UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND 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 AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from ________________ to ________________

Commission File Number 0-16914

THE E. W. SCRIPPS COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio	31-1223339
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

312 Walnut Street Cincinnati, Ohio	45202
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (513) 977-3000

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.)

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 and 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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. As of April 30, 1999 there were 59,126,172 of the Registrant's Class A Common Shares outstanding and 19,218,913 of the Registrant's Common Voting Shares outstanding.

INDEX TO THE E. W. SCRIPPS COMPANY

REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1999

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PART I

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information required by this item is filed as part of this Form 10-Q. See Index to Financial Information at page F-1 of this Form 10-Q.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The information required by this item is filed as part of this Form 10-Q. See Index to Financial Information at page F-1 of this Form 10-Q.

PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is involved in litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, such as defamation actions and various governmental and administrative proceedings relating to renewal of broadcast licenses, none of which is expected to result in material loss.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES

There were no changes in the rights of security holders during the quarter for which this report is filed.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

There were no defaults upon senior securities during the quarter for which this report is filed.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter for which this report is filed.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

Exhibits

The information required by this item is filed as part of this Form 10-Q. See Index to Exhibits at page E-1 of this Form 10-Q.

Reports on Form 8-K

No reports on Form 8-K were filed during the quarter for which this report is filed.

SIGNATURES

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

THE E. W. SCRIPPS COMPANY

Dated: May 14, 1999

BY: D. J. Castellini
D. J. Castellini
Senior Vice President,
Finance & Administration

THE E. W. SCRIPPS COMPANY

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands)	March 31, 1999 (Unaudited)	As of December 31, 1998	March 31, 1998 (Unaudited)
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 13,441	$ 14,400	$ 17,496
Short-term investments	26	20,551	3,135
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowances -$9,439, $7,322, $6,707)	208,319	217,810	188,228
Program rights and production costs	57,755	68,870	58,733
Network distribution fees	12,900	18,729	14,700
Inventories	16,566	15,009	19,295
Deferred income taxes	24,310	24,140	22,356
Miscellaneous	30,144	27,824	24,115
Total current assets	363,461	407,333	348,058
Investments	156,610	140,788	92,865
Property, Plant and Equipment	469,685	478,703	474,283
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets	1,187,634	1,193,257	1,234,917
Other Assets:			
Program rights and production costs (less current portion)	62,550	50,763	42,359
Network distribution fees (less current portion)	57,031	43,204	43,779
Miscellaneous	34,270	31,064	21,578
Total other assets	153,851	125,031	107,716
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,331,241	$ 2,345,112	$ 2,257,839

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share data)	March 31, 1999 (Unaudited)	As of December 31, 1998	March 31, 1998 (Unaudited)
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities:			
Current portion of long-term debt	$ 230,785	$ 267,601	$ 108,298
Accounts payable	95,072	101,433	86,269
Customer deposits and unearned revenue	34,679	36,234	39,654
Accrued liabilities:			
Employee compensation and benefits	39,555	40,807	41,138
Network distribution fees	38,793	35,520	31,478
Miscellaneous	55,306	50,896	63,337
Total current liabilities	494,190	532,491	370,174
Deferred Income Taxes	123,789	115,634	92,949
Long-Term Debt (less current portion)	501,831	501,834	601,849
Other Long-Term Obligations and Minority Interests (less current portion)	128,273	126,421	121,006
Stockholders' Equity:			
Preferred stock, $.01 par - authorized: 25,000,000 shares; none outstanding			
Common stock, $.01 par:			
Class A - authorized: 120,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 59,102,871; 59,324,967; and 61,553,530 shares	591	593	616
Voting - authorized: 30,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 19,218,913; 19,218,913; and 19,218,913 shares	192	192	192
Total	783	785	808
Additional paid-in capital	147,703	161,878	263,889
Retained earnings	891,346	870,315	796,909
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale	46,744	38,904	15,064
Foreign currency translation adjustment	320	581	199
Unvested restricted stock awards	(3,738)	(3,731)	(5,008)
Total stockholders' equity	1,083,158	1,068,732	1,071,861
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 2,331,241	$ 2,345,112	$ 2,257,839

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31, 1999	1998
Operating Revenues:		
Advertising	$ 282,950	$ 257,557
Circulation	37,588	40,541
Licensing	15,766	14,584
Joint operating agency distributions	10,917	10,816
Affiliate fees	11,937	8,677
Other	14,265	14,634
Total operating revenues	373,423	346,809
Operating Expenses:		
Employee compensation and benefits	116,379	114,194
Newsprint and ink	37,303	36,348
Program, production and copyright costs	29,610	23,429
Other operating expenses	98,405	89,628
Depreciation	16,353	15,831
Amortization of intangible assets	9,636	9,924
Total operating expenses	307,686	289,354
Operating Income	65,737	57,455
Other Credits (Charges):		
Interest expense	(11,073)	(12,012)
Miscellaneous, net	1,302	(1,438)
Net other credits (charges)	(9,771)	(13,450)
Income Before Taxes and Minority Interests	55,966	44,005
Provision for Income Taxes	22,932	17,959
Income Before Minority Interests	33,034	26,046
Minority Interests	1,033	968
Net Income	$ 32,001	$ 25,078
Net Income per Share of Common Stock:		
Basic	$.41	$.31
Diluted	.40	.31

