Hic, haec, hoc, referring to something near the speaker, is some-times equivalent to the English "the present," as :

In hac magnificentia urbis.	In the present splendour of the city.
Qui haec vituperari volunt.	Those who wish the present state of affairs to be blamed.

Ille, illa, illud, signifies not only that or yon person or thing spoken of, but also "the well known" or "the famous," as :

Illa aquila.	That famous eagle.
Illa Medea.	The well known Medea.

When *hic* and *ille* are opposed to each other in a sentence, *hic* generally means "the latter," and *ille* "the former," as :

Caesar beneficiis atque munificentia magnus habebatur, integritate vitae Cato: ille mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic severitas dignitatem addiderat.	Caesar was thought great for his acts of kindness and munificence, Cato for the purity of his life : the former became renowned through his gentleness and clemency, on the latter his sterness had conferred dignity.

Sometimes, however, *hic* refers to what is indeed more distant in the order of words, but is at the same time the first in the speaker's mind ; in this case *hic* means "the former," as :

Melior tutiorque certa pax quam sperata victoria; haec (pax) in tua, illa in deorum potestate est.	A sure peace is better and safer than a hoped-for victory ; the former is in your own power, the latter in that of the gods.

Hic and *ille,* lastly, are used to point to something following, but with this difference, that *hic* points to something connected with that which precedes, whereas *ille* points to something new and unconnected with what precedes.

Iste, ista, istud, properly the demonstrative of the second person, often conveys the idea of contempt, especially when in a speech an opponent is pointed to, as :

Iste gladiator.	That (contemptible) gladiator.

§ 197. The determinative pronoun *is, ea, id,* is really the personal pronoun of the third person, and refers to a person or thing known from the context, like the English he, she, it. But it is most commonly used as the antecedent to a relative pronoun, as *is qui,* he who ; in this sense, however, it is often omitted, when it is not