the following needs to be done on each satellite system
joe@ns1-thegummibear:~$ sudo apt install exim4 mailutils
joe@ns1-thegummibear:~$ sudo dpkg-reconfigure exim4-config
Mail Server configuration

Please select the mail server configuration type that best meets your needs.

Systems with dynamic IP addresses, including dialup systems, should generally be configured to send outgoing mail to another machine, called a 'smarthost' for delivery because many receiving systems on the Internet block incoming mail from dynamic IP addresses as spam protection.

A system with a dynamic IP address can receive its own mail, or local delivery can be disabled entirely (except mail for root and postmaster).

General type of mail configuration:

- internet site; mail is sent and received directly using SMTP
- mail sent by smarthost; received via SMTP or fetchmail
- mail sent by smarthost; no local mail
- local delivery only; not on a network
- no configuration at this time

<Ok>  <Cancel>
Mail Server configuration

The 'mail name' is the domain name used to 'qualify' mail addresses without a domain name.

This name will also be used by other programs. It should be the single, fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

Thus, if a mail address on the local host is foo@example.org, the correct value for this option would be example.org.

This name won't appear on From: lines of outgoing messages if rewriting is enabled.

System mail name:

ns1.thegummibear.com

<Ok>          <Cancel>
Package configuration

Mail Server configuration

Please enter a semicolon-separated list of IP addresses. The Exim SMTP listener daemon will listen on all IP addresses listed here.

An empty value will cause Exim to listen for connections on all available network interfaces.

If this system only receives mail directly from local services (and not from other hosts), it is suggested to prohibit external connections to the local Exim daemon. Such services include e-mail programs (MUAs) which talk to localhost only as well as fetchmail. External connections are impossible when 127.0.0.1 is entered here, as this will disable listening on public network interfaces.

IP-addresses to listen on for incoming SMTP connections:

127.0.0.1 ; ::1

<Ok>  <Cancel>
Mail Server configuration

The option to hide the local mail name in outgoing mail was enabled. It is therefore necessary to specify the domain name this system should use for the domain part of local users' sender addresses.

Visible domain name for local users:

ns1.thegummibear.com

<Ok> <Cancel>
Please enter the IP address or the host name of a mail server that this system should use as outgoing smarthost. If the smarthost only accepts your mail on a port different from TCP/25, append two colons and the port number (for example smarthost.example::587 or 192.168.254.254::2525). Colons in IPv6 addresses need to be doubled.

If the smarthost requires authentication, please refer to the Debian-specific README files in /usr/share/doc/exim4-base for notes about setting up SMTP authentication.

IP address or host name of the outgoing smarthost:

mail.thegummibear.com

<Ok>  <Cancel>
Package configuration

Mail Server configuration

In normal mode of operation Exim does DNS lookups at startup, and when receiving or delivering messages. This is for logging purposes and allows keeping down the number of hard-coded values in the configuration.

If this system does not have a DNS full service resolver available at all times (for example if its Internet access is a dial-up line using dial-on-demand), this might have unwanted consequences. For example, starting up Exim or running the queue (even with no messages waiting) might trigger a costly dial-up-event.

This option should be selected if this system is using Dial-on-Demand. If it has always-on Internet access, this option should be disabled.

Keep number of DNS-queries minimal (Dial-on-Demand)?

<Yes>  <No>
Mail Server configuration

The Debian exim4 packages can either use 'unsplit configuration', a single monolithic file (/etc/exim4/exim4.conf.template) or 'split configuration', where the actual Exim configuration files are built from about 50 smaller files in /etc/exim4/conf.d/.

Unsplit configuration is better suited for large modifications and is generally more stable, whereas split configuration offers a comfortable way to make smaller modifications but is more fragile and might break if modified carelessly.

A more detailed discussion of split and unsplit configuration can be found in the Debian-specific README files in /usr/share/doc/exim4-base.

Split configuration into small files?
<Yes>  <No>
joe@ns1-thegummibear:~$ sudo service exim4 restart
joe@ns1-thegummibear:~$
echo "Remember to do that on ALL your satellite systems"