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 1999	1998
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	$ 32,001	$ 25,078
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	25,989	25,755
Deferred income taxes	3,824	2,198
Minority interests in income of subsidiary companies	1,033	968
Network distribution fee amortization greater (less) than payments	(6,598)	784
Program cost amortization greater (less) than payments	(13,060)	(8,451)
Other changes in certain working capital accounts, net	15,097	40,203
Miscellaneous, net	3,485	3,368
Net operating activities	61,771	89,903
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(14,006)	(12,090)
Purchase of subsidiary company and long-term investments	(9,015)	(4,285)
Change in short-term investments, net	20,525	
Miscellaneous, net	4,220	1,254
Net investing activities	1,724	(15,121)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Payments on long-term debt	(36,827)	(62,991)
Repurchase Class A Common shares	(16,709)	
Dividends paid	(10,970)	(10,498)
Dividends paid to minority interests	(392)	(396)
Miscellaneous, net (primarily exercise of stock options)	444	2,283
Net financing activities	(64,454)	(71,602)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(959)	3,180
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Beginning of year	14,400	14,316
End of period	$ 13,441	$ 17,496
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures:		
Interest paid, excluding amounts capitalized	$ 7,709	$ 8,164
Income taxes paid	11,457	5,740

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Unvested Restricted Stock Awards	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balances at December 31, 1997	$ 806	$ 259,739	$ 782,329	$ 11,690	$ (5,602)	$ 1,048,962
Comprehensive income:						
Net income			25,078			25,078
Unrealized gains, net of deferred tax of $2,291				4,301		4,301
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains in income, net of deferred tax of $317				(634)		(634)
Increase in unrealized gains on securities				3,667		3,667
Foreign currency translation adjustments				(94)		(94)
Total			25,078	3,573		28,651
Dividends: declared and paid - $.13 per share			(10,498)			(10,498)
Convert 114,798 Voting Shares to Class A Shares						
Compensation plans, net: 142,575 shares issued	2	2,538			594	3,134
Tax benefits of compensation plans		1,612				1,612
Balances at March 31, 1998	$ 808	$ 263,889	$ 796,909	$ 15,263	$ (5,008)	$ 1,071,861
Balances at December 31, 1998	$ 785	$ 161,878	$ 870,315	$ 39,485	$ (3,731)	$ 1,068,732
Comprehensive income:						
Net income			32,001			32,001
Unrealized gains, net of deferred tax of $4,253				7,898		7,898
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains in income, net of deferred tax of $31				(58)		(58)
Increase in unrealized gains on securities				7,840		7,840
Foreign currency translation adjustments				(261)		(261)
Total			32,001	7,579		39,580
Dividends: declared and paid - $.14 per share			(10,970)			(10,970)
Repurchase 391,100 Class A Common Shares	(4)	(16,705)				(16,709)
Compensation plans, net: 169,825 shares issued; 821 shares repurchased	2	1,199			(7)	1,194
Tax benefits of compensation plans		1,331				1,331
Balances at March 31, 1999	$ 783	$ 147,703	$ 891,346	$ 47,064	$ (3,738)	$ 1,083,158

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation - The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. The information disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, has not changed materially unless otherwise disclosed herein. Financial information as of December 31, 1998, included in these financial statements has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in that report. In management's opinion all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of the interim periods have been made.

Results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for future interim periods or for the full year.

Net Income Per Share - The following table presents additional information about basic and diluted weighted-average shares outstanding:

(in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	1999	1998
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	78,096	80,358
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Unvested restricted stock held by employees	192	198
Stock options held by employees	838	1,060
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	79,126	81,616

Recently Issued Accounting Standards - The Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FAS No. 133 - Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. As market conditions warrant, the Company uses foreign currency forward and option contracts to reduce the risk of changes in the exchange rate for the Japanese yen on the Company's anticipated net licensing receipts and forward contracts to reduce the risk of changes in the price of newsprint on anticipated purchases. The new standard, which must be adopted by January 1, 2000, will not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or its results of operations. Foreign currency forward and option contracts are currently recognized at fair value, however changes in the fair value of such contracts, which under current accounting rules are recognized immediately, will be initially reported as a separate component of comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings when the related licensing revenue is earned. Newsprint forward contracts, when used, are not recorded in the Company's balance sheet and gains and losses are deferred and recognized in income as the newsprint is consumed. Under the new standard newsprint forward contracts will be recorded at fair value and changes in the value of the contracts will be initially reported as a separate component of comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings when the newsprint is consumed.

