

GOVERNMENT JOINT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROAD LINES

BY ALFRED DELPERS.

READING the latest topics relatng to railroads, the thought came to mind that the Government could huy a majority of the stock of every rallroad in the country, and so control them all. I have tried to develop this principle and subjoined please find the results. I wish, however, to state right here that I am not very well acquainted with the subject, nor am I, at this time, in a conbe able to familiarize myself more with H.

It is very probable, though I do not know of any instance, that competent men thought before of this principle. found it wanting, and rejected it. More ist be admitted as probable, as the latest developments of the situation would prove, that with a man at the helm my mind. of the Nation of the energetic temper of President Receivelt, present legislation, supplemented by laws not involving changes so radical as the purchase by the Government of part of the stock, is afficient to give the Government an efficient control over the railroads.

Nevertheless to me it seems that there is solid merit in what I would call "Government Joint-Ownership of Rallroads"merit still enhanced by the peculiar phase industrial and social developm nt in which we find ourselves, when the necessity of enterprises on a grand scale as serts itself, the multiform dangers and cylls of leaving the task in the hands of private initiative become daily more apparent, and the notion of giving them to the social body as a whole is as yet by a great number of timorou ervatives The adoption of a joint-ownership plan

every natiro

railroads.

yould also undoubtedly be of benefit to fore with the efficiency of their the public and to lawinakers, by showing more effectually than possibly can the example of foreign nations, or any idle theorizing, the advantages, as also with any of the railroads. All them bodies of five men will act as so many Government commissions with respect to the railroads to which each of them

the dangers and evils, of government own-ership of railroads, and thus lead to the most suitable ways for safely organizing it at any future time-or to reject it. It is also probable, however, that in the sheat an aphenticum there is some labor. assigned. 3. Railrond Representatives of Pri-vate Stockholders-Private Stockholders, through the directors nominated by them, will also have a voice in the management of the roads, and in so far as their plan I am submitting there is some inherment of the roads, and in so far as their demands contemplate the legitimate inter-ests of the roads, the Government will beed them. The number of the directors representing private stockholders will be four, which gives them a minority volce in every important matter. Whenever these four directors wish to avert some measure which they think wrong. (hey have the privilege of submitting their claims and reasons to Congress, which will give them their due weight while plant I am summitting there is some mich-ent defects which I cannot see, and which will render it unsafe already. A discus-sion of it may reveal this. I must say, however, that in evolving this principle in its very first rudiments, I have made every effort to find the weak sides, not overlooking any criticism of which I could everyocking any criticism of which I could think. I have answered as well as I could all questions-ethical, financial, of practical expediency, against possible corruption and otherwise which came to will give them their due weight while considering the recommendations of the five directors representing the Govern-ment stock. At the end the railroads must ablde by the decision of the Govern-A Plan for Joint Ownership.

1. Financial Relations of Government to Railroads-The Federal Government will huy a majority of the stock, cleared from every fictitious value it presently may contain, of every railroad in the coun-try. Railroads will no longer be permit-ted to issue "watered" stocks, and of subsequent issue of stock of every ad, the Government will take a ma-2. Railroad Representatives of Govern-

2. Railroad Representatives of Government Stock—The number of railroad directors will be fixed unigornly to, say, nine for every railroad, and of which a majority of nine, five), will represent the stock kept by the Government. The two directors representing the Government's stock will be responsible for their dominant will be responsible for their dominant who may have a stock will be responsible for their dominant. ngs to the executive himself, who may emove them. Each of these directors can nt the Government with one or receiving salary l interests of the railroad by

They will always lend a favorable hear-ing to popular demands for better service and cheap rates; at the same time they will have also to look after the interests of the road.

