

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON D. C. 20549

FORM 8-K  
CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (date of earliest event reported): June 10, 1999

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OHIO

1-8944

34-1464672

(State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation)

(Commission  
File Number)

(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

1100 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

44114

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

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

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

ITEM 5. OTHER EVENTS.

On June 10, 1999 Cleveland-Cliffs Inc published a News Release with respect to Outlook for 1999.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS.

(a) Financial Statements of Business Acquired: None

(b) Pro Forma Financial Information: None

(c) Exhibits:

EXHIBIT  
NUMBER

EXHIBIT

99 (a) Cleveland-Cliffs Inc News Release  
published on June 10, 1999, with  
respect to Outlook for 1999

Filed  
Herewith

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,



CLEVELAND-CLIFFS UPDATES

OUTLOOK FOR 1999

Cleveland, OH., June 10, 1999 - Cleveland-Cliffs Inc (NYSE-CLF) today provided an update on the Company's business outlook for 1999. John S. Brinzo, Cliffs' president and chief executive officer, said, "Earnings for the second quarter and full year 1999 will be below expectations due to lower iron ore sales and production volumes and the delayed start-up of Cliffs and Associates Limited hot-briquetted iron (HBI) plant in Trinidad and Tobago."

Iron ore consumption by United States and Canadian steelmakers continues to trail the consumption levels posted in 1998 due to the outage of several blast furnaces and imports of unfairly traded semi-finished steel slabs. Cliffs' iron ore pellet sales in the second quarter are currently expected to be ~~about 9.5 million tons~~ <sup>about 10 million tons</sup> compared to the record high 12.1 million tons sold in the second quarter of 1998. In the years 1995 to 1997, second quarter sales averaged 2.8 million tons. Absent work stoppages related to labor contracts in the iron and steel industry, second half sales are expected to more closely approximate the sales volume in the second half of 1998. As a result, ~~full year 1999 sales should be about 9.5 to 10.0 million tons versus record sales of 12.1 million tons in 1998.~~ <sup>full year 1999 sales should be about 9.5 to 10.0 million tons versus record sales of 12.1 million tons in 1998.</sup>

Cliffs' lower sales expectations are largely due to reduced hot metal production in 1999 at customer steel plants. Sales tonnage has also been lost as the result of the extended shutdown of the blast furnaces at Rouge Industries due to an explosion on February 1 at the power generating facility that supplies Rouge. Rouge resumed production in the middle of May. Cliffs is pursuing a business interruption claim ~~in~~ <sup>on</sup> the ~~part~~ <sup>part</sup> of the ~~plant~~ <sup>plant</sup> in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~area~~ <sup>area</sup> of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~plant~~ <sup>plant</sup>.

This news release contains forward-looking statements regarding sales and production volume for iron ore, which reflect forecasts of activity in the steel and iron ore industries. Actual sales and production volume could differ significantly from current expectations due to inherent risks such as lower steel and iron ore demand, higher steel and iron ore prices, higher steel and iron ore production costs, higher steel and iron ore transportation costs, higher steel and iron ore energy costs, higher steel and iron ore labor costs, higher steel and iron ore depreciation and amortization costs, higher steel and iron ore taxes, higher steel and iron ore interest costs, higher steel and iron ore foreign exchange rates, higher steel and iron ore inflation, higher steel and iron ore commodity prices, higher steel and iron ore input costs, higher steel and iron ore output prices, higher steel and iron ore operating costs, higher steel and iron ore capital expenditures, higher steel and iron ore debt, higher steel and iron ore equity, higher steel and iron ore dividends, higher steel and iron ore taxes, higher steel and iron ore regulatory costs, higher steel and iron ore environmental costs, higher steel and iron ore litigation costs, higher steel and iron ore reputational costs, higher steel and iron ore other costs.