Use of Estimates - In the first quarter of 1999 the Company increased the estimated useful lives of network distribution fees to the greater of five years or the remaining terms of the distribution contracts. Because of the previous uncertainty regarding the conditions under which the distribution contracts would be renewed, such fees had been amortized over the terms of the contracts. The Company has committed to pay certain cable television system operators additional distribution fees to carry the networks on systems not included in the original distribution contracts. Management believes the expanded distribution of the networks will increase affiliate fee and advertising revenue beyond the remaining terms of the original distribution contracts. The change in estimate was made to better match revenue and expense. Also in the first quarter of 1999 the Company increased the estimated useful lives of certain newspaper presses from 20 years to 30 years. The changes in estimated useful lives were made prospectively. The effect of these changes on first-quarter 1999 results was to increase operating income $2,900,000 and net income $1,800,000, $.02 per share. The changes in estimated lives will have similar effects on quarterly results for the remainder of 1999.

Reclassifications - For comparative purposes, certain 1998 amounts have been reclassified to conform to 1999 classifications.

2. ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

Acquisitions

1999 - In the first quarter the Company acquired the 70% of Colorado Real Estate On-Line, a provider of real estate listings on the Internet, that it did not already own for $1,100,000 in cash and acquired a 1.86% minority interest in The Television Food Network for $2,400,000.

Divestitures

1998 - The Company sold Scripps Howard Productions, its program television production operation based in Los Angeles, in the second quarter and the Dallas, Texas, community newspapers, including the Plano daily in the fourth quarter. No material gain or loss was realized on either divestiture as proceeds approximated the book value of the net assets sold.

Included in the consolidated financial statements are the following results of divested operations (excluding gains on sales):

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31, 1998
Operating revenues	$ 3,800
Operating income (loss)	(800)

3. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

(in thousands)		As of	
	March 31, 1999	December 31, 1998	March 31, 1998
Variable rate credit facilities	$ 530,745	$ 567,561	$ 478,480
$100 million, 6.625% note, due in 2007	99,876	99,872	99,862
$100 million, 6.375% note, due in 2002	99,930	99,925	99,911
$30 million, 7.375% notes, due in 1998			29,778
Other notes	2,065	2,077	2,116
Total long-term debt	732,616	769,435	710,147
Current portion of long-term debt	230,785	267,601	108,298
Long-term debt (less current portion)	$ 501,831	$ 501,834	$ 601,849

The Company has a Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Facility Agreement, which permits aggregate borrowings up to $700,000,000 (the "Variable Rate Credit Facilities"). The Variable Rate Credit Facilities are comprised of two unsecured lines, one limited to $400,000,000 principal amount maturing in 1999, and the other limited to $300,000,000 principal amount maturing in 2002. Borrowings under the Variable Rate Credit Facilities are available on a committed revolving credit basis at the Company's choice of three short-term rates or through an auction procedure at the time of each borrowing. The Variable Rate Credit Facilities are also used by the Company in whole or in part, in lieu of direct borrowings, as credit support for its commercial paper. The weighted average interest rates on the Variable Rate Credit Facilities was 4.97% at March 31, 1999, 5.25% at December 31, 1998, and 5.60% at March 31, 1998.

4. INVESTMENTS

Investments consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	As of March 31, 1999	As of December 31, 1998	As of March 31, 1998
Securities available for sale:			
Time Warner common stock (1,344,000 shares)	$ 95,211	$ 83,446	$ 48,404
Other	5,360	5,286	3,723
Total securities available for sale	100,571	88,732	52,127
Investments accounted for using the equity method	17,428	15,157	7,574
Other (primarily venture capital)	38,611	36,899	33,164
Total investments	$ 156,610	$ 140,788	$ 92,865
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale	$ 71,928	$ 59,866	$ 23,188

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's reportable segments are strategic businesses that offer different products and services. They are managed separately because each business requires different technology and marketing strategies. The Company primarily evaluates the operating performance of its segments based on earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"). EBITDA also excludes all credits and charges classified as non-operating in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

No single customer provides more than 10% of the Company's revenue. The Company derives less than 10% of its revenues from markets outside of the U.S.

Financial information for the Company's business segments is as follows:

(in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 1999	1998
OPERATING REVENUES		
Newspapers	$ 219,740	$ 215,126
Broadcast television	75,367	74,815
Category television	48,200	30,470
Licensing and other media	30,116	26,398
Total	$ 373,423	$ 346,809
EBITDA		
Newspapers	$ 65,408	$ 62,726
Broadcast television	21,448	22,553
Category television	4,994	(740)
Licensing and other media	4,251	2,799
Corporate	(4,375)	(4,128)
Total	$ 91,726	$ 83,210
DEPRECIATION		
Newspapers	$ 9,377	$ 10,211
Broadcast television	4,695	3,926
Category television	1,815	1,230
Licensing and other media	226	217
Corporate	240	247
Total	$ 16,353	$ 15,831
AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Newspapers	$ 5,646	$ 5,743
Broadcast television	2,366	2,405
Category television	1,574	1,774
Licensing and other media	50	2
Total	$ 9,636	$ 9,924
OPERATING INCOME		
Newspapers	$ 50,385	$ 46,772
Broadcast television	14,387	16,222
Category television	1,605	(3,744)
Licensing and other media	3,975	2,580
Corporate	(4,615)	(4,375)
Total	$ 65,737	$ 57,455
OTHER NONCASH ITEMS		
Broadcast television	$ 290	$ (764)
Category television	(19,948)	(6,872)
Licensing and other media		(31)
Total	$ (19,658)	$ (7,667)

Other noncash items include programming and program production expenses in excess of (less than) the amounts paid, and, for category television, amortization of network distribution fees in excess of (less than) distribution fee payments.

