

Chapter 1 : Stray Pearls - Charlotte Mary Yonge

This stray dog was hit by a car and couldn't understand why his legs didn't work anymore. It took a LONG time, but here's how he learned to run again.

Yonge, publishers Walter Smith, late Mozley Contents Stray Pearls is a sequel to The Chaplet of Pearls and follows the fortunes of three of the grandchildren of the chief characters in that novel. Margaret is the chief character whose memoirs are interspersed with chapters by her younger sister Annora, a Protestant, while Margaret has been reared as a Catholic. She is married at sixteen to a French Vicomte. However, her attempts to improve the lot of the peasants arouses the suspicions of the authorities, and she is summoned to live in Paris. There she gives a home to the surviving members of her family, her mother, brother and sister, exiled Royalists. Eustace has lost his English sweetheart, Millicent, whose family have married her to a rich old Dutchman, the purchaser of the chaplet of pearls. However, before his death he and Millicent enable Annora to marry her lover and return to England. Soon afterwards Margaret and her son are dismissed to their estate. There is a large cast of fictitious and historical characters. In one brief fictitious incident the future Cardinal de Retz springs to life, but in general the historical characters remain textbook figures. There is no attempt at a plot, rather it is a chronicle of family events. Some incidents allow a degree of suspense, but in general interest is held by concern for the chief characters. The tale is set mainly in France, with excursions into Holland, which is vividly pictured. The historical information is correct, but so detailed that it is difficult to digest for readers not already familiar with the period. In a lengthy Preface C. Yonge gives a summary of events, but this contains so much additional material that the result is further confusion. There is some inconsistency in the dating of the family events, adding to the difficulties. Moral teaching is implicit rather than explicit, though both Margaret and Annora reprove themselves for their failings. There is no overt religious bias. Full credit is given to the goodness found in both Roman Catholicism and Anglicanism, and the only bigots are the converts from the latter. Further Reading For contemporary reviews see L. Yonge, unpublished thesis, University of London Diploma in Librarianship, Yonge Fellowship Journal , , pp. The state of French society, and the strange scenes of the Fronde, beguiled me into a tale which has become rather a family record than a novel. Formerly the Muse of the historical romance was an independent and arbitrary personage, who could compress time, resuscitate the dead, give mighty deeds to imaginary heroes, exchange substitutes for popular martyrs on the scaffold, and make the most stubborn facts subservient to her purpose. Indeed, her most favoured son boldly asserted her right to bend time and place to her purpose, and to make the interest and effectiveness of her work the paramount object. But critics have lashed her out of these erratic ways, and she is now become the meet handmaid of Clio, creeping obediently in the track of the greater Muse, and never venturing on more than colouring and working up the grand outlines that her mistress has left undefined. Thus, in the present tale, though it would have been far more convenient not to have spread the story over such a length of time, and to have made the catastrophe depend upon the heroes and heroines, instead of keeping them mere ineffective spectators, or only engaged in imaginary adventures for which a precedent can be found, it has been necessary to stretch out their narrative, so as to be at least consistent with the real history, at the entire sacrifice of the plot. And it may be feared that thus the story may partake of the confusion that really reigned over the tangled thread of events. There is no portion of history better illustrated by memoirs of the actors therein than is the Fronde; but, perhaps, for that very reason none so confusing. Perhaps it may be an assistance to the reader to lay out the bare historical outline like a map, showing to what incidents the memoirs of the Sisters of Ribaumont have to conform themselves. He and his minister Sully returned to the policy of Louis XI. This was seldom done by violence, but by giving them employment in the Army and Court, attaching them to the person of the King, and giving them offices with pensions attached to them. The whole cost of these pensions and all the other expenses of Government fell on the townspeople and peasantry, since the clergy and the nobles to all generations were exempt from taxation. The trade and all the resources of the country were taking such a spring of recovery since the country had been at peace, and the persecution of the Huguenots had ceased, that at first the taxation provoked few murmurs. The resources of the Crown were

