

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 1999

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 1-8944

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation)

34-1464672
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1100 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114-2589

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (216) 694-5700

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES X NO

As of April 30, 1999, there were 11,209,734 Common Shares (par value \$1.00 per share) outstanding.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts) Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
<S>	<C>	<C>
REVENUES		
Product sales and services	\$ 13.6	\$ 27.2
Royalties and management fees	9.2	8.4
Total Operating Revenues	22.8	35.6
Interest income	1.4	1.4
Other income	.8	1.0
Total Revenues	25.0	38.0
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Cost of goods sold and operating expenses	13.0	30.3
Administrative, selling and general expenses	3.7	4.7
Interest expense		.2
Other expenses	4.6	2.1

Total Costs and Expenses	21.3	37.3
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3.7	.7
INCOME TAXES		
Current	1.0	.1
Deferred		.1
Total Income Taxes	1.0	.2
NET INCOME	\$ 2.7	\$.5
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE		
Basic	\$.24	\$.04
Diluted	\$.24	\$.04
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES (IN THOUSANDS)		
Basic	11,166	11,323
Diluted	11,216	11,403

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	(In Millions)	
	March 31 1999	December 31 1998
ASSETS		
<S>	<C>	<C>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 66.9	\$ 130.3
Accounts receivable - net	21.0	58.8
Inventories		
Iron ore	126.9	43.4
Supplies and other	14.7	16.2
	141.6	59.6
Deferred income taxes	5.1	5.1
Other	7.4	6.1
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	242.0	259.9
PROPERTIES	216.4	210.9
Allowances for depreciation and depletion	(63.0)	(60.9)
TOTAL PROPERTIES	153.4	150.0
INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	235.3	235.4
OTHER ASSETS		
Prepaid pensions	39.5	40.0
Miscellaneous	37.0	38.2
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	76.5	78.2
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 707.2	\$ 723.5

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$ 76.6	\$ 89.2
LONG-TERM DEBT	70.0	70.0
POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITIES	68.2	70.5

OTHER LIABILITIES	57.2	56.2
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred Stock		
Class A - no par value		
Authorized - 500,000 shares; Issued - none	-	-
Class B - no par value		
Authorized - 4,000,000 shares; Issued - none	-	-
Common Shares - par value \$1 a share		
Authorized - 28,000,000 shares;		
Issued - 16,827,941 shares	16.8	16.8
Capital in excess of par value of shares	69.5	70.9
Retained income	511.7	513.2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(4.5)	(4.3)
Cost of 5,618,207 Common Shares in treasury		
(1998 - 5,677,287 shares)	(154.6)	(155.9)
Unearned compensation	(3.7)	(3.1)
	-----	-----
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	435.2	437.6
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 707.2	\$ 723.5
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	(In Millions, Brackets Indicate Cash Decrease) Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
	-----	-----
	<C>	<C>
<S>		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 2.7	\$.5
Depreciation and amortization:		
Consolidated	2.1	2.1
Share of associated companies	3.3	3.1
Other	(2.4)	(3.5)
	-----	-----
Total before changes in operating assets and liabilities	5.7	2.2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(56.1)	(46.4)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used by) operating activities	(50.4)	(44.2)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment:		
Consolidated	(5.5)	(2.3)
Share of associated companies	(.3)	(1.3)
Investment in Cliffs and Associates Limited	(3.0)	(5.9)
Other		1.3
	-----	-----
Net cash (used by) investing activities	(8.8)	(8.2)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends	(4.2)	(3.7)
Repurchases of Common Shares		(1.2)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used by) financing activities	(4.2)	(4.9)
	-----	-----
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(63.4)	(57.3)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	130.3	115.9
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 66.9	\$ 58.6
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 1999

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and should be read in conjunction with the financial statement footnotes and other information in the Company's 1998 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In management's opinion, the quarterly unaudited consolidated financial statements present fairly the Company's financial position and results in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

References to the "Company" mean Cleveland-Cliffs Inc and consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated. Quarterly results are not representative of annual results due to seasonal and other factors. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year classifications.