The nomination of the officers of the railroad is wholly in the hands of the board of directors. Five of the directors may appoint or remove any officer at any time. The officers will not transact any business, he it a loan, issue of stock, improvements, etc., without first consultng the nine directors. If five of these latter are with the officers, they can ex-ecute their project; if five are against, they cannot. Any of the directors can proment. 4. Duties of Commissioner-Directors-Commissioner-Directors might be the name of the directors representing the stock of the Government. None of the five C-Ds, are to have any personal connection with the railroad assigned to them and possibly with any other in the country. On taking office they will swear as to the truth of this; also that they will always acrupulously observe, and look that their railroad will observe, present laws or laws which may be canceted at any future time; that in their recom-mendations to the Government and in their use of their vote when they are al-lowed to act independently of the Gov-ornment they will never be prompted by their own interest, but on y by the inter-ext of the public itself, and that they will always do their boats to protect the interests of the railroad by harmonizing nose loans, issues of stock, improvements

them with those of the public. Any slight evidence of the breach of this oath will warrant the chief executive in dismiss-ing them. 5. Power of the C.-Ds. and Their Re-lation to Government and Railroad-C. Da, represent principally the section of the railroad with which they are identified. They will always lend a favorable hear-ting to popular demands for better service

they will draft a recommendation and it it is passed by the Government all of the C-Ds. will try to pass it at the board of directors; it this is not possible they will dismiss the responsible officers of the road and elect some other who are in accordance with their views. 6. Relations of States to the Rail-roads-Although the states are not per-mitted to take any direct action on the management of the railroads (i.e., how ever, through their Congressmen can, whenever the C-Ds, do not act in accord-ance with the public demand, present their views and recommendations to the Federal Government, which will pass of the contribution of the railroad, and verify in the interest of the road present of the railroad for the statement submitted by production of the railroad statement of the souther the road and electrone of the following way: railroad present to the railroad statement of the souther to take any direct action on the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement of the souther the road of the railroad statement at the interest of the Government if the worth given cor-responds to the real worth of the road.

Pederal Government, which will pass upon them as upon any law. Whenever a recommendation to Congress comes from any other source than the C.-Ds. and all the branches of Government pass favorably upon it, the five C.-Ds. Laws touching the railroads framed by the different states are valid, and officers and directors must observe them if they state concerned, and if there is not al-state concerned, and if there is not al-state concerned, and if there is not al-

state concerned, and if there is not al-ready some National legislation covering that matter. 7. Percentage of Profits Allowed-As the acceptance of this plan would secure with it an exact knowledge of the capi-with it an exact knowledge of the capi-value of provision will be any share that appears to have been unpaid ready some National legislation covering that matter. 7. Percentage of Profits Allowed-As the acceptance of this plan would secure with it an exact knowledge of the capi-talization of every railroad, the greatest obstacle to the fixing by law of fairly remunerative rates on a constant scale thus disappears.

s disappears. Consolidation of Railroads - When thus disappears. 8. Consolidation of Railroads - When rates may be secured by law, and persons harmonizing the Government, it cannot be executed I interested to uphold any law, be it for-

Plan Submitted for Correcting All the Transportation Evils Now Afflicting the Country.

pose promptly of all its bonds, a part of them will be deposited in the treasury, an amount of paper bills equal to their value be insued, while the bonds theniselves are to be thrown on the market as fast as they are in domand, and then the bills of which they are security be put out of clr-

share that appears to have been unpaid for. Or it might follow the example set by Japan, to leave out of count all wa-tered stock, but ethically I think that the first is better. (3) Forced Sales of Stock.—In the event that the Government cannot secure the percentage of stock prescribed by law, the railroads themselves.

and Absolute Purity Its Attribute.

BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE OF THE IMMORTAL BODY Real Happiness the Greatest Blessing of Heaven,

"nice" to use it in speech. In the Apostles' Creed, which is always read over in the services of the Episcopal

BY J. L. JONES. Createst principal dependence of the sound of profamily sole of the s

