# The NEW READING COURSE

## The Second Book and Its Author

#### The Young People's Wesley.

This splendid little volume of 204 pages contains all the essential facts in the career of the most remarkable man of It is the purpose of the his century. author to give us a faithful view of his origin, early life, conversion, marvellous ministry, doctrines, persecutions, and triumphant end.

No life of Wesley has ever been writ-ten in which so much of valuable information has been pressed into so brief a space, and containing so complete a description of what is essential to be known It is not a prosy volume of the man. of the man. It is not a prosy volume, made up of dull, bony matter, but is full of inspiring facts which stir the heart to greater religious activity. It is really Our people, old a book for the million. Our people, old and young, including the thousands of and young, including the thousands of our Epworthians, should be urged to read and become familiar with its contents. The preachers should urge the peopie to this for their spiritual good.

It might be read with great profit by

every member of our Church, and by all It is certain Methodists everywhere. that its reading would give them definite, and correct views of the life and work of the founder of Methodism.

It is a graphic, suggestive, well analyzed, and picturesque account of the account of the great founder of Methodism. It can be read in an hour or two, and ought to be read by hundreds of thousands of people who are ignorant of the details of Wes-

It is the newest, cheapest, and, for its purpose, the best life of Wesley. It is designed to present, in complete form, so as to be quickly read and easily re-membered, all the important facts in a great life. You will learn here more concerning the father of Methodism than can be found elsewhere in equal space. If you are a Methodist, you need to know the ways in which God led John Wesley, and the faithfulness with which he followed the divine guidance. If you are not a Methodist, nor even a Christian, you need to know the wonderful contents this sparkling volume.

or this sparking volume.

It is sure to be read widely. If we mistake not, it will be the genesis of a novement for a general study of the history, biography, and literature of Methodism in general and our own Church in particular. This will be particularly. in particular. This will be particularly appropriate during the bi-centenary year.

It will be read more widely, and hence do more good, than a larger book. It deserves to be translated into the language of our missions and carried to all parts of the earth.

### Rev. William McDonald.

Rev. William McDonald was born in the State of Maine, March 1, 1820. His father dying when he was but fifteen years of age and leaving a large and dependent family, he was thrown upon his own resources.

In 1836 he apprenticed himself to a gentleman in Belfast, a town a few miles away, to learn the painter's trade, in-

away, to learn the painters trade, in-cluding house, ship, carriage, and sign painting. He served four years. In 1838 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1840 he was licensed to preach, and took a cir-cuit. In 1843 he joined the Maine Con-cuit. In 1843 he joined the Maine Conference, and served several years in the

eastern part of Maine. In 1868 he was elected a member of the National Camp-meeting Association,

and became its vice-president, a position he held for sixteen years. Upon the death of the president, Rev. J. S. Inskip, he was elected president, which position During these he held for ten years. During years great national camp-meetings held in twenty-one States of the Union, from Maine to California. In 1870 he from Maine to California. In 1870 he entered upon the work of an evangelist, in connection with Rev. J. S. Inskip. They first responded to a call from the Pacific Coast, to hold meetings in Sacra-mento, Santa Clara, and San Francisco; and, on their return, a meeting in Salt Lake City. These meetings were held in a large tabernacle that would accommodate from four to five thousand. They also held meetings in many of the larg est churches in the country, North and South.

In 1880 they had a pressing call from England and the Orient, to which they responded, holding meetings in seven cities and towns in England, including London, Liverpool, Hull, Leeds, etc.; also in Bombay, Poona, Allahabad, Bareilly, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Calcutta, and Jub-bulpore, India. On their return trip they visited the Holy Land, and held meetings for one week in the city of Rome. In 1890 he made a second evangelistic trip to England, holding meetings in London, Bristol, Nottingham, Manchester, Brad-ford, and Shipley. In 1870 he was ford, and Shipley. In 1870 he was elected editor of The Advocate of Holiness, a monthly published in Boston, and ness, a monthly published in Roberts then in Philadelphia. This periodical was succeeded by The Christian Witness, a weekly published in Boston. He was editor of the two periodicals for twenty-five years. In addition to his editorial and evangelistic work, he has written and evangelistic work, he has written This periodical and published several books on different

Dr. McDonald is enjoying a peaceful old age in his home in West Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston. He lives on the sunny side, and is greatly beloved by his neighbors and the Methodists of New England in general. His pen is still measurably active, as proved by frequent contributions to Zion's Herald.