NOTE B - ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE CHANGES

In March, 1998, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee ("AcSEC") of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Position ("SOP") 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use." Adoption of the SOP in the first quarter of 1999 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April, 1998, AcSEC issued SOP 98-5, "Reporting on the Costs of Start-up Activities," which requires such costs to be expensed as incurred instead of being capitalized and amortized. Adoption of the SOP in the first quarter of 1999 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

NOTE C - ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVES

At March 31, 1999, the Company had an environmental reserve, including its share of ventures, of \$21.4 million, of which \$2.0 million was classified as current. The reserve includes the Company's obligations related to Federal and State Superfund and Clean Water Act sites where the Company is named as a potentially responsible party, including Cliffs-Dow and Kipling sites in Michigan and the Rio Tinto mine site in Nevada, all of which sites are independent of the Company's iron mining operations. The reserves are based on engineering studies prepared by outside consultants engaged by the potentially responsible parties. The Company continues to evaluate the recommendations of the studies and other means for site clean-up. Significant site clean-up activities have taken place at Rio Tinto and Cliffs-Dow. Also included in the reserve are wholly-owned active and closed mining operations, and other sites, including former operations, for which reserves are based on the Company's estimated cost of investigation and remediation.

NOTE D - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<TABLE>
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	(In Millions)	
	March 31	
	1999	1998
	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>
Net Income	\$ 2.7	\$.5
Other Comprehensive Income -		
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Securities	(.2)	1.7

Comprehensive Income	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.2
----------------------	--------	--------

</TABLE>

NOTE E - SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has two reportable segments offering different iron products and services to the steel industry. Iron Ore is the Company's dominant segment. The Ferrous Metallics segment is in the development stage, consisting mainly of the HBI venture project in Trinidad and Tobago. "Other" includes non-reportable segments, and unallocated corporate administrative and other income and expense.

<TABLE>
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	(In Millions)				
	Iron Ore	Ferrous Metallics	Segments Total	Other	Consolidated Total
	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
<S> March 31, 1999					
Sales and services to external customers	\$ 13.6	\$	\$ 13.6	\$	\$ 13.6
Royalties and management fees	9.2		9.2		9.2
Total operating revenues	22.8		22.8		22.8
Income (loss) before taxes	9.0	(2.4)	6.6	(2.9)	3.7
Equity (loss)		(1.1)	(1.1)		(1.1)
Investments in equity method investees	152.8	82.5	235.3		235.3
Other identifiable assets	452.6	.9	453.5	18.4	471.9
Total assets	605.4	83.4	688.8	18.4	707.2

</TABLE>

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<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	(In Millions)				
	Iron Ore	Ferrous Metallics	Segments Total	Other	Consolidated Total
	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
<S> March 31, 1998					
Sales and services to external customers	\$ 27.2	\$	\$ 27.2	\$	\$ 27.2
Royalties and management fees	8.4		8.4		8.4
Total operating revenues	35.6		35.6		35.6
Income (loss) before taxes	4.5	(.7)	3.8	(3.1)	.7
Equity (loss)		(.4)	(.4)		(.4)
Investments in equity method investees	158.3	64.0	222.3		222.3
Other identifiable assets	435.7	.6	436.3	16.0	452.3
Total assets	594.0	64.6	658.6	16.0	674.6

</TABLE>

NOTE F - STAFF REDUCTION

The Company, in the first quarter of 1999, completed a work process review and implemented employee reductions, primarily at its corporate office. As a result, 10 percent of the corporate office staff positions and certain other positions in Michigan central services were eliminated, with a \$1.1 million (\$.8 million after-tax) charge primarily for wage continuation and benefits recorded in the first quarter of 1999 and reflected in "Other expenses".

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

COMPARISON OF FIRST QUARTER - 1999 AND 1998

Earnings for the first quarter of 1999 were \$2.7 million, or \$.24 per share (all per share earnings are "diluted earnings per share" unless stated otherwise). In the first quarter of 1998, earnings were \$.5 million, or \$.04 per share. First quarter results are not representative of annual results due to seasonally low shipments of iron ore pellets on the Great Lakes.

Pellet sales in the first quarter were .3 million tons, roughly half of 1998 first quarter sales. The higher volume in 1998 was largely attributable to non-recurring rail shipments. First quarter 1999 revenues from product sales and services declined proportionately with the lower sales volume; however, the decrease in cost of goods sold and operating expenses was larger due to:

- refunds of prior years' state taxes in 1999.
- the Tilden Mine kiln outage in the first quarter of 1998. First quarter 1998 costs were adversely affected by the outage, while 1999 first quarter costs include an insurance recovery relating to the outage.
- lower mine operating costs in 1999.