In the Aposite Creed, which is always read over in the services of the Episcopal Church, the statement occurs that Christ descend the body. This descent from the rest informed into the body. This descent from the rest informed that this part may be substituted. The conception first descend from the rest informed that this part may be lead. The conception of man. It comes through desire of the church foculd not seen through desire. The word desire indicates the sense has been this garonant of its own location and stands in dimeration of conditions the conditions the bell. When a college the brain into the lower sows to the flesh must reap corruption. To sow to the flesh must reap corruption for the brain that the bell for him. And hell is really a lappe of memory, s fail and stands in diverse of the and the transposed from a material to a spiritual server. In adopting words from and the sense has been ory of his origin is lost and with it the knowled of the sense has been and phraseology, he does not 'know where he is an other of the descent for the sense has been and that dat degrees of mortal man be adopting words from a material to a spiritual factor in anyosed from a material to a spiritual factor in the the brain state of consciousness in which it the event of desire is aspiration mortal fuely and spiritually, all of us. The sposite of desire is aspiration implies and the devent is in hell. That is why fit is an other the the corres or indicates of mortal and the sense has been aviable and indicates of a downway. This 'upward the underworld, the subjective and other the devent of the druch its in hell. That is why fit is at now in this world. Christ devent in the way to immortality.

aspect or the world. The field that ob-tains externally in this world now can only be changed by an internal transfor-mation in the consciousness of the peo-ple. This will be the creation of the world to come.

world to come. In place of the words. "He descended into hell," in the Apostics' creed, the note above it in the prayer-book tells us we may substitute the words. "He went into the place of departed spirits." It is naively explained that this means just the same thing. This world we live in is the place of departed spirits. We could not possibly get into mortal existence without having departed or being deport-ed from the abode of the gods-the habi-tations of eternal life. As in a state of tations of eternal life. As in a state of war, the communications between hostile war, the communications between hostile countries are cut off so we are cut off from communion with God. Prisoners in a hostile country cannot communicate with their friends at home. Their letters fail into the hands of the enemy. The prayers of the churches are intercepted at the next corner. The devil answers them according to his humor, and he is

dens and responsibilities of wealth that the Lord has thrust upon them. We can behold the spectacle of a hundred sects of warring Christians expounding the word of Goil in as many contradictory ways and all being submerged in the ris-ing the of godlessness and infidelity. All these things are the delights of hell, not the bealtitudes of heaven. But after all this hell is a pretty good

place to live. The country is exceedingly place to live. The country is exceedingly prosperous and the people are all happy. Indeed they are instructed with most pain-ful care that they ought to be happy and thankful under all circumstances--that to fall in this duty is to be guilty of mortal sin of ingratitude to the author of all their blessings. So they exercise to the utmost stretch their constitutional right to pursue happi-ness in every possible way, some in the exercises of religion and some in the

exercises of religion and some in the service of sin, and there is keen rivalry as to which can boast of the greatest amount of pleasure in their respective pursuits. They all make the very best a hostile country cannot communicate pursuits. They all make the very best pearance. But in the light of absolute with their friends at home. Their letters appearance possible in the various circumptian fail into the hands of the enemy. The stances in which they find themselves. The prayers of the churches are intercepted at the next corner. The devil answers sick thank God most devoutly for their them according to his humor, and he is afflictions, the godiess and wanton boast of their abandonment and glory in their shame, while criminals, soldiers, police is the goal at ultimate perfector. Corvallis, March 25.

and jailers delight in the punishments and injuries they can inflict on others. When it is thus fashionable and even obligatory to appear to be happy it is difficult for the observer impartially to estimate how much real happiness there is. Real happiness is undoubtedly the greatest blessing of heaven and therefore we might naturally infer that the coun-tarfeit, the false appearance of it would be the deepest penalty of hell. It is sure-posed that there is no absolute truth-that be the deepest penalty of hell. It is sure-ly a harder task to assume the appearby a narder task to assume the appear-ance of happiness when one is really mis-erable, than to appear to be miserable when really happy. Thus it comes that champagne is claimed by its admirers to be a more comforting cordial to the soul

than sham happiness But it must not be supposed that we hold the pessimistic view that there is no good in this mortal world and that all is evil Good and evil are merely comparathe terms when applied to the conditions of mortal existence. We are endeavoring to call the attention of thinkers to a high-er good, a state that is beyond the com-parative, a life that is absolute and

superlative, When we say that some are good or virtuous, while others are sinful or victous, it only means that some are a little better than others in reality or appearance. But in the light of absolute truth nous are absolutely good, none per-fect, none righteous. All are under con-demnation.

of empiricisms or quackeries. It is sup-posed that there is no absolute truth-that the origin and destiny of man is a book forever scaled. One man's opinion is sup-posed to be as good as another's and surely is as good if neither know any-thing about the matter. The different religious sects all claim to be equally in-spired and so they are all inspired by the spirit of fallacy-the ignorance of abso-luts truth.