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31, 1999	1998
ADDITIONS TO PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Newspapers	$ 8,700	$ 6,312
Broadcast television	3,073	5,093
Category television	1,228	307
Licensing and other media	295	63
Corporate	710	315
Total	$ 14,006	$ 12,090
BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER ADDITIONS TO LONG-LIVED ASSETS		
Newspapers	$ 1,129	$ 331
Broadcast television	55	70
Category television	14,739	2,745
Licensing and other media	5,431	3,825
Total	$ 21,354	$ 6,971
ASSETS		
Newspapers	$1,233,032	$1,297,009
Broadcast television	483,494	478,658
Category television	370,465	305,412
Licensing and other media	194,018	129,275
Corporate	50,232	47,485
Total	$2,331,241	$2,257,839

Other additions to long-lived assets include investments and network distribution fees. Corporate assets are primarily cash, investments, and refundable and deferred income taxes.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The E. W. Scripps Company ("Company") operates in three reportable segments: Newspapers, Broadcast Television and Category Television. The newspaper segment includes 19 daily newspapers in the U.S. The broadcast television segment includes nine network-affiliated stations. Category Television includes Home & Garden Television ("HGTV"), The Television Food Network ("Food Network"), and the Company's 12% equity interest in FOX Sports South, a regional cable television network. Licensing and Other Media aggregates the Company's operating segments that are too small to report separately, including syndication and licensing of news features and comics and publication of independent telephone directories.

All per share disclosures included in management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are on a diluted basis.

Consolidated results of operations were as follows:

(in thousands, except per share data)	1999	Year-to-Date Change	1998
Operating revenues:			
Newspapers	$ 219,740	4.0 %	$ 211,338
Broadcast television	75,367	0.7 %	74,815
Category television	48,200	58.2 %	30,470
Licensing and other media	30,116	14.1 %	26,398
Total	373,423	8.9 %	343,021
Divested operating units			3,788
Total operating revenues	$ 373,423	7.7 %	$ 346,809
Operating income:			
Newspapers	$ 50,385	8.0 %	$ 46,668
Broadcast television	14,387	(11.3)%	16,222
Category television	1,605	142.9 %	(3,744)
Licensing and other media	3,975	13.6 %	3,498
Corporate	(4,615)		(4,375)
Total	65,737	12.8 %	58,269
Divested operating units			(814)
Total operating income	65,737	14.4 %	57,455
Interest expense	(11,073)		(12,012)
Miscellaneous, net	1,302		(1,438)
Income taxes	(22,932)		(17,959)
Minority interest	(1,033)		(968)
Net income	$ 32,001	27.6 %	$ 25,078
Per share of common stock:			
Net income	$.40	29.0 %	$.31

(in thousands)	1999	Year-to-Date Change	1998
Other Financial and Statistical Data - excluding divested operations:			
Total advertising revenues	$ 282,950	11.1 %	$ 254,633
Advertising revenues as a percentage of total revenues	75.8 %		74.2 %
EBITDA:			
Newspapers	$ 65,408	4.9 %	$ 62,361
Broadcast television	21,448	(4.9)%	22,553
Category television	4,994		(740)
Licensing and other media	4,251	15.4 %	3,685
Corporate	(4,375)		(4,128)
Total	$ 91,726	9.5 %	$ 83,731
Effective income tax rate	41.0 %		40.8 %
Weighted-average shares outstanding	79,126	(3.1)%	81,616
Cash provided by operating activities	$ 61,771		$ 89,903
Capital expenditures	(14,006)		(11,994)
Business acquisitions and other additions to long-lived assets	(21,354)		(6,971)
Increase (decrease) in long-term debt	(36,827)		(62,991)
Repurchase Class A Common shares	(16,709)		
Dividends paid, including minority interests	(11,362)		(10,894)

Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") is included in the discussion of segment results because:

Management believes the year-over-year change in EBITDA is a more useful measure of year-over-year economic performance than the change in operating income because, combined with information on capital spending plans, it is more reliable. Changes in amortization and depreciation have no impact on economic performance. Depreciation is a function of capital spending, which is important and is separately disclosed.

Banks and other lenders use EBITDA to determine the Company's borrowing capacity.

Financial analysts and acquirors use EBITDA, combined with capital spending requirements, to value communications media companies.

EBITDA should not, however, be construed as an alternative measure of the amount of the Company's income or cash flows from operating activities.