Administrative expenses in 1999 were \$1.0 million below 1998 mainly due to a decrease in the cost of the Performance Share Program, a key component of senior management compensation, and cost reduction initiatives.

Other expenses in 1999 were \$2.5 million higher than 1998 principally due to increased costs of ferrous metallurgical activities and a \$1.1 million pre-tax charge attributable to a reduction of administrative staff. Pre-tax costs of ferrous metallurgical activities were \$2.4 million in 1999 versus \$.7 million in 1998. The 1999 costs include \$1.1 million of start-up costs from the Company's joint venture in Trinidad and Tobago.

CASH FLOW AND LIQUIDITY

At March 31, 1999, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$66.9 million compared to a cash balance of \$58.6 million at the same time last year. Since December 31, 1998, cash and cash equivalents decreased \$63.4 million, primarily due to increased working capital, \$56.1 million, capital and project expenditures, \$8.8 million, and dividends, \$4.2 million. The \$56.1 million increase in working capital reflected normal seasonal patterns including higher pellet inventory, \$83.5 million, and lower payables and accrued expenses, \$10.6 million, partially offset by lower receivables, \$37.8 million.

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NORTH AMERICAN IRON ORE

Iron ore pellet production at the Company's-managed mines increased to 9.6 million tons in the first quarter of 1999, from 9.4 million tons in 1998, reflecting higher production at the Tilden Mine. The Company's share of the production was 2.8 million tons in 1999 versus 2.7 million tons in 1998.

The six mines are currently scheduled to produce 41.1 million tons (Company share 11.7 millions tons) for the full year 1999. The current production schedule incorporates a one-month shut down of Wabush this summer, reflecting lower requirements of the mine owners. There could be additional changes to the production schedule depending on steel operating rates and the Company's sales.

The Company's iron ore pellet sales were .3 million tons in the first quarter of 1999 versus .7 million tons in the first three months of 1998. Due to seasonal variations and other factors, quarterly shipments by iron ore producers to the North American steel industry are not indicative of annual results. Although the Company is encouraged by the improving fundamentals of the North American steel industry, it is expected that 1999 iron ore pellet sales volume will be lower than the record sales volume of 12.1 million tons in 1998. Additionally, the 13 to 14 percent decline in the international iron ore price will impact the escalation formula used in determining prices of certain of the Company's multi-year sales contracts.

Labor contract negotiations, covering the bargaining unit employees represented by the United Steelworkers of America, will occur this year at five of the Company-managed mines. Contracts at Empire, Hibbing, LTV Steel Mining Company and Tilden will expire on August 1, 1999, while the Wabush contract expired on March 1, 1999. The Wabush employees have continued to work while a new contract is being negotiated.

Capital additions and replacements at the six Company-managed mines in North America are expected to total approximately \$64 million in 1999. The Company's share of such 1999 expenditures is expected to approximate \$24 million.

The Company will achieve a major milestone in its strategy to build a significant ferrous metallics business when Cliffs and Associates Limited (CAL) commences production of CIRCAL(TM) hot briquetted iron (HBI) at its plant in Trinidad and Tobago early in May, 1999. The plant, which is designed to produce 500,000 metric tons of HBI annually, will operate on a planned start-up curve with full year production volume in 1999 dependent on market demand.

Project capital expenditures through March 31, 1999 were \$150 million (Company share - \$70 million) with estimated cost to complete of \$3 million (Company share - \$1.4 million). Project capital expenditures do not include construction claims of approximately \$22 million (Company share - \$10.2 million), which are being contested.

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The Company believes the claims are largely without merit; any payments on these claims are expected to be partially offset by recoveries from contractors and suppliers.

While the market for ferrous metallics has improved since reaching a low point in December, 1998, it continues to be soft. Imported pig iron, which is not covered under the trade actions that have been taken to curtail unfairly traded steel imports, is available at very low prices. Low priced pig iron has eliminated much of the market for HBI and other reduced iron products and has caused many plants producing these products to shut down or curtail operation.