The opposite of absolute is dissolute. The mortal humanity is in a state of dis-solution, disorganization, all broken up into discordant sects, factions and fragments. This state of distions and tragments. This state of dis-solution is a necessary accompaniment of mortality, for mortality implies disorgani-zation and dissolution. The remedy for disorder, discase and death is not found in the diseased condition, but in the de-liverance from it. In the transformation

to the state of immortality or absolute life. This is the final absolution. Those who reach this are saved, no others. Those who attain to the absolute life are the only free and accepted masons. This is the supreme secret of masonry, the building of the temple of the immortal



The Revolutionary Possibilities of Socialism Arbitrary Power of the Ruling Class, Conforming to History, Must Meet Its Waterloo, Unspanked, He Seems to Very Delioppressed common people, and will yet to clothe itself with a new garment, so do in Russia. BY C. W. BARZEE. Late Socialist Candidate for Governor. so do in Russia. THERE are none so blind as those who will not see: or d cately Moulded. We are not the ignorant sectional through the flithy rags of its wornthat was the black chattel of the , but we are the bone and sinew his Republic, disseminated over out covering? Philadelphia Record. The new boy is a singularly delicate doce of mechanism. He has grown up who will not see; or a man con-vinced against his will is of the enough to discover to us all the fu-ture? South, bur we are the bone and sinew of this Republic, disseminated over were part and parcel of its territory, now performing every several act, and capable for all emergencies. Objection No. 4, with its because, Darius Green opinode, etc., concluded with experimental Socialist colonies, under a capitalist government. Truly an unthinkable thing—Socialism under a capitalist regime. I grieve with pity for my contemporary's lack of knowledge of Socialist principles, and unevoluted ideas. And were he born a twin with a modern thinking man, as was Jacob with Essan, methinks his mother, sceing his degeneracy of hairy ideas, would relegate him to ostracism as dig the Essa. However, some of the distinctly plain and evoluted social conditions, of con-centration, are pictured by our friend of this sume opinion still, is probably the best n a period alleged to be strenuous. answer that is to be made to our contemporary, J. L. Jones, of Corvallis, uts on trousers at an age when his father was wearing kilts. He plays foot-Yet the reading spublic is entitled to which the President says is a sure a correction of misapplied statements. ball, which the President says is a sure cure for mollycoddeness and poliroonery. And yet he is such a delicate creature that it is hard to train him to anything. He can't stand discipline, and everybody and everything has got to be disciplined The soul mind of any informed So-claim; runs too true to humanity to deal in other than condescending pity toward straw supporters of the last stage of capitalism, for the complete r degenerate or degenerate. The present boy's father didn't have football and he didn't have Roosevelt, and he didn't have some other things that are supposed to develop hardihood. But he overthrow of the causes of our s ills is foreign to their conception. Everything to them is to be measured, weighed and tosted with this present system, with every pore of its anatomy bleeding for a release from the galling chain of the profit curse. I note obsould be handled with impunity and to his

"When a theory is demonstrated to be wrong, we must not accept the right " converge into the law." Shall nature be denied her course of evolution? Can the impossible be done, and virtue and truth he destroyed? Objection No. 2 and J.

of the profit curse. I note ob-ta No. 1. However, some of the distinctly plain is and evoluted social conditions, of con-ic centration, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression, with the centration, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression, with the centration, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression, with the contraction, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression, with the contraction, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression, with the contraction, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression, with the contraction, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression, with the contraction, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression, with the contraction, are pictured by our friend in his honesty of expression. The mot uncovered or brought to view. Briefly summing up the routine of objections, would it not be as wise for a chick to remain the shell, saying. I do not know where the water is, or where to find my food, as for society to halk at its own evolution, and refuse ommonwealth.