In the first quarter of 1999 the Company acquired the 70% of Colorado Real Estate On-Line, a provider of real estate listings on the Internet, that it did not already own for $1.1 million in cash and acquired a 1.86% minority interest in The Television Food Network for $2.4 million. The Company sold Scripps Howard Productions ("SHP"), the Company's television program production operation based in Los Angeles in the second quarter of 1998 and the Dallas, Texas, community newspapers, including the Plano daily, in the fourth quarter of 1998. No material gain or loss was realized on either as proceeds approximated the book value of the net assets sold.

In the first quarter of 1999 the Company increased the estimated useful lives of network distribution fees to the greater of five years or the remaining terms of the distribution contracts. Also in the first quarter of 1999 the Company increased the estimated useful lives of certain newspaper presses from 20 years to 30 years. The changes in estimated useful lives were made prospectively. The effect of these changes on first-quarter 1999 results was to increase EBITDA $1.8 million and operating income $2.9 million. The changes in estimated lives will have similar effects on quarterly results for the remainder of 1999.

Excluding acquired and divested operations and the changes in estimated useful lives, EBITDA increased 7.4% and operating income increased 7.8%. Operating results for the Company's reportable segments, excluding Divested Operations, are presented on the following pages.

Interest expense decreased $0.9 million year-over-year as lower average interest rates more than offset increased average borrowings. The average monthly balance of outstanding debt increased $7.3 million to $750 million, however the weighted average interest rate on the Company's variable rate borrowings decreased from 5.60% to 4.97%.

Miscellaneous non-operating items include investment income and gains, gains and losses on the sale of real estate, and credits or charges associated with divested operations. The 1999 period includes a $0.7 million gain on the sale of real estate. The 1998 period includes run-off expenses of divested businesses and an investment write-down totaling $2.0 million.

Of the $.09 increase in net income per share of common stock, approximately $.04 was due to the changes in accounting estimates and the year-over-year change in miscellaneous non-operating items.

NEWSPAPERS - Operating results, excluding Divested Operations, were as follows:

(in thousands)	Year-to-Date 1999	Change	1998
Operating revenues:			
Local	$ 68,324	6.4 %	$ 64,188
Classified	67,440	6.8 %	63,157
National	7,932	24.7 %	6,361
Preprint and other	23,903	9.6 %	21,813
Newspaper advertising	167,599	7.8 %	155,519
Circulation	37,588	(6.7)%	40,295
Joint operating agency distributions	10,917	0.9 %	10,816
Other	3,636	(22.8)%	4,708
Total operating revenues	219,740	4.0 %	211,338
Operating expenses:			
Employee compensation and benefits	71,245	2.4 %	69,544
Newsprint and ink	37,303	3.9 %	35,910
Other	45,784	5.2 %	43,523
Depreciation and amortization	15,023	(4.3)%	15,693
Total operating expenses	169,355	2.8 %	164,670
Operating income	$ 50,385	8.0 %	$ 46,668
Other Financial and Statistical Data:			
EBITDA	$ 65,408	4.9 %	$ 62,361
Percent of operating revenues:			
Operating income	22.9 %		22.1 %
EBITDA	29.8 %		29.5 %
Capital expenditures	$ 8,700		$ 6,217
Business acquisitions and other additions to long-lived assets	1,129		331

Newspaper results continue to reflect the effort to gain market share in Denver. Circulation revenue decreased primarily due to promotions and discounts offered in the Denver market. Newsprint consumption increased approximately 10%, offsetting an approximate 6% decrease in newsprint prices. Denver accounted for substantially all of the increase in newsprint consumption. Excluding Denver, EBITDA increased 9.1%.

Year-over-year newsprint costs are expected to decrease slightly in the second quarter of 1999. A similar increase in newsprint consumption is expected, but lower prices will more than offset the increase in consumption.

The change in the estimated lives of newspaper presses from a maximum of 20 years to 30 years reduced depreciation expense by approximately $0.9 million. The change will have similar effects on quarterly depreciation for the remainder of 1999.

BROADCAST TELEVISION - Operating results were as follows:

(in thousands)	Year-to-Date 1999	Change	1998
Operating revenues:			
Local	$ 41,303	4.2 %	$ 39,656
National	28,939	(3.8)%	30,082
Political	364	10.3 %	330
Other	4,761	0.3 %	4,747
Total operating revenues	75,367	0.7 %	74,815
Operating expenses:			
Employee compensation and benefits	26,552	0.2 %	26,499
Program and copyright costs	14,275	6.7 %	13,373
Other	13,092	5.7 %	12,390
Depreciation and amortization	7,061	11.5 %	6,331
Total operating expenses	60,980	4.1 %	58,593
Operating income	$ 14,387	(11.3)%	$ 16,222
Other Financial and Statistical Data:			
EBITDA	$ 21,448	(4.9)%	$ 22,553
Percent of operating revenues:			
Operating income	19.1 %		21.7 %
EBITDA	28.5 %		30.1 %
Capital expenditures	$ 3,073		$ 5,093
Business acquisitions and other additions to long-lived assets	55		70

The demand for television advertising remained soft in most of the Company's television markets during the first quarter. Advance advertising sales indicate that year-over-year revenues will decrease about 5% in the second quarter. Year-over-year comparisons are difficult because of political advertising revenue during the 1998 election year. Network compensation revenues decreased $0.2 million in the first quarter.