CAPITALIZATION
 - -----

Long-term debt of the Company consists of \$70.0 million of senior unsecured notes payable to an insurance company group. The notes bear a fixed interest rate of 7.0 percent and are scheduled to be repaid on December 15, 2005. In addition to the senior unsecured notes, the Company has a \$100 million revolving credit agreement. No borrowings are outstanding under this agreement, which expires on May 31, 2003. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants and restrictions of the agreements.

The fair value of the Company's long-term debt (which had a carrying value of \$70.0 million) at March 31, 1999, was estimated at \$70.9 million based on a discounted cash flow analysis and estimates of current borrowing rates.

Following is a summary of common shares outstanding:

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>

	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
March 31	11,209,734	11,344,605	11,377,322
June 30		11,322,047	11,374,448
September 30		11,148,453	11,379,357
December 31		11,150,654	11,308,914

</TABLE>

YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY
 - -----

Year 2000 compliance is a major business priority of the Company and is being addressed at all operations. A Company-wide Year 2000 Compliance Program ("Compliance Program") is underway with a dedicated team headed by a Project Executive, with representation from Internal Control, Information Technology, and Process Control, including functional project leaders from the Company's ventures. Additionally, two outside engineering firms and one information technology service firm have been engaged to support and assist in process control compliance activities. The status of the Compliance Program is reported regularly to the Year 2000 Compliance Steering Committee, consisting of the Chief Executive Officer and other Officers of the Company, and to the Company's Board of Directors.

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The Compliance Program has been divided into five phases: 1) inventory, 2) assessment, 3) renovation, 4) unit testing, and 5) system integration testing. The Company had substantially completed the inventory, assessment, renovation and unit testing phases in 1998. Renovation and unit testing on a limited number of items have been delayed and are expected to be completed by the third quarter of 1999 as vendor technical resources, replacement equipment and software become available. System integration testing is on target to be completed during the third quarter of 1999.

A substantial portion of Year 2000 information technology compliance will be achieved as a result of the Company's Information Technology Plan ("IT

Plan"). The IT Plan, initiated in 1996, involves the implementation of a purchased, mining-based, Year 2000 compliant, software suite to replace legacy programs for operations and administrative mainframe systems servicing most domestic locations. In addition to avoiding any potential Year 2000 problems, the IT Plan is expected to result in improved system and operating effectiveness. Implementation was achieved at the Michigan mines in the first quarter of 1999 and is expected to be installed in Minnesota, and in the corporate office and central services locations in the second and third quarter of 1999, respectively.

The Company is charging to operations current state assessment, process re-engineering, and training costs associated with the IT Plan. For legacy programs and locations not included in the IT Plan, modifications and/or replacement of existing programs are underway for achieving Year 2000 compliance with an expected cost of \$1.0 million.

In addition to addressing software legacy program issues, the Year 2000 Compliance Program is addressing the impact of the date change with respect to the Company's mainframe computer system, technical infrastructure, end user-computing, process control systems, environmental and safety monitoring, and security and access systems. Emphasis has been placed on those systems which affect production, quality or safety.

The Company has sent 305 Year 2000 compliance questionnaires to its major suppliers and customers as part of the Year 2000 readiness program. Of these, 48 vendors have been identified as critical and targeted for on site verification, 14 on site assessments have been performed with the remainder to be done by the end of the second quarter, 1999. Interruption of electrical power supplied to the Company's ventures has been identified as having the greatest potential adverse impact. Failure of electric power suppliers of the Company's mining ventures to become Year 2000 compliant could cause power interruptions resulting in significant production losses and potential equipment damage. The Company's wholly-owned Northshore and managed LTV Steel Mining Company mines are equipped with electric power generation facilities capable of providing nearly all of their power requirements.

The incremental expense of achieving Year 2000 compliance on systems not covered by the IT Plan and other software legacy programs is estimated to be \$4.0 million for the Company and its ventures. Completion of this program is targeted

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for mid-1999. The Company has completed internal audits at various operations to verify that progress is on schedule toward timely completion of the Compliance Program.

Following is a summary of the Year 2000 compliance cost estimate:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	(In Millions)	
	Company's Share	Total
<S>	<C>	<C>
IT Plan:		
Capital	\$16.1*	\$17.3
Operating	2.1	7.7
Total IT Plan	18.2	25.0
Other**	2.4	5.0
Total	\$20.6	\$30.0

</TABLE>

* Includes amounts reimbursable by mining ventures of \$13.6 million.

