THE MURRAY GOVERNMENT WILL TRIUMPH; GREAT MEETING AT THE OPERA HOUSE

(Continued from page 1)

Attorney-General Baxter.

On rising to speak the Attorney-General was given a most enthusiastic reception, and it was some time before he could be heard.

He said there was something more in an election that the mere casting of a vote; there were the principles for which the parties stood, and the public had a right to have these principles and issues discussed moderately, temperately and fairly, and they had a right to expect that the newspapers representing the different parties would conduct their campaign in the same way and not publish any statement which they knew to be false or misleading, and so far as the newspapers representing the Government were concerned, this was being done, but unfortunately this could not be said of the papers representing the other side.

Telegraph's Version.

On Wednesday night he had addressed a meeting at St. Martins which was attended by over 50 voters and some who were not voters, and when he had seen in the Telegraph a report which said that there was less than that number present it did not bother him much, but there was one statement in that report to which he did take exception and which had been furnished by some political Ananias to the effect that he had made an attack on Councillor Howard. This was not true. He had referred to a statement of Councillor Howard that his holding the office of city solicitor had acted to the detriment of the county and pointed out that he did not think this was true, as he had helped the St. Martins councillor to recover an amount which was being carried on personal notes and had not mentioned Councillor Howard's name in connection with the settlement.

The opposition were asking that the Government be turned out, but he ventured the prediction that if many of the candidates of the opposition were on the platform and asked as to the honesty of Hon. James A. Murray and the members of his Government, they would be forced in honesty and fairness to admit that these men were just as honest and upright as they themselves, but the opposition newspapers would not admit this, they classed these men who had clean, honest records with the men who had mismanaged the affairs of the province previous to 1908 and they called this playing the game. The Government of this province was no game but a solemn responsibility, and the man who considered it nothing but a game was not a proper person to have any charge of its affairs.

Any government should expect fair criticism, and the government led by Hon. Mr. Murray was ready to face any such criticism for they had a record of which they were not ashamed.

The Unlucky Thirteen.

In the present campaign 13 of the opposition candidates were men who sat in the assembly while the sum of $134,000, which was supposed to be expended on the Central Railway disappeared and was used to try and corrupt the electorate and return to power the men then in charge of affairs.

At this stage some one in the audience asked what about Carvell, and Mr. Baxter said if you want to know about Carvell I will go back to 1899 when certain charges were made in connection with three price bridges and Mr. Carvell was found sitting on the lid.

George Chamberlain here interrupted and asked why did you not ask for a Royal Commission to investigate the charges?

The Attorney-General answered that when the charges were made the only way the party then in power would grant an investigation at all was by a committee of the House, and they took good care to see that they had a majority of their own supporters on that committee who would not allow the truth to come out, and one of the men who sat on the lid was F. B. Carvell, and furthermore, they paid William Pugsley $50 per day to act as counsel, although he was a member of the House at the time.

He challenged any person in the house to name a time when Mr. Carvell or any of the old gang had ever asked for a Royal Commission to investigate any charge against any member of the government then in power.

They Were Stung.

Some persons were making a disturbance but did not seem willing to come out and show themselves and Mr. Baxter asked if they were stung, and did not like it, which quieted them down.

Evidently the gang who had come to try and break up the meeting had got more than they bargained for, they subsided and the Attorney-General went on with his address.

He said he would go a little farther, and a few years later this same F. B. Carvell was to be found at Ottawa, and he was still at the same old game of sitting on the lid when an investigation was asked for in connection with the National Transcontinental or any other transaction.

Never once had one of the old gang been known to ask for an investigation into any of the acts of the government of that day. But what is the record of the present Government? When Mr. Dugal made certain charges reflecting on a member of the Government, not the Government remember, and asked for a committee of the House to investigate, what was the reply of the Government? They said we will not have this investigation conducted by a partizan committee but will appoint an independent commission and have all the evidence submitted to them and abide by their verdict.

Action of the "Purists."

And what happened when the commission rendered its verdict. The man who was charged by Mr. Dugal with irregular conduct was not now a member of the Government, nor was he a candidate in the present campaign, but the opposition had on their ticket 13 men who sat in the House and saw $134,000 of the money of the province misappropriated and used as a campaign fund to keep in power the men who misappropriated it.

