

fessed even by Protestants, were wrought, by his intercession, in several parts of the Indies and Europe. No wonder that Xavier was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1662 !

The other end of miracles is to convince unbelievers that a teacher of religious truth is what he professes to be, a messenger sent by God. The mission of St. Francis among the heathens was abundantly blessed with such proofs. Like the Apostles at Pentecost, he had the gift of tongues when he was in India, and afterwards in China. The miracles to prove his mission to teach were numerous and wonderful. Take, for example, the one that happened at Travancor in India. As our Saint was one day preaching there, he perceived that his discourse was almost fruitless. He at once asked the people to open the grave of a young man who had been buried the day before. He bade them observe that decomposition had already set in. Then, falling on his knees, he commanded, after a short prayer, the dead man, in the name of the living God, to arise. At these words the dead man arose not only living but in perfect health. Those present were struck with the evidence, and, falling on their knees, they asked for baptism.

The end of such miracles is manifest ; they proved that St. Francis was what he professed to be, a witness to the truth. But he wrought besides, wonderful miracles that seem to have for their direct end the demonstration of his own sanctity; at any rate, they bear only indirectly on his mission to teach. Take that extraordinary occurrence in the Straits of Ceylon, when St. Francis was on his way from Malacca to Japan. A furious storm arose. The sailors (they were Portuguese) gave themselves up as lost, when Xavier, coming out of the cabin, took the line and plummet, and, letting them down to the bottom of the water, pronounced these words : "Great God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, have mercy on us." At the same moment, the vessel stopped and the wind ceased. In the same category I would place also that wonderful miracle of bi-location that he performed on his way from Japan to China. On that occasion, too, a tempest arose. A shallop, containing 15 persons was separated from