** Includes charges for legacy software not covered by the IT Plan, hardware, process control systems, environmental and safety monitoring, etc.

The Company is developing specific contingency plans at each location to mitigate Year 2000 compliance failures of the Company or any of its key suppliers or customers. The contingency plans involve specific actions designed to maintain employee safety, production and quality. The contingency plans include a range of actions, including low technology or manual alternatives to current automated processes. Alternatives for key suppliers are being identified, and, where alternative suppliers do not exist, other actions (e.g., increased inventory) are being considered. While focused on continuing production, by necessity the plans include procedures for reducing production or orderly temporary suspension of operations, if required to protect employees, property and the environment. Initial contingency plans have been completed at

all sites in the first quarter of 1999. Contingency plans will continue to be refined throughout 1999, incorporating assessments of areas where risk is greatest.

The Company expects to be Year 2000 compliant; however, statements with regard to such expectations are subject to various risk factors which may materially affect the Company's Year 2000 compliance efforts. These risk factors include the availability of trained personnel, the ability to detect, locate and correct system codes, the evaluation of the wide variety of IT software and hardware, failure of software vendors to deliver upgrades or make repairs as promised, and failure of key vendors to become compliant. Although the Company has taken actions that it believes are appropriate and reasonable to determine the readiness of third parties, it must in part rely on third party representations. The Company is attempting to reduce these risks and others by utilizing an organized approach, conducting audits and extensive testing, identifying alternative sources of supply, and other contingency plans.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The preceding discussion and analysis of the Company's operations, financial performance and results, as well as material included elsewhere in this report, includes statements not limited to historical facts. Such statements are "forward-looking statements" (as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause future results to differ materially from expected results. Such statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions made on information currently available to it. Factors that could cause the Company's actual results to be materially different from the Company's expectations include the following:

- Changes in the financial condition of the Company's partners and/or customers. The potential financial failure of one or more significant customers or partners without mitigation could represent a significant adverse development;
- Unanticipated changes in the market value of steel, iron ore or ferrous metallics;
- Substantial changes in imports of steel, iron ore, or ferrous metallic products;
- Development of alternative steel-making technologies;
- Displacement of steel by competing materials;
- Displacement of North American integrated steel production and/or electric furnace production by imported semi-finished steel or pig iron;
- Domestic or international economic and political conditions;
- Major equipment failure, availability, and magnitude and duration of repairs;
- Unanticipated geological conditions or ore processing changes;
- Process difficulties, including the failure of new technology to perform as anticipated;
- Availability and cost of the key components of production (e.g., labor, electric power, fuel, water);
- Labor contract negotiations;
- Weather conditions (e.g., extreme winter weather, availability of process water due to drought);
- Timing and successful completion of construction projects;

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- Failure or delay in achieving Year 2000 compliance by the Company or any of its key suppliers or customers;
- Changes in tax laws (e.g., percentage depletion allowance);
- Changes in laws, regulations or enforcement practices governing environmental site remediation requirements and the technology available to complete required remediation. Additionally, the impact of inflation, the identification and financial condition of other responsible parties, as well as the number of sites and quantity and type of material to be removed, may significantly

affect estimated environmental remediation liabilities;

- Changes in laws, regulations or enforcement practices governing compliance with environmental and safety standards at operating locations; and,
- Accounting principle or policy changes by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company is under no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

- (a) List of Exhibits - Refer to Exhibit Index on page 16.
- (b) During the quarter for which this 10-Q Report is filed, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K, dated February 10, 1999, covering information reported under ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS. There were no financial statements filed as part of the Current Report on Form 8-K.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC

Date May 5, 1999

By /s/C. B. Bezik
C. B. Bezik
Senior Vice President-Finance and
Principal Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit	
27	Consolidated Financial Data Schedule submitted for Securities and Exchange Commission information only	-
99(a)	Cleveland-Cliffs Inc News Release published on April 21, 1999, with respect to 1999 first quarter earnings	Filed Herewith

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<TABLE> <S> <C>

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This schedule contains summary financial information extracted from statements of consolidated income, consolidated financial position and computation of earnings per share and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such financial statements.