Mr. Foster says turn the rascals out, but the men who had been charged with wrong doing were out and out for good as far as the government was concerned but Mr. Foster was quite willing to support the men of the old gang who were trying to get back and these men must have known how the affairs of the province were mismanaged and condoned it. He was asking the people to turn out the government which had had the courage to clean house for itself and to put back the men who had never attempted to clean house when they knew it was reeking with filth. Were they to be allowed to shut out the sight of William Pugsley taking between four and five thousand dollars of the money of the province and returning it after election day and were they going to bring back Mr. Sweeney, who when surveyor general allowed overdrafts in the department which he knew were there to hide the fact that L. J. Tweedie had borrowed and was using the funds of the province for his own personal benefit?

Twists Electors.

No, he believed that when the ballots were counted on Saturday the people would pronounce in favor of the men who cleaned house for themselves and not for the men who had waited for others to do it.

This government had turned out H. M. Blair and then his chief; did this look like the act of a government who had anything to hide or were afraid? The present government was composed of men of high ideals to live up to and was well fitted to administer the affairs of the province.

Mr. Foster, the leader of the opposition, had set himself up as the financial critic but had not made much of a success of it for he had been unable to tell the difference between the receipts and expenditure side of the account. It was true the government had added to the debt of the province last year to the extent of about $350,000 and they were rather proud of it for that expenditure represented new permanent bridges. He wanted Mr. Foster to come on a St. John platform and say that the expenditure for the bridge across the falls was not wise, not go to Chatham and say the expenditure on the Moncton bridge was not wise but make the statement where the money had been spent. Some of the candidates had been using his name in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act and had said that when the act was rebuilt in 1914 it was still the same old act. He pointed out that they did not know what they were talking about, for when the act was remodelled in 1914 the limit which could be recovered in case of death was raised from $1,500 to $2,000 and the weekly benefit from $10 to $12, this was hardly the same old act. What happened last session? An amendment had been introduced which made the indemnity payable no matter how the accident was caused, and a commission was now working on a better act which would be introduced in the near future.

Mr. Sugrue.

Mr. Sugrue had been saying some things and he wanted to tell the audience what actually took place between himself and Mr. Sugrue. He had met Mr. Sugrue and had said to him that he thought it was hardly fair for him to accept an appointment as one of the representatives of the opposition from Sydney Ward to oppose the government which had done everything they could for the labor party and given them everything they had asked for.

Mr. Sugrue had replied that he was not interested in the opposition as a party but had accepted the nomination as representative because he wanted to help a friend of his who they were trying to knife and he was quite willing to accept a nomination as representative on the government side. He thought that the government should be given credit for the legislation that had been placed on the statute books and he denied the right of Mr. Sugrue to stand up and claim that he represented labor in St. John and that labor was opposed to the government.

Another achievement of which the government felt somewhat proud was the prohibition act and this had been placed on the statute books as a matter of principal, not expediency as the opposition were using it.

They were not using prohibition as was Mr. Foster, the leader of the opposition, who had said in a semi-private way that he was the keeper of a large dry goods store and he kept on his shelves lots of goods for which he had no personal use but somebody wanted them and so he must keep them. It was the same way with the prohibition legislation, he had no personal use for it but if some of the people wanted it he would keep it on his political shelves.

Great Reception for Premier.

Chairman Emerson then introduced Premier Murray, who was given a most magnificent reception. It was a greeting that was without a parallel from the standpoint of genuine enthusiasm, a greeting that rivalled the great reception tendered the Premier by his fellow citizens of Kings county on his first public appearance after he had been elevated to the high position of Premier of New Brunswick.

Premier Murray expressed, in opening, his appreciation of the very warm welcome that had been extended him, and said it would not be human if one did not feel some emotion of the reception the people of the city of St. John had been good enough to tender him.

Wanted Mandate From People.

