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WHERE "HUNYAKIA," THE LAND THAT SENDS A MEDLEY OF STRANGE TONGUES TO INDIANAPOLIS, IS SITUATED

EPISCOPALIANS' CHURCH HEALING

"Clinics" Held by Boston Rectors Described by Former Indianapolis Woman—"Mrs. Eddy Has No Monopoly," They Say.

MODERN MYSTICS AND MODERN POSITIVISTS

Creeds of All Sorts Flourish in City Which Puritans Founded, and Show that Religion is More Vital There Than in Most Other Cities.

[By Hoy Wright Sewell.]

When Harriet Martineau visited the United States, she found that American women pursued religion as a pleasure; that with them attendance upon services and other religious services took the place of the sports, the theatre and society in more cultivated communities, and that the most intelligent women were under the domination of a religious austerity that prevented them from attendance upon the theater, which, consequently was in a low condition; but she admitted that ordinary social diversions were not missed by people with whom the exercise of religion had become a habit.

Perhaps it is due to the persistence of habit that in the life of Boston one finds religion still playing a part to which not is unaccustomed in other American cities. Bostonians have an avidity for the "new" and are possessed of a highly trained ability to listen. Perhaps the discipline which bored their ancestors to listen to sermons, that were measured by from three to five turns of the hour-glass, affords to their descendants capacity in this direction. Whatever is the cause or explanation, the fact is patent that on Sundays Boston, more nearly than any other American town, approximates the aspect of London. The crowds upon the streets are unusually distributed, but the orderly, street processions leading to the doors of the temples of worship, whose number makes Boston conspicuously "a city of churches," only emphasize the prevailing quietude of the day.

Men Nearly as Many as Women.

In Boston, as everywhere in our country, clergymen of all denominations complain of the preponderance of women in the pews; but notwithstanding the excess of women in the population, the difference in number between the men and women attending religious services is less marked there than in our own city, or in congregations that I have seen elsewhere in the United States.

The number of churches, however, the frequency of the services and the throngs that attend upon them, are by no means so noticeable as is the variety of creeds followed. A majority of the population is Catholic. I do not know whether or not the survivors of the "Mother church" have been modified to any marked degree by modern thought, since the days of Luther and the practical spirit of the race.

The answer to that one question is the natural question, "What are the famous pulpits of Boston?" That is almost to set all forms of protestantism are scattered over the city. Boston is not unlike where else in the world, a Unitarian finds himself among people of that persuasion and one to whom the question is addressed whatever he is Unitarian, Trinitarian, or half-breed, Unitarian clergymen in recent years, especially the late Dr. Phillips Brooks, the late Rev. Mr. Mann, worthily represents the type. Probably the most significant is the addition of clinics to church services that began in this section, and the "New Old Church," which is the name of the socialistic congregationalism.

The latter is the most recent of these institutions, whatever its own religious faith, to judge from the character of the congregation is of the important. To the list has still to be added the Christian Science Churches, where now thought religious seem to have found their most popular and great variety of names, each including three men have discovered for Indianapolis people the land of Hunyakia that usually Willie and his teacher.

According to the current canvass that is made by themselves, there are fully persuaded that the "Hunyaks" have "the saving grace of a good heart and honesty" and thought to the man who is not brought into close touch with them through attendance at their schools, their churches, their gloomy, they are full of childlike laughter. This was especially noticeable this week when they were visited in their homes by the charity fed which is in charge of Maughville and Brightwood, and in their homes, in which from thirty to sixty men are crowded in rooms that would scarcely be large enough for an ordinary family of seven or eight people.

"Clinic" New Thing in Church Work.

One difference observed between the Episcopal and Christian Science Press-test sects is the openness of the reception by the latter of the most modern methods and practical age demands some material revision. Christian Science is far from the religion. Obedient to the economic law that supply always follows demand, have come clinics into the churches. In reply to our question as to why a clinic was necessary to be held in a week in his church, an Episcopal clergyman answered: "Daily clinic." It still sounds strange to my unaccustomed ears. Having been used to associate "clinic" with the hospital ward and hospitals, it took me a little time to understand that in the case of the latter it is a quick daily the rector receives people in the study and gives them advice about health maladies and administers "treatment." Other clergymen of the Episcopal Church in Boston, Christian Science Healing is not by the inauguration of the service in their churches. It seems to be quite generally absorbed by "Harvard" Episcopalians. The Sunday Emerson Hall, in which the Boston Society of Ethical Culture holds its meetings, is also used for Christian Science services. Many of the Episcopal churches in Boston, as well as in other cities, have introduced the custom of holding a week in his church, an Episcopal clergyman explained to me. "Holy Week