

The National Amīr/ President
Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 10 July 2026 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: I will relate some more incidents that illustrate the compassion and generosity of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him).

Ḥaḍrat Sheikh Ya‘qūb ‘Alī ‘Irfānī (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that another remarkable aspect of the Promised Messiah’s generosity was his readiness to intercede on behalf of others. At times, people approached him with requests that lay beyond his own capacity to fulfil and depended upon the assistance of others. On such occasions, he would readily write letters on behalf of the petitioner, even to people from whom he would never seek a favour for himself. He would intercede only for the benefit of others, never for his own.

Mirza Imām Dīn was a bitter opponent who harboured deep hostility towards the family of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him), but the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) always overlooked his enmity in worldly matters and never treated him differently because of it. Mirza Imām Dīn frequently received financial assistance from him but persisted in his opposition. On one occasion, wishing to sell a horse at a better price in Jammu, he requested the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) to write a letter of recommendation to Ḥaḍrat Ḥakīm Maulavi Nūruddīn (May Allāh be pleased with him). The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) did not refuse his request and immediately wrote the letter.

The family of Mirza Muḥammad Beg, son of Mirza Aḥmad Beg, was openly hostile towards the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him). They were irreligious and among the fiercest opponents of the Jamā‘at. When Mirza Muḥammad Beg sought employment in Jammu, he requested a letter of recommendation addressed to Ḥaḍrat Ḥakīm Maulavi Nūruddīn (May Allāh be pleased with him) so that he might assist him. The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) wrote the letter without hesitation. He wrote: “Although his father bears enmity towards me, there is no harm in responding to harshness with kindness and thereby earning the reward of **ادْفَعْ بِأَلَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ** (Repel evil with that which is best). Therefore, please help him secure employment in the police department.”

Ḥaḍrat Sheikh Ya‘qūb ‘Alī ‘Irfānī (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that there was a Brahmin in Qādiān named Nihal Chand who, in his younger days, was notorious for litigation and frequently harassed the family of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him). In his later years, however, he fell into severe financial hardship and often struggled even to meet his daily needs. On one occasion, he came to the door of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him), explained his circumstances, and sought assistance. The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) comforted him, gave him twenty-five rupees, and said, “Whenever you are in need, let me know.” Thereafter, he made it a habit to return every month or two, and each time he would receive a reasonable amount of money. On one occasion, he also borrowed money from Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīḥ I. When repayment was requested, he replied, “Mirza Ji always gives me money, and that is how I manage my livelihood. He has never asked for it back.” Hearing this, Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīḥ I also waived the debt.

Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashir Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that Reverend Walter, M.A., Secretary of the YMCA, made the following assessment of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) in one of his books: Mirza Ṣāḥib was simple in his habits and possessed a generous disposition. The moral courage he displayed in the face of intense opposition and persecution from his adversaries is certainly worthy of admiration. Only a man of exceptional personal magnetism and remarkable warmth

of character could have inspired such friendship and loyalty among his followers that at least two of them laid down their lives in Afghanistan for their beliefs without abandoning him. When I asked some of the early Aḥmadīs why they had become Aḥmadīs, most of them replied that the greatest reason was compelling attraction of his character.

Whatever the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) gave was never for display or recognition. He gave solely for the pleasure of Allāh and out of compassion for His creation. For this reason, he usually gave discreetly, though on occasion he gave openly in order to set a practical example for others.

Munshi Muḥammad Naṣīb Ṣāhib came to Qādiān as an orphan and received his education there under the care and patronage of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him), with all of his expenses borne by the Jamā‘at. After reaching adulthood and getting married, he worked in a newspaper office in Lahore before joining the Badr office in Qādiān on a salary of twelve rupees a month. When Allāh blessed Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīḥ II with his first son, Naṣīr Aḥmad, who later passed away in infancy, a wet nurse was needed. Someone suggested to Muḥammad Naṣīb Ṣāhib that his wife should offer her services, and he accepted. During a conversation, the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) inquired about Muḥammad Naṣīb's salary. Upon learning that it was only twelve rupees, he said that it was probably insufficient for his needs. One day, he quietly placed a bundle containing twenty or twenty-five rupees in their room for them to use. They later spent the money on jewellery.

It was his practice never to turn away anyone who sought help. Indeed, he often perceived the needs of others before they spoke and would assist them before they even had the opportunity to ask.

