

**LITERARY MANUAL: A
CONVENIENT HAND-BOOK FOR
THE
USE OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS,
AND DEBATING SOCIETIES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649636891

Literary Manual: A Convenient Hand-Book for the Use of Colleges, Schools, and Debating Societies by A. S. Lee

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

A. S. LEE

**LITERARY MANUAL: A
CONVENIENT HAND-BOOK FOR
THE
USE OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS,
AND DEBATING SOCIETIES**

LITERARY MANUAL:
A CONVENIENT HAND-BOOK

FOR THE USE OF

Colleges, Schools, and Debating Societies.

BY A. S. LEE.

CINCINNATI:
PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1880.

PREFACE.

CONCEIVING the necessity of such a work, the present volume has been carefully prepared and offered to the public. It contains a great variety of information not found in any other volume. It is designed especially for the use of schools, colleges and literary societies. It embodies the discussion, *pro* and *con*, of fifty questions, many of which are the most practical and important before the American people at the present time. The discussions are given in a condensed form, setting forth the principal and leading points of argument on a given question, in a brief and explicit manner, so as not to exhaust the subject, but merely to open it up; thus rendering the task less difficult for the young and inexperienced debater to participate in the discussion. The work includes a brief delineation of parliamentary rules, sufficient for the general purpose of all literary organizations, and in a form so condensed as not to fail in supplying the wants of societies in a convenient and useful manner. It would require a vast amount of reading from other authors to obtain the information contained in this volume. Besides, it gives a list of fifty practical questions which are not discussed, on which the debater can form his own ideas. The work is presented in the hope that it will be useful to those for whom it is designed.

A. S. L.

OXFORD, O., Oct., 1879.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
1. Are the works of art more pleasing and attractive than those of nature?	7
2. Does the bachelor lead a happier life than the married man?	12
3. Is there more pleasure realized in the pursuit of an object than in its possession?	15
4. Is the Singing method the most expedient and desirable means of obtaining a knowledge of geography?	18
5. Is the use of tobacco physically injurious to the human system?	21
6. Is Columbus entitled to more credit for the discovery of America, than Washington for defending it?	25
7. Does wealth exercise a greater influence for good than knowledge?	33
8. Is the credit system injurious to community?	36
9. Is physical training more beneficial than mental discipline?	40
10. Is taxing the mind of an adult student essential to literary attainment?	44
11. Is a contented mind better than riches?	48
12. Is a monarchy a safer form of Government than a Republic?	51
13. Should the ability to read and write be made a qualification for voting?	55
14. Does the foreign element retard civilization in the United States?	58
15. Is competition in trade injurious to community?	62
16. Can the use of the horse be dispensed with in large cities?	66
17. Is fashion in dress detrimental to community?	70
18. Should the manufacture of ardent spirits be prohibited by law?	73
19. Are lawyers justifiable in defending criminals whom they know to be guilty?	77
20. Should the right of suffrage be extended to women?	80
21. Are lawyers beneficial or injurious to community?	87
22. Does national prosperity consist in intellectual wisdom?	91
23. Is the world improving morally?	95

	PAGE.
24. Should corporal punishment be abolished in our public schools?	99
25. Is war a greater evil than intemperance?	103
26. Are the "Patrons of Husbandry" an injurious element in the body politic?	109
27. Should capital punishment be abolished?	114 ✓
28. Should church property be taxed?	118
29. Is reason confined to the human family?	122
30. Would compulsory education be beneficial in our republican state government?	126
31. Would the United States be justifiable in taking forcible possession of Cuba?	131
32. Is a collegiate education unprofitable?	135
33. Is war among civilized nations justifiable under any circumstances?	139
34. Should the use of the Bible be tolerated in our common schools?	143
35. Is it right to encourage free trade between nations as a measure of state policy?	147
36. Is a judicious license law the best restraint against intemperance?	151
37. Should Chinese emigration to the United States be prohibited?	156
x 38. Is crime on the increase?	161
39. Is fiction productive of more good than evil	165
40. Is ambition more a vice than a virtue?	169
41. Should the right of trial by jury be abolished in civil cases?	172
42. Is our American republic based on the principle of Progress?	176
43. Would a lower rate of legal interest be beneficial to community and advisable as a state policy?	180
44. Is medicine a science?	183
45. Do physical causes exert a greater influence than moral causes in the formation of national character?	188
46. Does the study of medicine tend to human depravity?	192
47. Should the Sunday ordinance be repealed?	196
48. Do the signs of the times indicate the downfall of the American republic?	201
49. Do schools exercise a greater influence in the formation of moral character than the pulpit?	206
50. Is slander contained in a truthful statement?	211

LITERARY MANUAL.

Are the works of Art more pleasing and attractive than those of Nature?

AFFIRMATIVE.

THIS is a question of interest and importance. When taken into consideration, in all its forms and features, we must conclude that the works of art *are* more pleasing and attractive to the eye in many respects than those of nature. In beholding the works of art in their general aspects, we find that almost the entire face of this earth has been beautified and adorned by them, and made to attract the eye of every beholder. In its natural and crude state, this earth has in reality but little to afford pleasure to the refined and enterprising mind. Only a few years since, and what a gloomy appearance must have been presented to the early settlers of this country! It abounded in desolation and dreariness. And what an intolerable appearance must have been presented to the minds of the people at an early period, before this country was improved by art, on exploring those wild

and uncultivated regions only inhabited by the aborigines and the wild beasts of the forests; the savage war-whoop was heard ringing amid those wild extended woodland regions. How sad and displeasing must have been their prospects under those circumstances! There were none of the beautiful and refining works of art to cheer and encourage them in their calmer hours of reflection. But now, by the beautiful, refining and attractive works of art, we have an enlightened population, extending over the entire face of the country, with common schools, seminaries, academics and colleges dispersed throughout, all calculated to instruct and edify the rising generation; and almost every imaginary improvement, mechanical and intellectual, together with all those beautiful towns and cities, all of which *are* the beautiful and attractive works of art. The whole country is filled with commerce of every description on land and water, by steamboat navigation and by railroad communication. Lightning is even made subservient to our use, and we dispatch messages and forward communications through our country at marvelous speed. We see the farmer busily employed in his improved agricultural pursuits; with all that combination of improved agricultural implements, calculated to afford the greatest pleasure, and to facilitate to the greatest extent the vast agricultural department of our country, and render agricultural pursuits, which were once so extremely laborious, easy and agreeable. The general improvement in all those mechanical branches, which are so extensively calcu-

lated to facilitate, and to render the science of mechanics pleasing and attractive to the pursuer, and to all those who are interested in those scientific branches of mechanism, we consider the work of art, and therefore we conclude that the works of art are more pleasing and attractive to the eye in many respects than those of nature.

NEGATIVE.

In reviewing the great and noble works of nature, in all their beauty and magnificence, we find that almost every object presents something pleasing and interesting. And when viewed in connection with the sublime idea, that all those beauties and excellences were created for our special benefit, to afford us pleasure and comfort, the works of nature are still rendered the more pleasing and attractive to the eye. The great and Omnipotent Being, who is infinitely wise and powerful, hath created the sun in his apparent diurnal revolution, to afford us light by day, and the majestic moon, and all the beautiful and brilliant stars, which illuminate the firmament with their rays of light, all of which are calculated to afford us the greatest pleasure, and attract our attention and inspire the imagination to the greatest extent. While we examine the works of nature, and behold those manifestations of wisdom and power surrounding us on every side; and while we constantly behold the majestic grandeur, and beauty of nature's sublime works, we must exclaim that the works of nature