

sions, in the greatest spiritual isolation ; but he lived and died true to his principles and left much that is treasured by Jew and Christian alike.

In the Jewish Ghetto of Dessau, in the year 1729, was born the "Liberator," the apostle of intellectual liberty, or as Professor Gratz calls him, "the rejuvenescence or renaissance of the Jewish race," Moses Mendelssohn. His father was a respected Torah-Scribe, whose exacting occupation had a marked influence on the delicate physical and mental traits of his son. In spite of poverty, the child was carefully educated, and though extremely delicate, from a very early age he gave his whole soul to learning, and when he was thirteen years of age he was promoted to the school of Rabbi Frankel, with whom he became a great favorite. Although stunted in form, retiring and nervous in disposition, a kindly light shone in his eyes and the true, gentle spirit was such a living reality that he won the love of all who came in contact with him. Even his enemies, Jews and Gentiles alike, had to admit that he had a great soul. Dr. Frankel, his beloved teacher, was removed to Berlin as Chief Rabbi. The parting was too much for him ; with tears he pleaded to be allowed to follow, which he did on foot. The Rabbi was no less fond of his disciple, so he received him very kindly, lodged him in his house, and made him his copyist. German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew he studied thoroughly and soon learned Algebra and various sciences. He was the first Jew to enter the temple of Gentile learning. Lessing, the poet, became his intimate and life-long friend, and