Program costs for the full year are expected to increase approximately 3% and other operating expenses are expected to increase approximately 2%.

CATEGORY TELEVISION - Operating results were as follows:

(in thousands)	Year-to-Date 1999	Change	1998
Operating revenues:			
Advertising	$ 33,505	72.7 %	$ 19,404
Affiliate fees	11,937	37.6 %	8,677
Other	2,758	15.4 %	2,389
Total operating revenues	48,200	58.2 %	30,470
Operating expenses:			
Employee compensation and benefits	10,579	34.9 %	7,844
Programming and production costs	15,335	55.4 %	9,866
Network distribution fees	4,091	29.5 %	3,158
Other	13,201	27.6 %	10,342
Depreciation and amortization	3,389	12.8 %	3,004
Total operating expenses	46,595	36.2 %	34,214
Operating income (loss)	$ 1,605		$ (3,744)
Other Financial and Statistical Data:			
EBITDA	$ 4,994		$ (740)
Payments for programming and network distribution fees less than (greater than) amounts recognized as expense	(19,948)		(6,872)
Capital expenditures	$ 1,228		$ 307
Business acquisitions and other additions to long-lived assets	14,739		2,745

Increases in advertising and affiliate fee revenue are primarily due to the increase in the cable television systems that carry HGTV and Food Network and, therefore, the increase in potential audience. According to the Nielsen Homevideo Index, HGTV was telecast to 51.9 million homes in March 1999, up 11.7 million from March 1998 and up 3.5 million in the quarter. Food Network was telecast to 39.1 million homes in March 1999, up 7.4 million from March 1998 and up 2.0 million in the quarter.

The Company expects to continue to expand the distribution of HGTV and Food Network. Such expansion may require the payment of distribution fees to obtain carriage on additional cable television systems. In the first quarter of 1999 the Company agreed to pay $12.3 million to obtain distribution on cable television systems not included in the original distribution contracts with certain multiple system operators ("MSO"). Management believes the distribution of the networks on additional systems will increase affiliate fee and advertising revenue beyond the remaining terms of the original distribution contract with the MSO. Therefore the Company increased the estimated useful lives of category television network distribution fees to the greater of five years or the remaining terms of the distribution contracts. The change in estimated lives reduced first quarter network distribution fees $1.8 million. The change will have similar effects on quarterly network distribution fees for the remainder of 1999.

EBITDA for HGTV was $4.3 million in 1999 and $1.8 million in 1998. EBITDA for Food Network was $0.5 million in 1999 compared to a loss of $2.4 million in 1998. Food Network is not expected to produce positive EBITDA for the full year of 1999 because programming costs are expected to increase in an effort to improve quality and increase variety.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company generates significant cash flow from operating activities, primarily from its newspaper and broadcast television operating segments. There are no significant legal or other restrictions on the transfer of funds among the Company's business segments. Cash flow provided by the operating activities of the newspaper and broadcast television segments in excess of the capital expenditures of those segments is used primarily to invest in the category television segment, to fund corporate expenditures, or to invest in new businesses. Management expects total cash flow from operating activities in 1999 will be sufficient to meet the Company's expected total capital expenditures, required interest payments and dividend payments.

Cash flow from operating activities was $61.8 million in 1999 compared to $89.9 million in 1998. Increases in working capital employed by the Category Television segment combined with increased spending to improve programming and to expand distribution of HGTV and Food Network were the primary causes of the decrease.

Cash flow from operating activities in 1999 was used for capital expenditures of $14.0 million, dividend payments of $11.4 million, reduction of net debt (borrowings less cash equivalent and other short-term investments) of $16.3 million, and the repurchase of 0.4 million Class A Common Shares at a cost of $16.7 million. The Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of an additional 2.6 million shares.

Net debt totaled $733,000,000 at March 31, 1999, and was 40% of total capitalization. The Company currently intends to repay debt only when there are not more productive uses for excess cash. Management believes the Company's cash flow from operations and substantial borrowing capacity, taken together, provide adequate resources to fund expansion of existing businesses and the development or acquisition of new businesses.

YEAR 2000 READINESS

Items disclosed herein constitute "Y2000 Readiness Disclosures" under the Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act.

Description and Company Plans

The Year 2000 ("Y2K") issue results from computer programs, computer equipment and certain embedded chips using two digits rather than four to define the year. Computer applications and equipment that use date-sensitive software or date-sensitive embedded chips may recognize a date of "00" as the year 1900 instead of the year 2000. As a result, those computer applications may fail or improperly process financial transactions.

The term "Y2K compliant" as used throughout this document means that the relevant hardware, software, embedded chips or interfaces specifically referenced herein will correctly process, provide and receive date data within and between the 20th and 21st centuries.