Some of his friends of the opposition party had made the statement that the government had brought on the election at the wrong time, but he believed that his reasons were such as would appeal to the electors, as his course had been clearly in the interests of the people. When Hon. Mr. Clarke in his regretted illness resigned the premiership of the province he had been asked by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to undertake the formation of a new cabinet. Realizing that there were eight vacancies in the Legislative Assembly, that the legislative term would naturally expire in June next, that a reconstructed government had taken over the management of the affairs of the province, he believed, and he thought rightly, that this government should appeal to the people to express approval of its advanced policies, and to give a mandate to this government to go ahead with the plans they had worked out for the development of the province of New Brunswick. There was not an elector present who would not join with him in an expression of regret over the illness of Hon. Mr. Clarke. He had heard since reaching the city that his former leader was unconscious and was not expected to live many hours. He believed that a man of more kindly disposition, of higher integrity and of true purpose, a man more thoroughly conscientious in his public and private life, did not exist in the province of New Brunswick.

Necessity of Discussing Issues.

The premier said that he sometimes thought that the present issues were small and petty compared with the questions of Empire, particularly when one read of the present great war crisis, the struggle in which the Empire was involved, and realize the sacrifices that would be necessary before victory would be fully sustained, he felt that politics should be relegated to the background. But still it was necessary that there should be some attention paid to the public issues and that the government should give them an account of their management of their affairs.

The Sorry Plight of the Opposition.

For some time past the opposition party in the province had been rather vague and intangible, somewhat indefinite. Two years ago they held a convention at Fredericton and there announced that they would choose a leader, a man like Moses, who would lead the party out of the darkness and show them the way to victory. They had chosen the Hon. C. W. Robinson. Later on, it was announced that Mr. Robinson would state his platform, the platform which he and his party would follow in seeking the approval of the electors of New Brunswick. They held another convention in St. John in Jauary of last year, but instead of announcing his platform, Leader Robinson resigned his position, much to the amazement of the people of the province, and much to the disappointment of the members of his party.

From that time until a few days ago the opposition party had been leaderless, and its affairs had been carried on by men, bought for a purpose and paid with a price, seeking to gain political advantage for themselves and their party by carrying on a campaign of vilification, vituperation and abuse, the character of which he believed had never been equalled in the history of any province in the Dominion. These men had sought by every means in their power to discredit the public men of the province who were their opponents; they had cought to blacken the characters of every member of the government, and he believed that to such an extent had this been done that there was a revulsion of feeling, and that the public men of the province were not necessarily dishonest or dishonorable and that they should not be subject to the abuse which had been heaped upon them by the paid organizers of the opposition. He was not so strong a party man as to see all right in one party and everything wrong in the other. He did believe that there was good in both parties, but that there were certain combinations of men more capable of administering the affairs of the people than others who were seeking to get back into power.

How Opposition Kept Pledges.

The leaders of the opposition party had gone about the province telling the people that when they nominated their candidates they would choose new men, men with no political sins to answer for, men with no political record of reproach. Having made that pledge, how had they lived up to it? It was almost pathetic to see his friends of the opposition trying to dissociate themselves from the old government. Their contention that the record of the old government should not be discussed, would be a sound one if they had carried out their pledge with respect to the candidates they proposed to nominate. But what had they done? They had brought out members of the discredited government, the same administration which the electors of the province hurled from power by their votes at the polls in 1908. Yes, sir, they nominated three members of the old government and ten of its followers who had countenanced and condoned every act of that administration.

"No matter how they may try, the opposition cannot dissociate themselves from the old government. The question for you to consider is which do you prefer; the one in power at the present time with its record, or the one in power 1908 with its record?"

A Different Position.

Speaking at Moncton the other evening ex-Premier Robinson had expressed great sympathy for the speaker in his present position stating that he wacs in a similar position to that which he (Robinson) occupied as leader of the old government in 1908. Mr. Robinson at his Moncton meeting had described the old government as "an old, broken-down, spavined, knock-kneed government," and had any member of this administration made such a statement the opposition would say that he was vicious in his criticism. In reply to Mr. Robinson, however, he wanted to say that he was not needful of his sympathy, that he occupied a position vastly different to that of the former premier in 1908. He was at the head of a Government sturdy, intrepid, forceful and progressive, composed of men capable and willing to administer the affairs of the province in the interests of the people of the province at large. That was the difference between Mfr. Robinson's position in 1908 and his (Murray's) position in 1917, and he believed that on Saturday next, February 24th, when the electors looked at the record of the old administration and then looked at the record of progress of this Government they would not hesitate to approve of this Government as against the record of the old.

