William Templeton

Templeton (b. 1853 Belleville; arrived Vancouver (Granville) Jan. 4, 1886.; d. Jan. 16, 1898, Vancouver), is said to have been a bad political strategist with an aggressive personality. He served as an alderman and later as school trustee before becoming mayor. After losing his seat to James Garden in a bid for re-election, he purportedly committed suicide by taking an overdose of a sleeping potion.

Cope (b. July 9, 1860 Oxford, England; d. Sept. 19, 1897, Yukon) had to deal with the city's first economic slowdown and his efforts were directed to limiting expenses. City staff were laid off and those remaining had pay cutbacks. The Canada-Australia Steam Line began servicing Vancouver because of Mayor Cope's efforts, with the first ship (RMS Minnie-era) arriving in Vancouver June 8, 1893.

Charles E. Jones

Jones (b. Jan. 19, 1881 Whitby, Cheshire, England; d. Sept. 1, 1948 in office) took over the position of acting mayor when Gerry McGeer died in office, Jones was duly elected the following December, but he too died in office. Jones lobbied for the development of new industrial areas of the city, the filling in of False Creek and the accommodation of the automobile with bridges and high-speed thoroughfares.

William H. Malkin

Malkin (b. July 30, 1868 Burslem, Staffordshire, England; d. Oct. 11, 1959) gained the distinction of being the first mayor of Greater Vancouver following amalgamation with Point Grey and South Vancouver in 1929. Malkin later donated a 2.4 hectare park behind his Kerrisdale home to the city as well as the money for construction of Malkin Bowl in Stanley Park, the latter dedicated to his late wife Marion.
Robert Anderson was a realtor who had been president of the board of trade before he was elected mayor. He wanted to extend the sewer system to the suburbs. He also wanted to bring more railways to the city to break the Canadian Pacific Railway monopoly.

James Ford Garden was a real estate developer who had been president of the board of trade. He ran on a business-friendly platform of "economy with efficiency." Garden personally led a force that stopped lumber shipping on Sunday.

Frederick Buscombe was a glass merchant who took four counts to elect former Conservative MLA Charles Tisdall. Buscombe's pledge to implement sound financial management stood for necessities before fads and frills.

William R. Owen was a hardware store owner from Mt. Pleasant who advocated for "economy with efficiency." He argued that mayor William Templeton failed to capitalize on the opportunities afforded by gold fever, while Templeton's supporters retorted Garfield Templeton's election.

Thomas Neelands was a real estate developer who ran on a business-friendly platform of "economy with efficiency." Templeton's election, the chief of police announced Vancouver's days as a wide-open town were over: there would be no gambling except in clubs, and no more saloon openings on Sunday. The proportional representation system was rescinded by the voters in 1922 and William Owen won.

Malcolm MacLean was a glass merchant who ran on a business-friendly platform of "economy with efficiency." He believed in public works; he supported the extension of English Bay railway yards.

McGuigan (b. 1853, Stratford, Ont., d. 1908) is the only Vancouver mayor to hold degrees in both law and medicine. McGuigan believed in public works; he supported the extension of English Bay railway yards.