Portray the arbitrary power of a

could be handled with imputity and to be own great advantage. His father could take him out in the woodshed and apply the shingle or the strap, with no result except the youngster's improvement. When he cut up at school the schoolmas-Our present system and regime has climaxed liself, with no new continent to discover, or heathen wilderness to clvilize. We are at the door of the

when he cut up at sense the sense the sense that ter could flog him, and the only result was that he took more pains not to be caught. He ate everything he could get hold of; he had a bully good time, except for brief intervals of castigation, and he ew order and must enter in. Much new order and must enter in. Much better able are we to reconstruct so-clety than at any provious order or cpoch. Esaus do receive blessings. The Dalles, Or. wasn't bothered with any philosophy of life

Mrs. Duniway Tells of an Incident Dating Back to '76 and Points a Meral.

BY ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY. sing speech, and, "like honest Sancho, A dispatch in your columns under the bid God bless the giver. But, while negotiations for this meet-ing were pending, Fred Douglas came suddenly into town, and the city fathers invited him to lecture, tendering him the free use of the City Hall they had denied head of "Suffragists in Clash With Negroes in Wisconsin," in which, as is usua since the negro became a voter, the latter came out ahead, recalls a matter of his tory that ought to put to everlasting

free use of the City Hall they had denied to my committee of disenfranchised citi-zens. They also tendered the colored ora-tor free entertanment at the best hotel, free rides about the city, and a banquet. I knew my closing meeting would not be the success we desired it to be before starting to my Oregon home, if held on Free Douglass' night, so I changed its date, that we might all go to hear the colored orator. At the close of his ad-dress, which was a very fine one, attend-ed by all the prominent men of the city. shame our invisible foe, the genus "antl," who, herself in hiding, parades her sex as a stumbling-block in the paths of the as a stumpling-block in the paths of the liberty-loving women who are advocating equal rights for the mothers of men. In the Winter of 1876-7 I was lecturing in Lincoln, IIL, sustained by a committee of women, penniless wives of a few promi-nent men who had grown rich from the "unsarmed increment" of the lands in-herited by the women from the estates of their fathers. After holding a learned at d by all the prominent men of the city. herited by the women from the estates of their fathers. After holding a largely at-tended series of meetings in the churches, it was decided by the ladies to secure the theater or City Hall for a closing "send-off" for me, there being no other availwho proudly occupied the platform, I lingered to be introduced to Mr. Douglass, just as I should have lingered last night for an introduction to Mr. Sweeny if I had been a guest of the liberty-loving women of Madison.

theater or City Hall to accommo-off" for me, there being no other avail-me able structure large enough to accommo-we date the multitude. But the city fathers, like Measurs Palmer and Roycroft, of Wis-consin, didn't want to be bothered with so insignificant a matter as liberty for the mothers of the Nation, and they re-fused to donate the City Hall, the rental of which was \$50 an evening. So we defused to donate the City Hall, the rental of which was \$50 an evening. So we de-cided to take the largest church for my speak in the streets. They wouldn't st-

low me to be entertained in any hotel, and I'd have had to sleep out of doors or

In a barn if a colored brother hadn't taken me to the suburbs. Never mind," he repeated," ensing his eye over the slowly retreating crowd, "after a while women will be voters, too, and you'll be treated just as well as if you was a niggab.

Last night it was my good fortune to hear an important address at the Forum from Judge Frager on "The Defective Child." In which his pathetic portrayal of the condition of hapless mothers, with deserting or drunken busbands, with litthe starying, ill-clad children clinging to their gowns, drew tears from many an eye. And I could not help exclaiming to myself: "How long, O Lord, how long, will it be before the majority of men awake to their own humiliation in sight of the fact that as serf-born sons of servile mothers it is their solemn duty and should be their patriotic pride and pleasure to arise in their majority

women of Madison. Mr. Douglass grasped my hand and said. alluding to the fact that women had been denied the free use of the City Hall. "Never mind madame! During the war I came here to Lincoln to make a speech and pleasure to arise in their majority and extend to women, even without the asking, every opportunity they claim for themselves for the full equip-ment in the struggle of life, liberty and happiness which is the rightful heritage of every man or der a republican form of der a republican form of gov who is amenable to its laws of government



having no special interest, is usually silent, and being isolated from the game of politics until it comes to paying the bills. is, as a rule, unwary, apathetic, suspi-clous and sullen. The features to which