The Company's Y2K remediation project includes the following phases:

- identifying and assessing the Y2K issue,
- determining required revisions to or replacements of affected computer applications and equipment,
- testing of those revisions and replacements,
- developing contingency plans in the event that revisions and replacements are not completed timely or do not fully remediate the Y2K issues.

Identification and Assessment of Y2K Issues

The identification and assessment phase was completed in 1998. This phase included a comprehensive inventory of internally developed computer applications, computer applications and computer hardware purchased or licensed from third parties (which includes the majority of the Company's computer software applications), and other equipment with embedded chips. The inventoried applications and equipment were evaluated to identify Y2K issues. Y2K issues were identified based upon review of applications and equipment by the Company and/or communication with the vendor. This phase also included an assessment of the impact of failing to remediate identified Y2K issues on the Company's business operations, results of operations, and financial condition. Based upon the identification of Y2K issues and assessment of the effect of those issues, each of the computer applications and items of equipment with embedded chips were assigned to one of the following categories:

1) applications and equipment with Y2K issues that, if they were to fail, would seriously impair the Company's ability to operate its business,
2) applications and equipment with Y2K issues for which the Company has feasible alternatives,
3) applications and equipment found to be Y2K compliant or certified Y2K compliant by the vendor,
4) noncompliant applications and equipment that will have little or no effect on business operations.

The Company created a central data base identifying all inventoried applications and equipment, Y2K issues identified, the priority of remediation based upon the perceived business risk, the method of remediation (upgrade or replace), and targeted remediation completion date. Approximately 20% of the Company's applications were classified in the highest priority and 15% in the second priority.

The identification and assessment phase also included communications with significant vendors, suppliers and customers to determine the extent to which the Company's systems and business operations are vulnerable if those third parties fail to remediate their own Y2K issues.

Y2K Remediation Efforts

The Company's plan of remediation includes a mix of installing new applications and equipment, upgrading existing applications and equipment, retiring obsolete systems and equipment, and confirming significant third party compliance. A discussion of the identified Y2K issues that could materially affect each of the Company's business segments and the Company's plan of remediation follows.

Newspapers

The Company uses a variety of newspaper circulation, advertising and editorial computer systems in the production of its newspapers. The Company began replacing most of its internally developed software with applications developed by third-party software vendors and upgrading other applications several years ago. Many of these systems have been installed and implemented. Vendors have either certified their applications to be Y2K compliant or have Y2K-compliant upgrades currently available. Most system upgrades and replacements have been completed. Remediation of the remaining noncompliant systems is expected to be completed through early third quarter of 1999.

Equipment and applications used in producing, printing, sorting and distributing newspapers use software or embedded chips that are not Y2K compliant. Management has determined that in many instances this equipment is not date dependent and the internal calendars can be set back to an earlier year without affecting the operation of the equipment. Other equipment and software will have to be upgraded or replaced.

Management anticipates increasing its newspaper inventories in the latter part of 1999 to mitigate the effect of any temporary disruption in the delivery of newsprint or any disruption in the operation of newsprint mills.

The Company's Cincinnati, Birmingham and Albuquerque newspapers operate under joint operating agreements ("JOAs") whereby the Company receives a portion of the JOA profits from the managing party. The Company has discussed Y2K issues with the managing parties to ensure the managing parties are addressing their Y2K issues. The Company's share of JOA profits could be adversely affected if those managing parties experience a significant disruption in business operations; however management believes the possibility of a significant disruption is unlikely.

Broadcast Television

The Company receives network and syndicated programming via satellite. The Company's receipt of that programming is dependent upon the broadcast networks and program syndicators resolving their Y2K issues. The Company has completed tests of the affiliate network with NBC. Based upon such tests the Company expects it will be able to receive programming from NBC after 1999. The Company expects to perform similar testing with ABC. Management does not anticipate any disruption in receiving programming from the broadcast networks or syndicators, but in the event of such a disruption the Company has alternative programming available.

The Company uses advertising inventory management software to manage, schedule and bill advertising in each of the Company's broadcast television markets. This software is licensed from two different vendors. One system, which is used in three of the Company's markets, has been certified by the vendor to be Y2K compliant. The Company expects to complete testing of this system during the second quarter. The other system must be upgraded. The vendor has informed the Company that a Y2K-compliant version of its software will be made available. If the software upgrade is not completed, or is not installed prior to the end of 1999, the Company can perform these functions manually.

The insertion of advertising into program breaks is automated by computer-controlled equipment. This equipment has been found to be noncompliant and must be upgraded or replaced. Failure of this software or equipment would not materially disrupt the Company's business operations as this process can be performed manually.

The Company uses various broadcast and studio equipment to produce and transmit its broadcast signals. Although much of this equipment includes embedded chips, the Company's tests of this equipment indicate it will continue to operate after 1999.

