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THE STORM STILL RAGING.

Last week there were many complaints of the long dry spell experienced, as unusual for April, and fears were expressed that crops for the season would be materially injured by drouth. The lack of moisture was not only in the Rocky Mountain region, but extended over the whole country. The past six days, however, have materially changed the aspect of affairs, for from east to west, from north to south, some rapids of spring rain—and flurry, boisterous weather, but gentle, copious showers—that have arrived opportunely and cause the heart of the farmer, gardener and stockman to rejoice.

The value in money of the welcome showers which come as a gracious boon from nature's stores, cannot be easily estimated. Their values in service at the needed time would more not only the line of vegetables and grains that serve as food for man and beast and the destruction of grass for flocks and herds, but also would bring untold suffering and inexpressible disaster among those who must eat to live, hence the dread which comes at the prospect of drouth, and the feeling of relief and gratitude which is experienced when even a possible danger is averted. The better feeling now prevails in the heart of the businessmen everywhere in our broad land. Again it feels that the sowing and harvest will be in regular season, attended by all of nature's well regulated stores to give bountiful return for his care and toil. The showers that have marked the closing days of April and those much of May are thrice welcome for the assurance they give of plenty in the land for the sustenance of humanity.

THE ADMINISTRATION WAS RIGHT.

The dispatches tell us that the acute crisis is passed in the British Nicaraguan affair, now that the compromise has been accepted, in which Nicaragua agrees to pay $17,500 for expelling a British consul and for one day's occupation of Corinto by British marines, the money being guaranteed by the government of Salvador. It may be expected now that the Englishmen will retire on Saturday, and the normal condition of affairs be resumed. As a result of the disturbance and procedure connected therewith, European nations have learned that when they are treated with insolence by a Central American republic the United States will not interfere with an attempt to secure reasonable satisfaction. This may lead those republics to measure confederate the rights of neighboring nations, in which event the United States will be benefited as well as others by the increased security afforded to foreigners in Central America.

The course of the administration in the Nicaraguan affair has called forth a heavy volume of malediction from the press of this country. The act of a violation of the Monroe doctrine has been made in the full strength, albeit that doctrine was not at all involved in the case, as far as is shown in the proceedings so far made. As for as events have developed there has been no interference on the part of Britain to attack Nicaraguan territory. Were that the object, it would have stood for the United States to insist, even if the Monroe doctrine had been violated by the occupation of Corinto, that every force should be withdrawn from American territory. We think that the people would have been well satisfied, and would have approved every step taken by the President and cabinet to have gone as far as the last English soldier in the country, if necessary, to secure the prospect of Corinto and vicinity to the Nicaraguans. But we do not think that the people would approve of a war with Great Britain, which some contemporaries seem to desire, for the sake of a little Central American republic, which has shown itself so unreasonable and so lacking in courtesy to the representatives of a nation with which it has been on the most friendly terms for years. We