The Impracticable Proposals of the Opposition.

The Premier then proceeded to a discussion of the platform which had been adopted by the opposition party and showed how many of their proposals were entirely impracticable. He could readily understand that the opposition party realizing their black record of mismanagement of the crown lands would hesitate to ask the people for that expression of confidence in their management and proposed to hand the content of the public domain over to a commission. The Premier quoted figures showing this Government's splendid record in the territorial revenues of the province, shewing that the revenues exceeded by $250,000 annually the collections under the old government, and thes colictions had been made from the same source and with the same opportunities. Was not this Goernment's record of increased collections of $250,v91 annually, or a total increase collection during the past eight years of $2,003,000 over that of the old government one to be proud of? The opposition realizing that when in power they had sacrificed a quarter of a million dollars annually, that rightly, properly and justly belonged to the people of the province, now said to the people, "put us back, we will hand the work over to a commission," an admission of their incompetency and an admission of their fear to again assume the responsibilities of the administration of the crown lands. He believed that he greatly mistook the temper of the people of the province if they were going to elect public men to assume the responsibilities of office and let them delegate that responsibility to bodies at whose conduct the electors could not expression their opinion. He believed that the people of New Brunswick wanted public men, not only capable but willing, and he believed they would say to this Government which had honestly collected the territorial revenues of the province "go back and continue the good work which you have begun."

Advanced Measure.

The opposition said that they would re-organize the system in connection with the crown lands. He wanted to say that already this Government had a most advanced measure for the classification of the crown lands into active operation. A scientific investigation of the public domain was being made, and it was the intention to st aside the lands found more suitable for timber producing exclusively for that purpose, while those found more adapted for agriculture would be used entirely for the carrying on of that industry. Under the new measure the Government would be enabled to ascertain the annual growth on the timber lands of the province, and the annual cut would be restricted to the annual growth, thus conserving for the people the great public domain. His friend Mr. Foster had stated that the Government was too late in the course it had taken, that the crown lands had been parted with, but he wanted to point out that under the existing regulations the Government retained absolute control over the public domain, the leases being renewed from year to year only on the basis of the regulations passed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Government had not parted with the crown lands, but they were engaged in carrying on the policy which he had outlined, a work of supreme importance which would ensure a permanent revenue from the public domain and conserve it as a valuable and leasing asset to the people of the province.

Roads and Bridges.

The improvement in the roads and bridges of the province under this Government was pointed out by the Premier, who quoted figures showing the vastly increased expenditures on these public services, which the Government had been enabled to make as a result of the increased revenue he had collected. He referred to judicious expenditure, stable construction and efficient manaagement as the features of the new and agressive road policy of the Hon. B. F. Smith, minister of public works. With the issue of serial bonds to the amount of $520,000 a large amount would be afforded for road work, and it was proposed to apply the fees from automobile licenses to pay the principal and interest on these bonds. In fifteen years the complete issue will have been paid off and not one cent will have been added to the permanent debt of the province. The Premier compared this policy with the impractable and unwise programme of the opposition to borrow a million dollars to build roads and stated if the opposition party fulfilled all their promises in connection with public works they would need to borrow millions, millions and more millions.

A Scrap of Paper.

Discussing prohibition, the Premier contrasted the policies of the two parties. In the platform of the opposition party published in their accredited press, the members of the party gave a solemn pledge to the electors of New Brunswick that if elected they would pass a bill at the first session of the legislature, submit it to the people for their consideration within three months, and if approved of, the bill would be proclaimed law within a year. Taking them at their own word he had made the statement at the nominating convention of the government party at Hampton that a vote against the government was a vote to delay prohibition. He had also taken opportunity to make the statement which he felt he should make in justice to his constituents and himself that he stood before God and man, clean in his record as a public man, a statement not made boastfully but as an assurance to his friends and constituents who had favored him in the past and to whom he was now appealing for their further support. His statement with respect to prohibition was made taking the pledge of the opposition party as a basis, but now they regarded their pledge as a scrap of paper, a pledge to be abandoned as had been the neutrality of Belgium and they announced their intention to take holus bolus the policy of the present government. There had been no equivocation, no retreading on the part of the present administration on this great question and having passed the prohibitory law they proposed to see that its provisions were carried out just as far as it lay within the power and resources of the government. The temperance people had been given the law they desired and he had scores of resolutions from temperance bodies, churches and other associations in the province commending the government for their definite stand.