27 on the general aspect of the session and illustrating the "Gies of the Ghouls," 14, perhaps, the most adequate comm that has appeared. But 1 wish to

be primap. The most addequase continent bar has appeared to me to be fart and hear we have a process of pocked as a state of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point of the shortweight clause in the pure to be point we provide put to be provide put to be prime to be provide put to be prime to be primes to be primes as the provent of the shortweight provide put to be prime to be point of the shortweight clause to the clause to be point of the shortweight provide put to be prime to be point of the shortweight provide put to be prime to be primes of package at the Clip Hall and form of the clause to the clause to the clause to be point of the shortweight provide put to be point of the short we point of the shortweight provide p

asn't bothered with Ife. But his son is a very different kind of a but his son is a very different kind of a But his son is a very different kind of a boy. If the schoolmaster flogs him he pulls out his "gun" and shouts him. If his father sends him on an errand he de-clares that he has been humiliated, and goes out in the barn and bangs himself. If his mother scolds him for coming into the house without wiping his feet he drinks carbolic acid. Clifford Wilson where father is a property

Pertinent comment on One Sin of Omission by the Late Legislature. PY J. R. ZHEILAR. Willing to recent Legislature from the view of the source on second of the source on the source of the source on the source of the source on the source of the source of

BY B. J. HOADLEY. N operson can deny successfully that there lived conturies ago a man

swoon, and, if not already dead, it would have caused him to expire. How careful was Fliate to know that Jesus was dead, and not until he was satisfied of this fact did he give permission for the body of Jesus to be taken down from the cross. If not dead, Jesus would not have survived the embalaning of his body. Jesus was not only dead, but here also iay the hopes of the world. The depths of darkness were brightened luridly into triumph, and nature herself stood deach ashest at the spectacle of such a death Jesus had found us at death and left us at desth. But did he rise? The record answers, Tes, and if he did rise from the darkness and molsture of the grave death became a crouching slave. They who see the God in the man of Galliee have no difficulty with the record of resurroction, we have not failed to notice that the

risen Jesus appeared unto his friendsto persons who had known him before his death, and who were well able to recognize him. These folks could not have made this. These folis could not have made the story of Jesus risen out of their expectancy, for they did not believe he would rise. If Mary had expected Jesus to rise from the dead she would have seen a person other than the car-penter, whom she took Jesus to be, and if Thomas had anticipated all this, he would not have domunded methy the it is morning

would not have demanded seeing the print of the nails and putting his finger into the print of the nails and thrusting his hand into his side, before belief and the shoul. My Lord, my God!

The Easter Bells: Bring in the Flowers The Great Lesson to Humanity Taught by the Event Commemorated This Day.

finement and purity would not be made men would be treacheroun, gramping, cruel, for today is all. There would be, indeed, a heaven, but peopled with swine. But immertality disarms men carrying carnal weapons, dissuades them from mischievous intent, and whips them out of dens of militaneous mischievous intest, and whips mem out of dens of selfishness. It converts the humblest man into a cargo of precious worth, for there is a port to win. Cru-cifixion, darkness; resurrection, bright-ness, Bring on the Easter flowers, for

Heppner, Or.

Assorted Literary Food.

Pilgrim For clearness read Macaulay. For logic wad Burke and Bacon. For action read Homer and Scott. For conciseness read Bacon and Pope.

For sublimity of conception read Milton, For vivacity read Stevenson and Kipling. For imagination read Shakespeare and Job. For common sense read Benjamin Franklin

For elegance read Virgil, Milton and Arnold. For smoothness read Addison and Hawthorne. For interest in common

and Hawthorne. For interest in common thing read Jane Austen. For simplicity read Burns, Whittler and Bunyan, For humor read Chaucer, Cervantes and Mark Twain. For the study of human nature read Shakespeare and George Ellot. For choice of individual words read Keats, Tennyson and Emerson. For loving and patient observation of nature read Thoreau and Walton.