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Cleveland-Cliffs Inc
1100 Superior Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114-2589

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS REPORTS

First Quarter 1999 Earnings

Cleveland, OH, April 21, 1999 - Cleveland-Cliffs Inc (NYSE-CLF) today reported earnings of \$2.7 million, or \$.24 per diluted share, for the first quarter of 1999. In the first quarter of 1998, earnings were \$.5 million, or \$.04 per diluted share. The Company emphasized that first quarter results are not representative of annual results due to seasonally low shipments of iron ore pellets on the Great Lakes.

Pellet sales in the first quarter were .3 million tons, roughly half of 1998 first quarter sales. The higher volume in 1998 was largely attributable to non-recurring rail shipments. First quarter 1999 revenues from product sales and services declined proportionately with the lower sales volume; however, the decrease in cost of goods sold and operating expenses was larger due to:

- refunds of prior years' state taxes in 1999.
- the Tilden Mine kiln outage in the first quarter of 1998. First quarter 1998 costs were adversely affected by the outage, while 1999 first quarter costs include an insurance recovery relating to the outage.
- lower mine operating costs in 1999.

Administrative expenses in 1999 were \$1.0 million below 1998 mainly due to a decrease in the cost of the Performance Share Program, a key component of senior management compensation, and cost reduction initiatives.

Other expenses in 1999 were \$2.5 million higher than 1998 principally due to increased costs of ferrous metallics activities and a \$1.1 million pre-tax charge attributable to a reduction of corporate staff. Pre-tax costs of ferrous metallics activities were \$2.4 million in 1999 versus \$.7 million in 1998. The 1999 costs include \$1.1 million of start-up costs from Cliffs' joint venture in Trinidad and Tobago.

IRON ORE

Iron ore pellet production at Cliffs-managed mines increased to 9.6 million tons in the first quarter of 1999, from 9.4 million tons in 1998, reflecting higher production at the Tilden Mine. Cliffs' share of the production was 2.8 million tons in 1999 versus 2.7 million tons in 1998. Following is a summary of production tonnages for the first quarter of 1999 and 1998:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	(Tons in Millions)			
	First Quarter 1999		First Quarter 1998	
	Total	Cliffs' Share	Total	Cliffs' Share
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Empire	2.1	.5	2.0	.5
Hibbing	1.9	.3	1.9	.3
LTV Steel Mining	1.7	-	1.8	-
Northshore	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Tilden	1.6	.6	1.2	.5
Wabush	1.2	.3	1.4	.3
Total	9.6	2.8	9.4	2.7

</TABLE>

The six mines are currently scheduled to produce 41.1 million tons for the full year 1999. The current production schedule incorporates a one-month shut down of Wabush this summer, reflecting lower requirements of the mine owners. There could be additional changes to the production schedule depending on steel operating rates and Cliffs' sales.

COST REDUCTION

- - - - -

The 1998 Annual Report to Shareholders noted that each of the six mines managed by Cliffs is implementing comprehensive three-year cost reduction plans. Cost reduction actions initiated under these plans are building momentum. As an example, notable successes with significant benefits have recently been achieved by leveraging the buying power of the six mines. In March, an agreement was executed with a production truck supplier that makes the selected supplier the sole source of trucks and related parts for all six mines for the next five years. The new agreement will provide substantial savings to the mines over the five-year term of the contract.

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Other cost reduction initiatives are focused on improvements in maintenance management systems and work practices. The implementation of a new company-wide information management system offers a unique opportunity to make improvements at this time. In February, the corporate staff was reduced by 10 percent and additional reductions were made in the central services' staff in Michigan.

FERROUS METALLICS

- - - - -

Cliffs will achieve a major milestone in its strategy to build a significant ferrous metallurgy business when Cliffs and Associates Limited (CAL) commences production of CIRCAL(TM) hot-briquetted iron (HBI) at its plant in Trinidad and Tobago later this month. The plant, which is designed to produce 500,000 metric tons of HBI annually, will operate on a planned start-up curve with full year production volume in 1999 dependent on market demand.

While the market for ferrous metallurgy has improved since reaching a low point in December 1998, it continues to be very soft. Imported pig iron, which is not covered under the trade actions that have been taken to curtail unfairly traded steel imports, is available at very low prices. Low priced pig iron has eliminated much of the market for HBI and other reduced iron products and has caused many plants producing these products to shut down or curtail operations.