Hon. Mr. Murray also discussed the platform of the opposition party to amend the election law so as to prevent members of the legislature trafficing with the government. He pointed out Mr. Copp's action in receiving large sums of money for his services in the circuit courts and bridge claims enquiry as well as the Central Railway where the commissioners reported that he had made no preparation and that his achievements were commensurate with his preparation. Yet Mr. Copp and other members of the opposition party were holding up their hands in holy horror because some members supporting this administration had received small orders for lumber in connection with bridge work.

The Juggled Financial Statements.

The juggled financial statements published by the old government were discussed by the premier who clearly showed the fallacy of the claims of the opposition that there had been a surplus in 1907. The premier justified every dollar of the increase in the public debt, referring to the hundreds of thousands increase necessitated to discharge the obligations of the old administration and to the fact that the balance of the increase went to defray the expenses of the magnificent permanent bridges that had been erected throughout the province as well as for the other public services of a permanent character. For every dollar of debt that this government had created there was a tangible asset standing to the credit of the people.

The premier outlined the activities of the Farm Settlement Board and the important work that the board had accomplished in establishing new settlers on vacant farms in the province. He referred to the great impetus that had been given agriculture under this government and paid a high tribute to the farmers for the noble work they were doing in assisting the cause of empire in the matter of increased production. This government realized that agricultural education was the basis of agricultural success and proposed to continue in the policy it had adopted rather than return to the old conditions of inaction that characterized the old government. The opposition, if elected, proposed to reduce the salaries of the officials of the department. Instead of taking advanced steps they would turn the clock backwards.

A Clean Transaction.

Hon. Mr. Murray also referred to the magnificent gift of potatoes from the people of New Brunswick to Great Britain and Belgium, and stated that this contribution, the finest shipment of New Brunswick's products that had ever crossed the ocean was landed at its destination at a net cost of $2.18 per barrel. He believed it was a transaction that would redound to the credit of the government. As he had stated in the legislature and on the platform time and time again, in answer to the insinuations and innuendoes of the opposition, let any man point to one single dollar that he or any official of his department had profitted from this transaction and inside of twenty-four hours he would give him an opportunity to prove his assertions in the courts of the land. There was nothing to hide in connection with the transaction; it had been absolutely open and above-board in every respect.

Hon. Mr. Murray also referred to the increased assistance which had been given to education under this government and expressed the government's intention to establish technical schools. He also pointed out the government's advanced policy for after-the-war colonization, which would afford an opportunity for the returned soldiers who wished to go back to the lands to take up desirable farms. The aggressive policy for the development of the mining areas of the province, the policy for the investigation of the water powers and the supplying of cheap power and electric light were discussed by the premier who pointed out the iniquitous legislation of the old government in disposing of the Grand Falls water power for the sum of $60,000, a poitry amount in comparison to the enormous value of this great power. The government proposed to give encouragement to shipbuilding without adding any burden to the people of the province.

Under the Old Government.

How the old government had permitted recklessness, graft and corruption was pointed out by the premier who said that members of the old administration had borrowed the people's money at their own free will and accord.

This government proposed to go forward fearlessly, administering the affairs of the province honestly, prudently and systematically. He intended to live up to those ideals which he believed a public man should live up to.

believed he was at the head of a government composed of men sincere in every regard and capable of giving the province good and clean government. From all over the province reports had reached him of the strength of the government candidates and he appealed to the electors of St. John City to send to the legislature Messrs. Tilley, Grannan, Campbell and Potts, men who would look after the people's interests faithfully and well.

The addresses by the candidates who followed were listened to with rapt attention. The meeting—one of the greatest of the election campaign in the province—was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

PILES.
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—
Zam-Buk

ANNUAL MEETING OF N. B. BIBLE SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Bible Society, auxiliary to the Canadian Society, was held yesterday at Sussex, there being afternoon and evening sessions. Reports of various committees showed that the year had been the most successful in its history.