further augmented by permitting almost all magistrates and persons who held public offices to secure the succession to their sons on the payment of a tariff called la Paulette, from the magistrate who invented it. In the next reign, however, an effort was made to secure greater equality of burthens. The Assembly was never to meet again till the day of reckoning for all, a hundred and seventy years later. Under the mighty hand of Cardinal Richelieu the nobles were still more effectually crushed, and the great course of foreign war begun which lasted, with short intervals, for a century. The great man died, and so did his feeble master, and his policy, both at home and abroad, was inherited by his pupil Giulio Mazarin, while the regency for the child, Louis XIV. But what France had ill brooked from the high-handed soil of her ancient nobility was intolerable from low-born Italian, of graceful but insinuating manners. Moreover, the war increased the burthens of the country, and, in the minority of the King, a stand was made at last. The last semblance of popular institutions existed in the Parliaments of the Provinces, especially that of Paris. The nucleus of this was the old feudal Council of the Counts of Paris, consisting of the temporal and spiritual peers of the original county, who had the right to advise with their chief and to try the causes concerning themselves. The immediate vassals of the King had a right to sit there, and were called Pairs de France, in distinction from the other nobles who only had seats in the Parliament in whose province their lands might lie. Louis, in his anxiety to repress lawlessness, had added a certain number of trained lawyers and magistrates; and these were the working members of these Parliaments, which were in general merely courts of justice for civil and criminal causes. The nobles only attended on occasions of unusual interest. Moreover, a law or edict of the King became valid on being registered by a Parliament. It was a moot question whether the Parliament had the power to baffle the King by refusing to register an edict, and Henry IV. The peculiarly oppressive house-tax, with four more imposts proposed in , gave the Parliament of Paris the opportunity of trying to make an effectual resistance by refusing the registration. They were backed by the municipal government of the city at the Hotel de Ville and encouraged by the Coadjutor of the infirm old Archbishop of Paris, namely, his nephew, Paul de Gondi, titular Bishop of Corinth in partibus infidelium, a younger son of the Duke of Retz, an exceedingly clever young man, descended from an Italian family introduced by Catherine de Medici. This was the origin of the party called the Fronde, because the speakers launched their speeches at one another as boys fling stones from a sling fronde in the streets. The Queen-Regent was enraged through all her despotic Spanish haughtiness at such resistance. She conveyed her son secretly from Paris, and the city was in a state of siege for several months. However, the execution of Charles I. His wife, though a cruelly-neglected woman whom he had never loved, did her utmost to deliver him, repaired to Bordeaux, and gained over the Parliament there, so that she held out four months against the Queen. Anne still however, corresponded with the Cardinal, and was directed by him in everything. War and havoc raged outside Paris; within the partisans of the Princes stirred the populace to endeavour to intimidate the Parliament and municipality into taking their part. A terrible battle in the Faubourg St. His party melted away. Mazarin saw that tranquillity might be restored if he quitted France for a time. The King proclaimed an amnesty, but with considerable exceptions and no relaxation of his power; and these terms the Parliament, weary of anarchy, and finding the nobles had cared merely for their personal hatreds, not for the public good, were forced to accept. Beaufort died bravely fighting against the Turks at Cyprus. Cardinal de Retz was imprisoned and Mademoiselle had to retire from Court, while other less distinguished persons had to undergo the punishment for their resistance, though, to the credit of the Court party be it spoken, there were no executions, only imprisonments and in after years the Fronde was treated as a brief frenzy, and forgotten. She was the greatest heiress in France, and an exceedingly vain and eccentric person, aged twenty-three at the beginning of the Fronde.

Chapter 2 : Stray Pearls (copyrights reserved)

*Stray Pearls (Dodo Press) [Charlotte M. Yonge] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Charlotte Mary Yonge (), was an English novelist, known for her huge output.*

Chapter 3 : Stray Pearls|Charlotte Mary Yonge|Free download|PDF EPUB|Freeditorial

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Chapter 4 : Stray Pearls by Charlotte Mary Yonge

This guy fell head over heels for a stray dog in Haiti, and worked SO hard to get her to a great home in the U.S.: ĩ• A year later he gets to reunite.

Chapter 5 : Stray Birds by Rabindranath Tagore

Stray Birds (Dodo Press) by Tagore, Rabindranath. Dodo Press. PAPERBACK. Special order direct from the distributor. New.

Chapter 6 : The Dodo - For Animal People

Stray Pearls has 5 ratings and 0 reviews. This is a pre historical reproduction that was curated for quality. Quality assurance was conducted on eac.

Chapter 7 : THE DODOLOGIST: DON'T STRAY ON THE PATHS OF ABNORMALITY

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Chapter 8 : The String of Pearls (Dodo Press) : Thomas Preskett Prest :

Pearl had been bought from a stall in a market where she was being sold as a pet after being stolen from her mom. Her owner kept her for 10 days before realizing that she was in over her head and had no idea how to care for a wild baby animal.

Chapter 9 : Baby Monkey Orphans Are Totally Obsessed With Each Other - The Dodo

This Stray Pittie Just Made The Most Amazing Transformation | Watch this stray dog go from terrified to the happiest dog in the world đŸ• Special thanks to Hop.