#### Hints for Epworth League Reading Circles.

Determine that you will have a Reading Circle. 2. Let each reader buy a set of the

3. If this is not practicable in all cases. let three club together and divide the

4. If even that seems out of the ques tion, a small circle can club together and buy two or three sets of books.

5. Do not fail to put a set in your

b. Do not fall to put a set in your league or Sunday-school library. 6. Be more concerned for quality and faithful work than for numbers. 7. The course can be arranged to cover a longer or shorter period than six

8. You can study one book at a time, or all at the same time.

or an at the same time.

9. If one at a time, you can begin where you please, and end where you like.

10. The work may be pursued chiefly in class form, with a teacher for each book, or with a separate leader for each legeron.

lesson 11. Or it may take the more popular form of a literary programme, consisting of talks, essays, recitations, music, lec-

tures, etc.
12. Plan to extend the influence of the circle, and indirectly to reach as many as possible.

13. This can be done in various ways, namely: By reading a chapter aloud to some young friend who is not a member. By inviting friends and other members of the chapter to your meetings. By holding a number of open meetings in which you utilize the talent of the neighborhood as indicated hereafter. By having two or three public free lectures on pertinent topics during the winter.

14. Perhaps a combination of the class and programme methods is the ideal.
The one preserves the autonomy of the circle idea, the other popularizes the work

and shares its benefits.

15. Meetings should be held in the chap ter weekly or semi-monthly, under the auspices of the department of literary work, in which the subjects of the above course should be presented, either in short talks by the members, or in addresses, or by class instruction. year is especially adapted for class work. The entire course may be greatly enriched collateral references and by a lecture

urse. 16. If one plan does not work well, try 10ther. Resolve not to be defeated. 17. Talk up the Reading Circle every-

18. Study the books thoroughly, have them at hand, tell what you read to others. 19. Do not make out a fixed schedule for the whole season, for several reasons, but make out one or two good programmes ahead.

20. Publish your programme ahead, in the paper, by a mimeograph, by a league bulletin in the corridor, and by announce-ment in the various services.

21. Come to the meeting prepared to study, not to be entertained. Come whether you have made adequate preparation or not.

22. Come determined, if necessary, to take part, whether you are on the pro-gramme or not. Have some brief, appropriate contribution ready for emergen-

23. In class work banish all formality, that each one may talk and ask questions with the freedom of the family circle around the evening lamp. 24. Determine to finish the course and

pass the examination.
25. When needed, send to the Central

examination questions.-Epfor worth Herald.

#### The Youth's Companion in 1903.

During 1903 The Youth's Companion will publish in 52 weekly issues 6 serial stories, each a book in itself, reflecting American life in home, camp, and field; 50 special articles contributed by famous and women-travellers, essayists soldiers, sailors, statesmen, and men of affairs; 200 thoughtful and timely editorial articles on important public and domestic questions; 250 short stories by the best of living story-writers—stories of character, stories of achievement, stories of humor; 1,000 short notes on current events, and discoveries in the field of science and industry; 2,000 bright and amusing anecdotes, items of strange knowledge, poems, and curious sketches.

This is what The Youth's Companion offers its readers during 1903. And the quality of it is fully equal to the quantity. It is edited for the entire family. The busiest people read it because it is condensed, accurate, and helpful.

A full announcement of the new-volume will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address on request. The new subscriber for 1903 who sends \$1.75 for the new volume at once will receive free all the remaining issues for 1902, in-ciuding the Double Holiday Numbers; also The Companion Calendar for 1903, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.