In 1904, he gave money to a devoted migrant simply because winter had arrived and he thought the man might need warm clothing, even though he had not made any such request. He also gave discreetly, making no distinction between friend and foe.

Sheikh Fateh Muḥammad Sahib relates: “Whenever I visited the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him), he was always ready to pay my travelling expenses. Although I often had no need of the money, his generous spirit was such that he invariably offered it without even asking. This was not something he did only for me; he treated many others in the same way. Visitors from Syria and Arabia would at times receive substantial sums from him to help with their return journey because they had travelled such great distances. Sometimes people would submit written requests without saying anything aloud. No one else would even know that they had asked for assistance, but when the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) returned from inside with money or clothing for them, it became apparent that he had fulfilled their request.”

Ḥaḍrat Munshi Zafar Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates that Mian Nizāmuddin Ṣāhib of Kapurthala was a very poor Aḥmadī. On one occasion, he walked all the way to Qādiān and presented two Annas to the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him). The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) went inside and returned with seven or eight rupees, which he gave to him.

Before making his claim, during his brother's wedding, several goats had been purchased and were being tended by a gardener from Nangal Baghbana. One day, while the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) was out for a walk, he noticed the man's young son walking barefoot. He asked, “My friend, you are walking barefoot. Do the thorns not prick your feet?” The boy replied, “Master, I have no shoes.” The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) immediately removed his own shoes and gave them to the boy. When the boy hesitated, he said, “No, put them on and wear them.” The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) then returned home barefoot. At the time, he was only twenty or thirty years old.

Although the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) embodied generosity and benevolence in following the perfect example of his Master, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), there were occasions when, out of wisdom and discernment, he refrained from simply giving money to those who asked.

Ḥaḍrat Sheikh Ya‘qūb ‘Alī ‘Irfāni (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that in 1889, while the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) was in Ludhiana, a man claimed he needed money to purchase a burial shroud for a deceased relative. Instead of giving him cash, the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon

him) instructed Ḥaḍrat Qāzi Khwaja ‘Ali (May Allāh be pleased with him) to accompany him and purchase the shroud. The man then confessed that no one had died and that he had fabricated the story to obtain money and pleaded that he not be exposed.

The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) also fulfilled the innocent wishes of children. Bibi Rani, the mother of ‘Aziz Begum, wife of Ḥakīm Muḥammad ‘Umar of Qādiān, relates that she took Bai‘at by letter in 1901 and came to Qādiān the following year with her young daughter. One morning, while the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) was eating before going for his daily walk, her little girl began to cry. He asked, “What does she want?” I replied, “She wants some bread.” He gave her some bread, but she continued crying. He asked again, “What does she want now?” I replied, “She wants the very piece of bread that you are eating.” The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) immediately gave her the very piece of bread he was eating, whereupon she became quiet and happily began to eat.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that in the previous sermon he had mentioned the incident in which the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) sold one of Ḥaḍrat Amma Jan’s pieces of jewellery to meet the expenses of the Langar. Following that sermon, someone asked whether a husband may make use of his wife’s jewellery in times of need. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) explained that the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) would borrow money and later repay it. In this regard, Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashir Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates that the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) once borrowed money from Ḥaḍrat Amma Jan to purchase wheat for the Langar and household expenses, since much of the food was prepared in his home. Later, he obtained five hundred rupees from Ḥaḍrat Chaudhry Rustam ‘Ali Ṣāhib, purchased several containers of ghee, and repaid Ḥaḍrat Amma Jan’s loan.

Another incident demonstrates the blessing placed in food. Ḥaḍrat Mian ‘Abdullah Sanori (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates that on one occasion the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) invited a number of guests for a meal. At mealtime, an equal number of additional guests unexpectedly arrived. He sent word inside, whereupon Ḥaḍrat Amma Jan called him and said, “There is only a small amount of food, enough for the guests we expected. We may somehow manage the other dishes, but there is very little sweet rice, so I do not wish to send it out.” The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) replied, “No, that is not appropriate. Bring the vessel of sweet rice to me.” She did so. He covered it with a cloth, placed his hand beneath it, put his fingers into the rice, and then instructed that it be served to everyone. All the guests ate to their fill, and some of the sweet rice still remained.

These are but a few examples of the generosity and benevolence of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him). In perfect obedience to his Master, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), he set such an extraordinary example that not only his followers, but also strangers—and even his opponents—continued to benefit from his kindness.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 16 July 2026