The officers elected yesterday are as follows: President, Hon. Judge Forbes; vice-presidents, Chief Justice McKeown, J. S. Armstrong, Fredericton; Rev. S. J. McArthur, Newcastle, and J. W. Spurden, Fredericton. treasurer, His Worship Mayor Hayes; secretary, Geo. A. Henderson. Other members of executive: F. L. Atherton, Woodstock; T. H. Somerville, J. N. Rogers, James Myles, St. John; G. J. Oulton, Rev. E. H. Cochrane, Moncton; Rev. G. B. McDonald, Sussex; Archdeacon Newnham, St. Stephen; Rev. J. H. Brownell, Port Elgin, and Rev. Hamilton Wigle, Sackville.

Resolutions of appreciation of the services of the officers were adopted. It had been hoped that Bishop Richardson, Archdeacon Newnham and Rev. S. J. McArthur would be present especially for the evening meeting. These gentlemen sent their regrets that they were unavoidably absent.

There was a large attendance at the evening meeting. A full choir rendered excellent music.

At this meeting J. S. Armstrong, of Fredericton, presided, in the absence of Judge Forbes, and the speaker was Rev. Dr. Hutchinson of the Main St. Baptist church, St. John, who delivered a forcible address. The subject of the address was "The Bible and the Society which Circulates it." The speaker traced the various translations of the Bible up to the time of King James' version in 1611, and stated this is the outstanding year in religious history. He spoke of the society which circulates the Bible and said that the British and Foreign Bible Society was the parent of all Bible societies and translated the Bible in 500 of the 2,000 languages in the world. Over forty missionary societies were depending on the British and Foreign for their supply of Bibles. Last year 11,052,000 Bibles were distributed, and since its inception over 270,000,000 copies had been distributed. The Canadian branch was organized in 1905 and there were 8 districts; of these Canada and Newfoundland formed the first district.

Rev. H. R. Boyer is the present secretary, and his work has been most gratifying. Last year there was over $500 in excess of any previous year, and 10,000 copies were distributed during the year.

Vote Tomorrow

FOR MEN'S SUITS
Gilmour's.
Suits at $12.50 to $32.00.

FOR MEN'S OVERCOATS.
Gilmour's.
Overcoats at $15, to $30.00.

FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Gilmour's.
Neckties, Shirts, Collars.

FOR MEN'S SWEATERS.
Gilmour's.
Special Values $4 and $5.50.

FOR MEN'S TROUSERS.
Gilmour's.
Trousers at $2.75 to $6.75.

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ROBERT L. BUTLER,
Meats and Provisions.
Western Beef.
271 Main Street. 'Phone M. 2342.

Postponed.

Owing to the sudden change in his date of sailing, Dr. Bourchier yesterday afternoon telegraphed his deep regrets to the Women's Canadian Club that his lecture, "In the Hands of the Huns," could not at present be delivered in St. John.

Another Large Gain.

The St. John bank clearings for the week ended February 22, were $1,675,002; correspondening week last year $1,389,608.

DIED.

LAWLER.—At Boston, on Thursday, February 22, Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Lawler of St. Stephen. Interment at the Catholic cemetery, St. Stephen.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lawler.

St. Stephen, Feb. 22.—A telegram received here this morning announced the death of Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Lawler of St. Stephen, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. V. Ladrighan, in Boston, with whom she was spending the winter. She was 74 years of age and was widely known and esteemed. The remains will arrive here today.

Safe Home Treatment for Objectionable Hairs

(Boudoir Secrets)

The electric needle is not required for the removal of hair or fuzz, for with the use of plain delatone the most stubborn growth can be quickly banished. A paste is made with water and a little of the powder, then spread over the hairy surface. In about 2 minutes it is rubbed off and the skin washed. This simple treatment not only removes the hair, but leaves the skin free from blemish. Be sure you get genuine delatone.

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A Few Favorites—Cerellas, Almontines, Almond Crispets, Nougatines, Burnt Almonds, Maple Walnuts, Caramels, Cream Drops, Milk Chocolate Creams, Fruit Creams, etc.
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