Dies deficiat si velim enumerare quibus bonis male evenerit, nec minus, si commemorem quibus improbis optime. Cur enim Marius tam feliciter septimum consul domi suae senex est mortuus? cur omnium crudelissumus tam diu Cinna regnavit? At dedit poenas. Prohiberi melius fuit impedirique ne tot summos viros interficeret quam ipsum aliquando poenas dare. Summo cruciatu supplicioque Q. Varius, homo importunissumus, periit; si quia Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, illos conservari melius fuit quam poenas sceleris Varium pendere.