A **subsequence** of a string is a new string that is formed from the original string by deleting some (can be none) of the characters without disturbing the relative positions of the remaining characters. (i.e., "ace" is a subsequence of "abcde" while "aec" is not).

Given two strings source and target, return *the minimum number of****subsequences****of*source*such that their concatenation equals*target. If the task is impossible, return -1.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** source = "abc", target = "abcbc"

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** The target "abcbc" can be formed by "abc" and "bc", which are subsequences of source "abc".

**Example 2:**

**Input:** source = "abc", target = "acdbc"

**Output:** -1

**Explanation:** The target string cannot be constructed from the subsequences of source string due to the character "d" in target string.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** source = "xyz", target = "xzyxz"

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** The target string can be constructed as follows "xz" + "y" + "xz".

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= source.length, target.length <= 1000
* source and target consist of lowercase English letters.