To answer this question, we need to consider the statistical concept of sampling variability and the law of large numbers. Here's the reasoning:

1. \*\*Sampling Variability\*\*: The variability in the proportion of brown candies (or any characteristic) in a sample decreases as the sample size increases. This is because larger samples are more likely to reflect the true population proportion.

2. \*\*Law of Large Numbers\*\*: As the sample size increases, the sample proportion will converge to the population proportion, which in this case is 50% brown candies.

3. \*\*Probability of Extreme Proportions\*\*: For smaller sample sizes, there is a higher probability of observing extreme proportions (either much higher or much lower than the population proportion) due to the increased variability.

Given these points, let's analyze each option:

- \*\*(A) Sam, because there are more candies, so his bag can have more brown candies.\*\*: This is incorrect because the total number of brown candies isn't the question; it's about the proportion being over 70%.

- \*\*(B) Sam, because there is more variability in the proportion of browns among larger samples.\*\*: This is incorrect because the variability decreases with larger samples, not increases.

- \*\*(C) Kerry, because there is more variability in the proportion of browns among smaller samples.\*\*: This is correct. Smaller samples are more likely to show extreme proportions due to higher variability.

- \*\*(D) Kerry, because most small bags will have more than 50% brown candies.\*\*: This is incorrect because there's no reason to believe most small bags will have more than 50% brown candies; the expected value is 50%.

- \*\*(E) Both have the same chance because they are both random samples.\*\*: This is incorrect because the sample size affects the variability of the proportion.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

\*\*(C) Kerry, because there is more variability in the proportion of browns among smaller samples.\*\*