Category Television

The Company uses advertising inventory management software to manage, schedule and bill advertising. Some of these systems are currently Y2K compliant and others must be upgraded. The Company expects to complete installation of the upgrades prior to the end of 1999. If the software upgrade is not completed, or is not installed prior to the end of 1999, the Company can perform these functions manually.

The insertion of advertising into program breaks is automated by computer-controlled equipment. Failure of this software or equipment would not materially disrupt the Company's business operations as this process can be performed manually.

The Company transmits its network programming to cable television and direct broadcast satellite systems via satellite. Management has determined that certain equipment, while noncompliant, will continue to function after 1999 and therefore does not need to be upgraded or replaced. Noncompliant equipment that could affect the production and transmission of a signal will be upgraded or replaced by the end of the second quarter of 1999.

Management believes the satellites used in transmitting the Company's networks are Y2K compliant and has received written assurances to that effect. However, the Company understands that headend equipment controlling set-top boxes for virtually all cable television subscribers is presently not Y2K compliant. Management believes that failure of this equipment could potentially prevent cable television systems from delivering the Company's programming to viewers. Management understands that equipment and set-top box manufacturers have developed solutions that cable television systems have begun to install in their headend equipment. Management anticipates that this issue will be remediated, but that process is not within the Company's control.

Testing of Upgrades and Replacements

The Company's Y2K remediation program includes testing of applications and equipment identified by the Company as compliant or certified as compliant by the vendor. The Company's Y2K remediation program also includes testing of upgrades and replacements of noncompliant systems and equipment as those upgrades and replacements are installed and upon completion of the installations. Most of the Company's Y2K remediation efforts in 1999 will focus on testing. Testing includes the use of dates that simulate transactions and environments, both before and after the year 2000, including leap year. While that testing provides assurance that the upgrades and replacements installed by the Company perform as designed, it is not possible for the Company to completely simulate the effect of the year 2000 when testing the Company's systems, and certain embedded chips cannot be tested. As of April 30, 1999, the Company had completed remediation efforts, including testing, of approximately 40% of all category 1 and category 2 systems.

Costs of Y2K Remediation Program
The Company does not routinely accumulate costs of the Company's Y2K remediation program. The total costs of the program, including capital spending on equipment and computer software, are estimated at less than $10 million. This estimate does not include the costs of labor and other internal resources. The majority of these costs would have been incurred regardless of the Y2K issue, although the Y2K issue has slightly accelerated the Company's plans to replace certain equipment and computer software. Management believes the redeployment of internal resources and the acceleration of these projects will not have a material adverse effect on other business operations.

Risks of Y2K Issues and Contingency Plans
Like all large companies, the Company is dependent on the continued functioning of basic, heavily computerized services such as banking, telephony and electric power. Management has attempted to ensure that the third parties upon which the Company relies address their Y2K issues, but management has no direct knowledge of those issues and cannot estimate the costs to the Company if such issues are not remedied. Management believes the possibility of failure of these critical third party systems is unlikely.

As part of normal business practices, the company maintains site-specific emergency plans to be followed during emergency circumstances, such as failure of editorial systems, printing presses, or broadcast equipment. These emergency plans will be updated with a variety of internal and external scenarios that might occur as a result of the Y2K issue, and will specify alternatives if any Y2K-related business disruption occurs. The Company expects to complete such contingency plans by mid-1999, and will update those plans throughout the remainder of 1999 based upon the progress of the Y2K remediation program.

Management believes it has an effective program to resolve the Y2K issue in a timely manner and that its Y2K issues will be remediated. Based upon assessment of its internal systems and the status of its Y2K remediation efforts, management does not expect the Y2K issue to pose significant problems for the Company's operations or to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition. However, if the Company is unable to complete its Y2K remediation program, or if its Y2K remediation program does not fully remediate the effects of the Y2K issue, or if third parties fail to remediate their own Y2K issues, the Company could experience a material disruption in its business operations. In addition, disruptions in the general economy as a result of the Y2K issue could lead to a reduction of advertising spending which could adversely affect the Company.

THE E. W. SCRIPPS COMPANY

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Item	Page
12	Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	E-2

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

EXHIBIT 12

(in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 1999	1998
EARNINGS AS DEFINED:		
Earnings from operations before income taxes after eliminating undistributed earnings of 20%- to 50%-owned affiliates	$ 56,346	$ 44,425
Fixed charges excluding capitalized interest and preferred stock dividends of majority-owned subsidiary companies	12,346	13,234
Earnings as defined	$ 68,692	$ 57,659
FIXED CHARGES AS DEFINED:		
Interest expense, including amortization of debt issue costs	$ 11,073	$ 12,012
Interest capitalized	11	31
Portion of rental expense representative of the interest factor	1,273	1,222
Preferred stock dividends of majority-owned subsidiary companies	20	20
Fixed charges as defined	$ 12,377	$ 13,285
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES	5.55	4.34

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3-MOS
DEC-31-1999
MAR-31-1999
13,441
26
217,758
9,439
16,566
363,461
903,278
433,593
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1000

3-MOS
DEC-31-1998
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