OUTLOOK

- - - - -

John S. Brinzo, Cliffs' president and chief executive officer, said, "We are encouraged by the steadily improving fundamentals of the North American steel business. Nevertheless, 1999 will be a challenging year for Cliffs. We have re-energized and accelerated the pace of our cost reduction and quality improvement actions to increase the competitiveness of the North American mines we manage. We remain focussed on building a company that through business cycles delivers superior performance and sustainable growth, recognizing that our success will be judged by our ability to deliver enhanced shareholder value over the long-term."

* * * * *

Cleveland-Cliffs is the largest supplier of iron ore products to the North American steel industry and is developing a significant ferrous metallurgy business. Subsidiaries of the Company manage six iron ore mines in North America and hold equity interests in five of the mines. Cliffs has a major iron ore reserve position in the United States, is a substantial iron ore merchant, and is starting-up a joint venture plant in Trinidad and Tobago to produce high-quality iron briquettes.

This news release contains forward-looking statements regarding production and sales volume and prices for iron ore and ferrous metallurgy which reflect forecasts of

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activity in the steel and iron ore industries. Actual production and sales volume for iron ore could differ significantly from current expectations due to inherent risks such as lower steel and iron ore demand, higher steel imports, 1999 labor contract negotiations, or other factors. This news release also contains statements regarding the operation of the Cliffs and Associates Limited facilities, which could change due to process difficulties, or market factors.

Although the Company believes that the forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially.

CONTACTS
- -----

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To obtain faxed copies of Cleveland-Cliffs Inc news releases dial

(800) 778-3888. New releases and other information on the Company are available on the Internet at <http://www.cleveland-cliffs.com>

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

(In Millions Except Per Share Amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
<S>	<C>	<C>
REVENUES		
Product sales and services	\$ 13.6	\$ 27.2
Royalties and management fees	9.2	8.4
Total Operating Revenues	22.8	35.6
Interest income	1.4	1.4
Other income	.8	1.0
TOTAL REVENUES	25.0	38.0
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Cost of goods sold and operating expenses	13.0	30.3
Administrative, selling and general expenses	3.7	4.7
Interest expense		.2
Other expenses	4.6	2.1
TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES	21.3	37.3
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3.7	.7
INCOME TAXES	1.0	.2
NET INCOME	\$ 2.7	\$.5
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE		
Basic	\$.24	\$.04
Diluted	\$.24	\$.04
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES		
Basic	11.2	11.3
Diluted	11.2	11.4

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

(In Millions, Brackets Indicate Decrease in Cash)	Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
<S>	<C>	<C>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 2.7	\$.5

Depreciation and amortization:		
Consolidated	2.1	2.1
Share of associated companies	3.3	3.1
Other	(2.4)	(3.5)
	-----	-----
Total before changes in operating assets and liabilities	5.7	2.2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(56.1)	(46.4)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used by) operating activities	(50.4)	(44.2)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment:		
Consolidated	(5.5)	(2.3)
Share of associated companies	(.3)	(1.3)
Investment in Cliffs and Associates Limited	(3.0)	(5.9)
Other		1.3
	-----	-----
Net cash (used by) investing activities	(8.8)	(8.2)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends	(4.2)	(3.7)
Repurchases of Common Shares		(1.2)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used by) financing activities	(4.2)	(4.9)
	-----	-----
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ (63.4)	\$ (57.3)
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	(In Millions)		
	Mar. 31 1999	Dec. 31 1998	Mar. 31 1998
	-----	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
ASSETS			

CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 66.9	\$ 130.3	\$ 58.6
Accounts receivable - net	21.0	58.8	45.2
Inventories	141.6	59.6	118.7
Other	12.5	11.2	14.4
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	242.0	259.9	236.9
PROPERTIES - NET	153.4	150.0	132.6
INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	235.3	235.4	222.3
OTHER ASSETS	76.5	78.2	82.8
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 707.2	\$ 723.5	\$ 674.6
	=====	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			

CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$ 76.6	\$ 89.2	\$ 72.2
LONG-TERM DEBT	70.0	70.0	70.0
POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITIES	68.2	70.5	69.9
OTHER LIABILITIES	57.2	56.2	56.6
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	435.2	437.6	405.9
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 707.2	\$ 723.5	\$ 674.6
	=====	=====	=====

</TABLE>

In management's opinion, the unaudited financial statements present fairly the company's financial position and results. All supplementary information required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements has not been included. For further information, please refer to the Company's latest Annual Report.